

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY



BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME
OF THE SAGE ENDOWMENT
FUND GIVEN IN 1891 BY
HENRY WILLIAMS SAGE

Cornell University Library

NA 972.G2A1

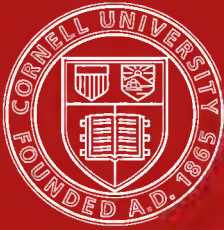
v.2

Fourth [-fifth] report and inventory of



3 1924 015 428 661

fin



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF SCOTLAND

FIFTH REPORT
AND
INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND
CONSTRUCTIONS
IN
GALLOWAY

VOL. II.
COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY
OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT



EDINBURGH :
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By NEILL & CO., LIMITED, BELLEVUE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23 FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29 BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and
54 ST MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN ;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.
Price Nine Shillings.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ROYAL WARRANT APPOINTING MR A. O. CURLE TO BE AN ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER	iii
ROYAL WARRANT APPOINTING MR W. M. MACKENZIE TO BE SECRETARY	iv
FIFTH REPORT	v
LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CON- STRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY OF PRESERVATION	ix
LIST OF GROUND PLANS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	xiv
LIST OF PARISHES	xviii
BIBLIOGRAPHY	xix
INTRODUCTION TO INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT	xxi
INVENTORY	1
INDEX	281
MAP OF THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, INDICATING THE POSITION OF MONUMENTS, ETC., BY NUMBERS REFERABLE TO THE INVENTORY	<i>at end.</i>

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Alexander Ormiston Curle, Esquire, Writer to the Signet,—Greeting!

WHEREAS it pleased His late Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in the place of the Great Seal of Scotland bearing date the seventh day of February 1908, to appoint Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Baronet, together with the several persons therein mentioned, to be Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707.

AND WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that an addition should be made to the number of Commissioners so appointed.

Now KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, have nominated, constituted, and appointed and do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said Alexander Ormiston Curle, to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry in addition to and together with the other Commissioners, named in the said Letters Patent.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

T. M'KINNON WOOD.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to our Trusty and Well-beloved William Mackay Mackenzie, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,—Greeting!

WHEREAS it pleased His late Majesty by Letters Patent under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in the place of the Great Seal of Scotland bearing date the seventh day of February 1708, to appoint Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Baronet, together with the several persons therein mentioned, to be Commissioners to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707.

AND WHEREAS by the said Letters Patent Alexander Ormiston Curle, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, is appointed to be Secretary to the said Commission.

AND WHEREAS the said Alexander Ormiston Curle has vacated the office of Secretary upon his appointment to be an additional member of the said Commission.

NOW KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability, have nominated, constituted, and appointed and do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said William Mackay Mackenzie, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

T. M'KINNON WOOD.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Scotland from the earliest times to the year 1707, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly present to your Majesty this our fifth Report.

During the summer and autumn of 1912, Mr A. O. Curle, then Secretary to the Commission, continued and completed the survey and examination of the monuments and constructions in Galloway. The first volume, containing an Inventory of the monuments and constructions in the County of Wigton, giving the situation and characteristics of each monument, with its bibliography, a reference to the Ordnance Survey sheet (6-inch scale) on which the object is noted, and the date on which it was visited, was submitted and published in the autumn of last year; and the second volume, relating to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, treated in similar detail, with numerous illustrations and ground-plans, and supplied with a map showing the positions of the various monuments and constructions, or groups thereof, is now presented. An appendix to this Report contains a list of those monuments in the said Stewartry which, in the opinion of your Commissioners, seem most worthy of preservation. As in former Reports, these have been divided into two classes, viz. (a) those which appear to be specially in need of protection, and (b) those worthy of preservation, but not in imminent risk of demolition or decay.

Besides the completion of the Inventory of monuments in the Stewartry, the survey of the monuments in the County of Dumfries was undertaken during the summer of 1912 and finished in the spring of 1913. Considerable progress has also been made with the illustrated re-issue of the Inventory for Berwickshire, which is now going through the press.

The survey of East Lothian has been completed this summer, and the survey of the prehistoric monuments in Midlothian has also been carried through.

The Commissioners have pleasure in reporting again that, throughout the districts visited, proprietors of estates and their tenants readily afforded facilities for the inspection of monuments situated on their lands, while considerable assistance has been rendered by the parish ministers, as well as by other residents with special local knowledge and interest in the work. Your Commissioners further acknowledge their indebtedness to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for placing at their disposal a number of illustrations, and for the facilities afforded in the use of their library. They desire also to recognise the help received from Dr Joseph Anderson, late Assistant Secretary of that Society, whose deep learning on all archæological matters has been constantly at their service; from Mr Rae Macdonald, Albany Herald, for assisting in the blazonry of arms; also from Mr James Hewat Craw, West Foulden, Berwick-on-Tweed, who has surveyed and planned every known defensive construction in Berwickshire and placed the entire results of his work at the disposal of the Commission. Your Commissioners likewise desire to express their thanks to Mr F. C. Eeles, who has kindly assisted the Commission in cases in which his special knowledge has been helpful.

Your Commissioners note with satisfaction the passing of the Act which, in amending the existing Ancient Monuments Acts, gives the State greater powers of acquisition and control over ancient and historical monuments; whereby they hope that many prehistoric as well as historic remains scheduled in these Reports as specially in need of protection may be preserved.

From time to time your Commissioners continue to have their attention drawn to threatened interference with ancient structures; or their advice is sought in regard to contemplated alterations; and though such work does not actually fall within the scope of the Commission, they have felt it desirable in the public interest to render assistance where possible.

Your Commissioners again note with pleasure an increasing desire on the part of proprietors owning monuments of historical or antiquarian interest to place them under the care of your Majesty's Office of Works, and they feel assured that the appointment of the Commission, and the interest it is stimulating throughout the country, have tended not a little to this development.

Since our last Report Mr Curle has resigned the Office of Secretary, on his appointment as Director of the National Museum of Antiquities. In accepting Mr Curle's resignation the Commissioners desire to place on record their high appreciation of the exceptionally valuable services rendered by him throughout the five years he has discharged the office of Secretary with untiring diligence and fidelity;

and to express the sincere pleasure they feel in welcoming him as a colleague. Mr W. M. Mackenzie has entered upon his duties as Secretary, while Mr J. Graham Callander has been appointed Archæologist to the Commission.

HERBERT MAXWELL, <i>Chairman.</i>	FRANCIS C. BUCHANAN.
CHARLES J. GUTHRIE.	W. T. OLDRIEVE.
G. BALDWIN BROWN.	THOMAS ROSS.
THOMAS H. BRYCE.	ALEX ^r . O. CURLE.
W. M. MACKENZIE, <i>Secretary.</i>	

EDINBURGH, *December* 1913.

LIST OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS DEEM MOST WORTHY
OF PRESERVATION.

I.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS SPECIALLY IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

PARISH.

New Abbey or Sweetheart Abbey (No. 380)	New Abbey.
Lincluden Convent and College (No. 431)	Terregles.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

Cardoness Castle (No. 8)	Anwoth.
Rusco Castle (No. 9)	Do.
Plunton Castle (No. 51)	Borgue.
Drumcoltran Castle (No. 276)	Kirkgunzeon.
Barholm Castle (No. 283)	Kirkmabreck.
Hills Castle (No. 330)	Lochrutton.

NOTE.

Twynholm (No. 467)	Twynholm.
--------------------	-----------

ROCK SCULPTURES.

Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22)	Anwoth.
High Banks (No. 240)	Kirkcudbright.

CAIRNS.

Cauldside (Cairns and Stone Circles, No. 16)	Anwoth.
Bargatton (No. 46)	Balmaghie.
Water of Deugh (No. 91)	Carsphairn.
“Cairn Avel,” Carsphairn (long cairn, No. 94)	Do.
Slewcairn (No. 125)	Colvend and Southwick.
“Stroanfreggan Cairn” (No. 160)	Dalry.
“White Cairn,” Corriedow (No. 161)	Do.
Cairnholy (Nos. 287, 288)	Kirkmabreck.
Larg Moor (Stone cist, No. 291)	Do.

CAIRNS (*continued*).

	PARISH.
"Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346)	Minnigaff.
"Cairn Kinna," Cairnkinna Rig (No. 347)	Do.
"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 349)	Do.
"White Cairn," Bargrennan (No. 350)	Do.
"King's Cairn," Kirriemore (No. 351)	Do.
"Sheuchan's Cairn," Highlandman's Rig (No. 352)	Do.
Cordorcan (No. 353)	Do.
Cordorcan Burn (No. 354)	Do.
"Drumfern Cairn," Drannadow (No. 355)	Do.
Drannadow (No. 357)	Do.
The Nappers, Drannadow (long cairn, No. 358)	Do.
Drannadow (No. 359)	Do.
"Drumwhirn Cairn" (long cairn, No. 361)	Do.
"Boreland Cairn," Boreland Plantation (long cairn, No. 362)	Do.
Cree Bridge (No. 363)	Do.
Kirroughtree (No. 364)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 422)	Rerwick.
Lairdmannoch (No. 442)	Tongland.

STONE CIRCLES.

High Auchenlarie (No. 18)	Anwoth.
Holm of Daltallochan (No. 97)	Carsphairn.
Glenquicken (No. 292)	Kirkmabreck.
Claughreid (No. 293)	Do.
East Hill (No. 332)	Lochrutton.
Drannadow (No. 366)	Minnigaff.
Park (No. 445)	Tongland.
Lairdmannoch (No. 446)	Do.

STANDING-STONES.

Newton (No. 29)	Anwoth.
"The Thieves," Blair Hill (No. 367)	Minnigaff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cross-slabs, Braidenoch Hill (No. 100)	Carsphairn.
Font, St Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright (No. 261)	Kirkcudbright.

II.—MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS DESERVING PROTECTION BUT NOT IN IMMEDIATE RISK OF DEMOLITION OR DECAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

	PARISH.
The Gordon Monument, Anwoth Church, (No. 2)	Anwoth.
Cross-slab, Anwoth Church (No. 3)	Do.
Buittle Church (No. 73)	Buittle.
MacLellan's Monument, Church of the Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright (No. 216)	Kirkcudbright.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES (*continued*).

PARISH.

Effigy of Edward Maxwell, Terregles Church (No. 432)	Terregles.
Monument of Sir Robert and Lady Maxwell of Spottis	Do.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

Barscobe House (No. 35)	Balmaclellan.
Buittle Castle (No. 74)	Buittle.
Buittle Place (No. 75)	Do.
Earlston Castle (No. 155)	Dalry.
The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright (No. 219)	Kirkcudbright.
Kirkcounel Tower (No. 456)	Troqueer.

NOTES.

Polchree (No. 10)	Anwoth.
"Boreland or Green Tower Mote," Boreland (No. 11)	Do.
Kirkclaugh (No. 12)	Do.
Balmaclellan (No. 37)	Balmaclellan.
Edgarton (No. 45)	Balmaghie.
Boreland (No. 54)	Borgue.
Roberton (No. 55)	Do.
Barmagachan (No. 56)	Do.
Dalry (No. 157)	Dalry.
Lochriunie (No. 158)	Do.
Moat Park, Cally (No. 150)	Girthon.
Kirkcormack (No. 191)	Kelton.
Ingleston (No. 192)	Do.
Minnigaff (No. 337)	Lochrutton.
Machar's Hill, "The Beacon" (No. 338)	Do.
Ingleston (No. 385)	New Abbey.
Kirkland, Parton (No. 390)	Parton.
Boreland of Parton (No. 391)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 400)	Rerwick.
Lincluden (No. 433)	Terregles.
Troqueer (No. 457)	Troqueer.
Trostrie (No. 466)	Twynholm.
Urr (No. 489)	Urr.

FORTS.

Trusty's Hill (vitrified, No. 13)	Anwoth.
"Watch Knowe," Craigmuirie (No. 38)	Balmaclellan.
Little Duchrae (No. 42)	Balmaghie.
Craig Hill, Lochangower (No. 43)	Do.
"Borness Batteries" (No. 60)	Borgue.
Knockbrex (No. 61)	Do.
Doo Cave (No. 62)	Do.
Barnhugh (No. 63)	Do.
"Castle Haven," Kirkandrews (No. 64)	Do.
Nethertown of Almorness (No. 79)	Buittle.
Castlegower (vitrified, No. 80)	Do.
Carminnow (No. 87)	Carsphairn.
Portowarren (No. 116)	Colvend and Southwick.
Castle Hill Point, West Barclay (No. 118)	Do.

FORTS (*continued*).

PARISH.

"Mark Mote" (vitrified), Rockcliffe (No. 120)	Colvend and Southwick
"The Moyle," Barnbarroch (No. 121)	Do.
Glengappock (No. 134)	Crossmichael.
Loch Roan (No. 135)	Do.
Trowdale "Mote" (No. 140)	Do.
"Croft's Mote" (No. 141)	Do.
Stroanfreggan (No. 159)	Dalry.
"M'Culloch's Castle," Arbigland (No. 210)	Kirkbean.
Meikle Sypland (No. 224)	Kirkcudbright.
Whinnyliggate (No. 225)	Do.
North Milton (No. 227)	Do.
Upper North Milton (No. 228)	Do.
Milton Cottage (No. 229)	Do.
Drummore (No. 231)	Do.
Kirkland (No. 232)	Do.
"Carse Moat" (No. 233)	Do.
Tarkirra (upper, No. 279)	Kirkgunzeon.
Drumcoltrau (No. 280)	Do.
Moat Hill, Margley (No. 305)	Kirkpatrick-Durham.
Doon of Urr (No. 309)	Do.
Maonaughton (No. 319)	Kirkpatrick-Irongray.
Hallhill (No. 321)	Do.
Little Merkland, Nether Dullarg (No. 392)	Parton.
Ben Tudor (No. 401)	Rerwick.
Wraith Plantation (No. 402)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 403)	Do.
Auchencairn (No. 404)	Do.
Dungarry, Ben Tudor (No. 406)	Do.
Suie Hill (No. 407)	Do.
Nether Hazelfield (No. 408)	Do.
"Castle Muir," Roscarrel Bay (No. 409)	Do.
Castle Creavie (No. 413)	Do.
Castle Creavie (No. 414)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 415)	Do.
Kirkcarswell (No. 416)	Do.
"Glennap Fort" (No. 417)	Do.
Craigraploch (No. 418)	Do.
Doon Hill, Balig (No. 419)	Do.
"Piet's Knowe," Mabie Moss (No. 461)	Terregles.
Cumstounend (No. 470)	Twynholm
"Doon," Nun Mill (No. 472)	Do.
Campbeltown "Mote" (No. 473)	Do.
Green Island, Milton Loch (No. 491)	Urr.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

Trusty's Hill (No. 14)	Anwoth
High Auchenlarie (No. 19)	Do.
Cardoness House (No. 20)	Do.
Mossyard (No. 21)	Do.
Cairnharrow (No. 25)	Do.
Clauhandolly (No. 66)	Borgue.
Milton Park, Townhead (No. 241)	Kirkcudbright.
The Grange (No. 243)	Do.
Little Stockerton, or Brockcleugh (No. 249)	Do.

ROCK SCULPTURES (*continued*).

PARISH.

Cambret Moor (No. 295)	Kirkmabreck.
Newlaw Hill (No. 421)	Rerwick.

CAIRNS.

High Auchenlarie (No. 17)	Anwoth.
Lamford (No. 89)	Carsphairn.
Water of Deugh (No. 90)	Do.
Craigengillan (No. 95)	Do.
Cairntosh Hill (No. 175)	Girthon.
Bagbie (Cairn and Stone Setting, No. 286)	Kirkmabreck.
"Meikle Cairn," Minnydow (No. 310)	Kirkpatrick-Durham.

STONE CIRCLE.

Drummore (No. 237)	Kirkcudbright.
------------------------------	----------------

STANDING STONES.

"Standing-Stone of Dalarran," Dalarran	
Holm (No. 40)	Balmacellan.
Bagbie (No. 297)	Kirkmabreck.
Redcastle (No. 494)	Urr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cross-slabs—	
Cardoness (No. 26)	Anwoth.
Kirkclaugh (No. 27)	Do.
Daltallochan (No. 99)	Carsphairn.
Dalshangan (No. 101)	Carsphairn.
"Palace Yard," Enrick (No. 176)	Girthon.
Sepulchral Monuments, St Cuthbert's Churchyard—	
Carsane grave-stone (No. 252)	Kirkcudbright.
Maxwell grave-stone (No. 253)	Do.
Ewart Monument (No. 258)	Do.
Sculptured Stones, Minnigaff (No. 370-1)	Minnigaff.
Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff (No. 372)	Do.
Minnoch Bridge (No. 375)	Do.

Note.—The following monuments, which are under the charge of H.M. Office of Works, are not included in the foregoing lists:

Dundrennan Abbey and Sculptured Stones	
(No. 398)	Rerwick.
Maclellan's House (Kirkcudbright Castle,	
No. 216)	Kirkcudbright.
Carslith Castle (No. 282)	Kirkmabreck.
Orchardton Tower (No. 76)	Buittle
Threave Castle (No. 41)	Balmaghie.

LIST OF GROUND-PLANS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	PAGE.
Dalry . . .	A	Flint knife from cist in "Stroanfreggan Cairn"	xxix
Kirkcudbright	B	Urn from Whinnyliggate	xl
	C	Horned mask of bronze from Torrs	xli
Balmaclellan .	D	Upper stone of Quern from Balmaclellan	xlii
	E	Bronze mirror from Balmaclellan	xlii
	F	Collar-shaped plate of bronze from Balmaclellan	xliii
Kirkcudbright	G	Plan showing the relative positions of monuments in the town of Kirkcudbright	lv

INVENTORY.

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	No. IN INVENTORY.
Anwoth . . .	1	The Gordon Tomb (west side), Church	2
	2	Cross-slab, Anwoth	3
	3	Cardoness Castle from the south	8
	4	Do. : hall fireplace in north wall	8
	5	Do. : plan	8
	6	Rusco Castle from the south-east	9
	7	Do. : doorway with arms,	9
	8	Do. : plan	9
	9	"Boreland or Green Tower Mote"	11
	10	Mote, Kirkclaugh	12
	11	Sculptured symbols, Trusty's Hill	14
	12	Cairn and stone circle, Cauldside	16
	13	Do. do. : plan	16
	14	Stone circle, High Auchenlarie	18
	15	Cup and ring marks, Bardriston	19
	16	Cup- and ring-marked stone, Cardoness	20
	17	Do. do.	20
	18	Cup and ring marks, Mosseyard	21
	19	Cup- and ring-marked stone, Lower Laggan Cottage	22
	20	Cup- and ring-marked stones at High Auchenlarie and Kirkclaugh	19 & 23
	21	Cup and ring marks, Cairnharrow	25
	22	Cross-slabs, Cardoness	26
	23	Cross-slab, Kirkclaugh	27
	24	Standing-stones, Newton	29

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS IN STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. XV

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	NO. IN INVENTORY.
Balmaclellan .	25	Barscobe House	35
	26	Do. : plan	35
Balmaghie .	27	Threave Castle from the south-west	41
	28	Do. : interior looking south	41
	29	Do. : from the east, showing entrance gateway	41
	30	Do. : block plans	41
	31	Do. : plan	41
	32	"Mote," Edgarton	45
Borgue . . .	33	Plunton Castle from the south-east	51
	34	Do. : plan	51
	35	Balmangan Tower	53
	36	Mote, Boreland	54
	37	Mote, Robertson	55
	38	Fort, "Borness Batteries"	60
	39	"Castle Haven" : plan	64
	40	Do. : view through the outer and inner main doorways	64
	41	Do. : exterior view of doorway leading from court to beach	64
	42	Do. : view of south end of central court	64
	43	Do. : view of northern part of central court	64
	44	Penannular brooch of bronze from "Castle Haven"	64
	45	Spiral finger-ring of bronze from Do.	64
	46	Bead of blue glass from Do.	64
47	Cup and ring marks, Clauchandolly	66	
48	Bone Cave, Borness	68	
Buittle . . .	49	Buittle Church : interior	73
	50	Do. : window in north wall of chancel	73
	51	Do. : plan	73
	52	Buittle Castle	74
	53	Buittle Place	75
	54	Orchardton Tower	76
	55	Do. : arched ambry, with piscina	76
	56	Do. : plan	76
Carsphairn .	57	"Cairn Avel"	94
	58	Stone circle, Holm of Daltallochan	97
	59	Cross-slab, Daltallochan	99
	60	Cross-slab, Braidnoch Hill	100
Colvend and Southwick	61	Wall of Fort, West Barclay	118
Crossmichael .	62	Fort, Glengappock	134
	63	Do. do. : plan	134
	64	Do. "Croft's Mote"	141

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	No. IN INVENTORY.
Dalry	65	St John's Church, Dalry	153
	66	Earlston Castle	155
	67	Hill Fort, Stroanfreghan	159
Kells	68	Sculptured slab, Kenmure Castle	180
	69	"Adam and Eve" stone, Kells	186
Kelton	70	Mote, Ingleston	192
	71	Do. do.	192
	72	Caldron found in Carlingwark Loch	201
Kirkbean	73	Cliff Fort, "M'Culloch's Castle"	210
	74	Preston Cross	211
Kirkcudbright	75	Maclellan's Tomb, Kirkcudbright	216
	76	Dunrod Church	217
	77	Maclellan's House (Kirkcudbright Castle)	218
	78	The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright	219
	79	Do. do. : plan	219
	80	Fort, North Milton	227
	81	Do. Milton Cottage	229
	82	Do. Dunrod	230
	83	Do. "Drummore Castle"	231
	84	Stone circle, Drummore	237
	85	Cup and ring marks, High Banks	240
	86	Do. do.	240
	87	Do. do.	240
	88	Do. do.	240
	89	Do. Milton Park	241
	90	Do. do.	241
	91	Do. do.	241
	92	Do. The Grange	243
	93	Do. do.	243
	94	Do. do.	243
	95	Do. Blackhill Cottage	245
	96	Do. Balmae	246
	97	Do. Torrs	248
	98	Do. do.	248
	99	Do. Little Stockerton	249
100	Do. do.	249	
101	Do. do.	249	
102	Do. Galtway	251	
103	Do. do.	251	
104	Do. do.	251	
105	Do. do.	251	
106	Carsane grave-stone, St Cuthbert's Church-yard	252	
107	Maxwell grave-stone, do.	253	
108	Castledykes, Kirkcudbright	262	
Kirkgunzeon	109	Drumcoltran Tower from the south	276
	110	Do. : from the north	276
	111	Do. : plan	276
	112	Fort (upper) Tarkirra	279
	113	Do. Drumcoltran	280

INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS IN STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. xvii

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	No. IN INVENTORY.
Kirkmabreck .	114	Carsluth Castle	282
	115	Barholm Castle	283
	116	Do. : entrance	283
	117	Do. : plan	283
	118	Cairn and stone setting, Bagbie	286
	119	Chambered cairn, Cairnholy, showing remains of chamber and frontal semicircle from the rear	287
	120	"Galdus's Tomb"	287
	121	Chamber of cairn, Cairnholy	288
	122	Long cairn, Cairnholy : plan	288
	123	Stone cist, Larg Moor	291
	124	Stone circle, Glenquicken Moor	292
	125	Do. do. : plan	292
	126	Stone circle, Claugh Reid	293
	127	Cup and ring marks, Kirkmuir	294
	128	Do. do.	294
129	Cup and ring marks, Cambret Moor	295	
Kirkpatrick-Durham	130	Carved oak panels, Kirkpatrick-Durham	313
Lochrutton .	131	Hills Castle from the north-west	330
	132	Do. : plan	330
	133	Stone circle, Easthill	332
Minnigaff .	134	Garlies Castle : plan	335
	135	Do. : fireplace	335
	136	"Cairnderry Cairn" : megalithic chamber	346
	137	Do. : plan	346
	138	"White Cairn," Bargrennan	350
	139	Do. do. : plan	350
	140	"Boreland Cairn"	362
	141	Stone circle, Drannadow	366
	142	"The Thieves"	367
	143	Do. : plan showing enclosure	367
	144	Upright pillar : cross sculptured in relief, at Minnigaff	370
145	Heraldic stone, Minnigaff	372	
146	Minnoch Bridge	375	
147	Do. : plan	375	
New Abbey .	148	New Abbey from the north-west	380
	149	Do. : do. north-east	380
	150	Do. : south transept, interior	380
	151	Do. : plan	380
	152	Do. : do.	380
	153	Abbot's Tower	382
Parton .	154	Kirkland Mote, Parton	390
	155	Mote, Boreland of Parton	391
Berwick .	156	Dundrennan Abbey : north transept, exterior	398
	157	Do. do. : interior	398
	158	Do. : south transept	398
	159	Do. : south transept and Chapter-house	398
	160	Do. : plan	398

PARISH.	FIGURE.	NAME.	NO. IN INVENTORY.
Rerwick	161	Abbot's monument, Dundrennan	398
	162	Cellarer's monument, do.	398
	163	Monuments of Abbots Egidius, Dundrennan	398
	164	Monument of Abbot Brian, do.	398
	165	Fort, Dungarry	406
	166	Hill Fort, Suie Hill	407
	167	Cup and ring marks, Nether Linkens	420
	168	Do. Newlaw Hill	421
Terregles	169	Princess Margaret's Tomb, Lincluden	431
	170	Lincluden, south transept and rood-screen from north-west	431
	171	Do.: Nave and south transept from south-east	431
	172	Do.: Nave and transept from south-west	431
	173	Do.: plan	431
	174	Terregles "Queir"	432
	175	Effigy of Edward Maxwell at Terregles	432
	176	Mote, Lincluden	433
177	"Cullochan Castle"	434	
Tongland	178	Stone circle, Lairdmanoch	446
	179	Fort, Castle Hill	451
Troqueer	180	Kirkconnel Tower, courtyard from north	456
	181	Do.: plan	456
Twynholm	182	Fort, Campbeltown	473
Urr	183	Edingham Castle	488
	184	Mote of Urr from the east	489
	185	Do.: plan	489
	186	Fort, Waterside, Haugh of Urr	490
	187	Do. Green Island, Milton Loch	491

LIST OF PARISHES.

	PAGE OF INVENTORY.		PAGE OF INVENTORY.
Anwoth	1	Kirkgunzeon	145
Balmacellan	25	Kirkmabreck	151
Balmaghie	28	Kirkpatrick-Durham	166
Borgue	37	Kirkpatrick-Irongray	169
Buittle	52	Lochrutton	173
Carsphairn	62	Minnigaff	178
Colvend and Southwick	67	New Abbey	200
Crossmichael	75	Parton	212
Dalry	82	Rerwick	217
Girthon	90	Terregles	242
Kells	94	Tongland	258
Kelton	97	Troqueer	263
Kirkbean	105	Twynholm	267
Kirkcudbright	108	Urr	273

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings, or Crannogs, by Robert Munro, M.D. (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1879). *Abbreviated Reference. Scottish Lake Dwellings.*
- The Antiquities of Scotland, by Francis Grose, F.A.S. (London: 1789). *Grose's Antiquities.*
- Archæological and Historical Collections relating to Ayrshire and Galloway. *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*
- Archaic Sculpturings of Cups, Circles, etc., upon Stones and Rocks, by Sir J. Y. Simpson (Edinburgh: 1867). *Archaic Sculpturings.*
- The Book of Caerlaverock: Memoirs of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords Maxwell and Herries, by Sir William Fraser (2 vols. Edinburgh: 1873). *The Book of Caerlaverock.*
- Caledonia, by George Chalmers, F.R.S., F.S.A. (Paisley: Alexander Gardner. New edition, 1887-1894).
- Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854-1837, belonging to the University of Edinburgh, edited by the Rev. John Anderson (Edinburgh: James Thin, 1899). *Laing Charters.*
- The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, by David Macgibbon and Thomas Ross, Architects (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1887-1892). *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*
- Celtic Scotland, by W. F. Skene (Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1876).
- Characteristics of Old Church Architecture in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland, by T. S. Muir (Edinburgh: 1861). *Old Church Architecture of Scotland.*
- Chronicles of Lincluden, as an Abbey and as a College, by William M'Dowall, F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1886).
- Coll and Tree: their Prehistoric Forts, etc., by Erskine Beveridge (Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable, 1903).
- Criminal Trials in Scotland from 1488 to 1624, compiled from the original records and MSS., with historical notes and illustrations, by Robert Pitcairn, W.S., F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh: 1833). *Pitcairn.*
- A Large Description of Galloway, by Andrew Symson, Minister of Kirkinner 1684, with an appendix containing original papers from the Sibbald and Macfarlane MSS. (Edinburgh: 1823). *Symson.*
- The Douglas Book, by Sir William Fraser (4 vols. Edinburgh: 1885).
- The Early Christian Monuments, by J. Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson, LL.D. (Edinburgh: Neill & Co., Ltd., 1903). *Early Christ. Mon.*
- The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland, by David Macgibbon and Thomas Ross, Architects (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1896-1897). *Eccles. Arch.*
- The Gallowidian, vol. iii.

- The Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway, by the late Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1893).
- A History of Dumfries and Galloway, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. (Edinburgh and London: Blackwoods, 1896).
- History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns, and its connections, by H. C. Lawler (London: Elliot & Stock, 1906).
- History of Galloway, illustrated with maps, by the Rev. William MacKenzie (Kirkcudbright: John Nicholson, 1841).
- History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, by P. H. M'Kerlie (Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1870-1879).
- History of Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopedale and the Debatable Land, by Robert Bruce Armstrong (Part I. Edinburgh: 1883).
- Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, by the Rev. Aneas B. Hutchison, B.D. (Exeter: W. Pollard, 1857).
- Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland, etched by Adam de Cardonnel, 1788.
- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- Rambles in Galloway, by Malcolm M'Lachlan Harper (Dumfries: R. G. Mann, 3rd ed., 1908).
- Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*. The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland.
- The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist, edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.
- Scotland in Pagan Times: The Iron Age, by Joseph Anderson, LL.D. (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1883).
- Scottish Market Crosses, by John W. Small, F.S.A. Scot. (Stirling: Aneas Mackay, 1900).
- The Scots Peerage, vols. iv., v., edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1907-1908).
- The Sculptured Stones of Scotland, edited by John Stuart, LL.D.—Spalding Club—vol. i. 1856; vol. ii. 1867.
- Statistical Account of Scotland (1797).
- Statistical Account of Scotland, New (1845).
- Tour in Scotland in 1769 (4th ed.) and 1772, by Thomas Pennant.
- Tours in Scotland in 1747, 1750, and 1760, by Bishop Pococke, edited by D. W. Kemp—Scottish History Society—(Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable, 1887).
- Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
- Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I.

Abbreviated Reference.

*Hist. Dumf. & Gall.**Lands and their Owners in Galloway.**History of Liddesdale, etc.**Dundrennan Abbey (Hutchison)**Antiquaries.**Reg. Mag. Sig.**The Reliquary.**Small's Crosses.**Stat. Acct.**New Stat. Acct.**Pennant's Tour.**Pococke's Tours.**Trans. Dumf. & Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*

INTRODUCTION

TO

INVENTORY OF ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

PART I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE district of Galloway, comprising the modern county of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, long retained a distinction from the rest of southern Scotland through its ethnography, language, and jurisprudence. The earliest specific mention of its inhabitants seems to occur in Tacitus's chronicle of the second campaign of Julius Agricola, who, probably in the summer of A.D. 79, carried his victorious arms against a branch of the great tribe of Brigantes, which may have been the race distinguished by Ptolemy as Selgovæ, dwelling on the north shore of the Solway, a name in which one seems to trace an echo of the Roman appellation of this people. These Selgovæ probably occupied what is now Dumfriesshire, and were separated on the west by the river Novius, now the Nith, from another tribe which, from that river, Ptolemy designates Novantæ; just as Bede, six centuries later, wrote of them as Niduarii—people of the Nid or Nith. It is not suggested that the people themselves used the titles of Selgovæ and Novantæ, which would be applied by the invaders to distinguish the inhabitants of different localities, in the same arbitrary fashion as early British settlers called the inhabitants of North America "Indians," and the Dutch colonists of South Africa classified the aborigines as Hottentots and Bosjesmans or Bushmen.

The late Dr Skene, reasoning from "the remains of numerous Roman camps and stations which are still to be seen" in Galloway, assumed that Agricola had penetrated that district and established garrisons there.* But facts are wanting to support this opinion. The numerous traces of Roman occupation in Dumfriesshire are in notable contrast to the absence of similar remains in Galloway, where, unless a few rectangular entrenchments of doubtful origin can be claimed as Roman, nothing has been found attributable to Roman origin except portable objects in metal, pottery, or glass. The so-called Roman Bridge over the Minnoch is a fine, bold structure of mediæval char-

* *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 44.

acter, and no Roman road has been traced further west than the Nith, which has always been the eastern boundary of Galloway. In fact, Galloway is more devoid of signs of Roman occupation than any other district of southern Scotland. This is all the more significant by reason of the immense number of land forts and lake-dwellings which remain in both the Shire and the Stewartry. The inference is almost irresistible that, while the legions subdued the Selgovæ, they failed, or did not think it worth while, to carry their arms through the difficult and poor hill country of the Novantæ; although it is far from improbable that Agricola exacted tribute from the chiefs as the price of immunity.

The few Latin inscriptions remaining in Galloway—notably the Peter Stone at Whithorn (No. 471 of vol. i. for Galloway) and the remarkable sepulchral slabs at Kirkmadrine (Nos. 440 and 441 of that vol.)—cannot be assigned an earlier date than the very latest years of Roman occupation, for they are the work of Christian ecclesiastics, and Christianity obtained no entrance into Galloway, nor indeed to any part of the island of Britain, until Bishop Ninian undertook his mission about the year 396.

These Novantæ or men of Galloway emerge in historic times as Picts, claiming the right, conceded to them as late at least as 1138, to form the advanced guard of the royal Scottish army. The authority exercised over Galloway by Kenneth, first king of the realm of Alba, afterwards to be known as Scotland, and his successors for at least two centuries to come was very fluctuating and shadowy. It is uncertain how and in what degree the Galwegian Picts became subject to the Saxon rulers of Northumbria. It is equally uncertain at what period the province was marked off from Clydesdale by the earthwork known as the Deil's Dyke, whereof the broken course may still be traced over hill and glen, moss and moor, from its western extremity on the shore of Loch Ryan to its eastern terminus at Southmains on the Nith—a distance of about fifty miles.

In the 9th century Galloway was exposed to frequent raids by Norsemen, and its chiefs were often fain to ally themselves with these dreaded rovers in their piratical descents upon Ireland. When Rognvald the Dane conquered Northumbria and expelled the Saxon King in 937, he is said to have claimed authority as *Dux Galweliensium*—Duke of the Galwegians—in right of the hereditary superiority of the Saxon Kings over the Galloway Picts.

In the following century, when Malcolm Ceanmor, son of the murdered Duncan, defeated and slew Macbeth in 1057, the work of consolidating the realm of Scotland began in earnest. Malcolm, with sagacious intent, conciliated the Norse element among his subjects by marrying Ingibjorg, the widow of the powerful Norse Jarl Thorfinn. Tradition and custom inclined the Galloway Picts to resume allegiance to their former overlords, the Saxon Earls of Northumberland; but both Norse and Saxon power was on the wane: geography, language, and racial affinity prevailed, and the Gaelic-speaking Picts of Galloway became nominally lieges of the King of Scots. Still, their distinct nationality continued to be officially recognised (as when in 1124 David I. made proclamation of his accession to "all good men of my kingdom—Scots,* English,† Anglo-Normans, and

* The northern Celts.

† The Saxons of Lothian, Dumfriesshire, etc.

Galwegians"), and it required repeated applications of the strong hand to put down insurrection under their native chiefs and to thwart their attempts to renew the connection with England.

The chequered early history of this province is clearly reflected in its place-names and family names. Judging from the great preponderance of Gaelic in both, the Galloway Picts must have belonged to the Goidhelic branch of the Celtic race, being thus distinct from the Brythonic or Cymric population of Strathclyde, as they also were from the Saxon inhabitants of Dumfriesshire, where Saxon names now greatly preponderate. Saxon place-names form a very small minority in Galloway, those which are probably the oldest of them, such as Whithorn, Saulseat, Sweetheart, having originated in the early connection with the Saxon hierarchy of Northumbria, *i.e.* York. In addition to these, of course, there are fairly numerous place-names in later English, some of which were applied after Gaelic ceased to be the speech of the commonalty.

The Norse element may be recognised in names like Sinniness, Sorby, Kilquhockadale, and Glenstockadale (the two latter having received Gaelic prefixes). A further legacy of the Northmen exists in the frequent term "fell" (*ffall*), used in conjunction with the Gaelic names of hills, *e.g.* Fell of Barhullion, Mochrum Fell. Thus we have foreign vocables imbedded, as it were, in a matrix of Gaelic, which language is known to have continued as the vernacular, at least in the hill districts, until the latter half of the 16th century.

Place-names often commemorate the names of historical personages. Thus Loch Fergus, near Kirkcudbright, seems to owe its name to the stronghold which Fergus, Pictish lord of Galloway, built for himself in the 12th century on what is still called the Palace Isle. He was a prodigal benefactor to the Church, having founded the Premonstratensian Abbey of Saulseat (*Monasterium viridis stagni*,*) near Stranraer, the Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn (*Candida Casa*), Tunland Abbey on the Dee and the Abbey of S. Maria de Trayll (now St. Mary's Isle), both near Kirkcudbright, and perhaps Dundrennan Abbey, a Cistercian house, also in that neighbourhood.†

The horrible fate of Uchtred, who succeeded his father Fergus as Lord of Galloway in 1161, is traditionally commemorated in the name of a cave near Portpatrick—Cave Ouchtred [Ouchtriemackain (No. 415 of vol. i. for Galloway)]. After the capture of William the Lyon in 1174, Gilbert the younger son of Fergus rose against his elder brother Uchtred, seized his castle and hunted him through the hill country until he captured him in the aforesaid cave. He then not only blinded him (which was recognised in early times as an effective means of disposing of a political opponent) but brutally mutilated him in other ways,‡ and left him to die miserably.

Uchtred founded Lincluden Abbey, and his son Roland, having succeeded in regaining the lordship by force of arms on Gilbert's death in 1185, built Glenluce Abbey. Roland was succeeded in 1199 by his son Alan, last lord of the native line, who possessed

* The Monastery of the Green Lake, so called from the colour which is periodically imparted for a time to the water by the multitudinous development of certain micro-organisms—*Oscillatoria*, Diatoms, etc.

† The foundation of Dundrennan Abbey is sometimes attributed to David I.

‡ "Abscisio testiculis et oculis evulsis."

immense estates in the counties of Northampton and Leicester, and, as an English baron, took a leading part in the controversy with King John. He was present at the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. His death in 1234 marked the passing of Pictish ascendancy in Galloway and the substitution of feudalism, for his only legitimate offspring consisted of three daughters, each of whom married an Anglo-Norman baron. Helena married Roger de Quenci, Earl of Winchester; Dervorgilla married John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, by whom she became the mother of John Balliol, King of Scots 1292-96; and Christian married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

The partition of the ancient lordship of Galloway among these three alien magnates did not at all commend itself to its minor chiefs and Pictish population. Alan had left an illegitimate son Thomas, and Alexander II. had to lead an army into Galloway to suppress their attempt to regain independence under the said Thomas. Feudalism was now as thoroughly established in Galloway as in the rest of King Alexander's realm. The people were no longer free, for, except the *libere tenentes* or free tenants, who held lands from the barons or from religious communities, they became bondmen* and neyfs, *adscripti glebæ*, and henceforth every charter of lands conveyed to the landlord, whether layman or cleric, power over the persons and property of *bondi et nativi*, which only fell short of being absolute in that the law, which bound the serf and his posterity to the soil, also protected him from capricious sale or removal by his lord.

The numerous "motes" or "mottes" which remain in Galloway have been referred to the period when the Anglo-Norman lords were inaugurating feudal institutions in the province. Utterly repugnant as these institutions were to Celtic or Pictish tradition and custom, intermarriage and general expediency reconciled the principal native chiefs to the new order of things, which they were shrewd enough to perceive had the effect of increasing their authority among their own people; and although it was well on in the 15th century before the civil and criminal code of Galloway was completely assimilated to that of the rest of Scotland, the history of the province may be considered to have become merged in that of the realm from the death of Alan in 1234.

PART II.

The Stewartry† of Kirkcudbright extends northward from the shores of the Solway Firth between the counties of Wigton and Dumfries,

* The term "bondman" is still in universal use in Galloway to signify a farm-labourer serving on a yearly engagement.

† A Stewartry was an administrative division analogous to a Sheriffdom and represented a regality—lands over which their lord had virtually royal jurisdiction—that had fallen to the Crown; in the case of Kirkcudbright by forfeiture, in a case such as Annandale by inheritance. The "Stewart" thus had the powers of a lord of regality, in criminal matters rather wider than those of a sheriff, while also a royal officer. Lands lapsing to the Crown which were not of regality, would constitute a bailiary and be administered by a bailie. Wigton, the other part of Galloway, was a Sheriffdom or Shire proper. That the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright took its designation from that town, while the "Stewart," after the fall of the Douglases, had his seat at Threave Castle, suggests that its institution preceded the rise of that family in the district and probably dates from the re-

and comprises an area of about 900 square miles. The western half, in which is situated the Kells range, is the most mountainous region in the south of Scotland, many of the hills rising to a height of between two and three thousand feet. The rest of the shire is undulating and hilly, the landscape being studded with numerous knolls and hillocks of outcropping rock even throughout the low-lying arable land. The river Cree, flowing into Wigtown Bay, forms the western boundary, while eastward the estuaries of the Fleet, the Dee, and the Urr have formed the gateways through the cliffs and rocky foreshore that give access to the interior. On the extreme east the Nith divides the Stewartry from Dumfriesshire.

That the sea and rivers have a relation to the spread of population in the earliest times is a fact that hardly needs demonstration, but it is made clearly apparent by the results of the survey of Galloway, and, as will be shown later, is further emphasised in the survey of the monuments of Dumfriesshire. The obvious inference is that the centre of the county being covered for the most part with trackless forests and impassable swamps, the immigrants followed the coast line, landed on the sandy bays or by the river estuaries, and gradually spread inland along the main arteries, keeping for the most part to the higher and drier ground.

CAIRNS.

Though the conclusion that the long chambered cairns are the monuments of the earliest settled neolithic invaders may well be called in question from the fact that objects of neolithic art are found in abundance over the country where no long cairns are or probably have ever been, yet the statement that such cairns are the earliest monuments of the human race in Scotland is not equally open to objection. These cairns are distinguished from the later cairns of the bronze age by the construction within them of a burial chamber, accessible by a passage and capable of being used for repeated interments, whereas the latter contain a stone-built cist or coffin intended for a single act of burial.

If a chambered character be assumed from the external form of the cairn, even when no portion of the chamber is exposed, and if we include in the computation denuded chambers, the number of such cairns in the Stewartry is eleven. Of these five may be termed long cairns and five round cairns, while one, represented by the chamber only, and known as "Galdus's Tomb" at Cairnholy (No. 287), must remain doubtful, though its structural features indicate the long-horned cairn type. Exempted from the foregoing enumeration is a cairn at Slewcairn, Colvend (No. 125), which though elongated is probably not chambered.

No particular rule of orientation seems to have determined the erection of the long cairns in this region, for the direction in which adjustments after the War of Independence. Like that of Sheriff elsewhere, the office became hereditary, and compensation had to be paid to the holder for the abolition of this privilege under the Heritable Jurisdictions Act 1747. The title, however, continued in the style of the "Stewart-Depute," though we have in 1748 the alternative "Stewartry or Shire" of Kirkeudbright. Such distinctions having since disappeared, the "Stewartry" remains only as an historic survival in nomenclature.

the longest axis lies varies considerably from almost east and west to north and south.

The cairns to which, from the relics found in them, a neolithic antiquity is ascribable, are distinguished by their having at one end a frontal bay or crescentic recess, the points of which spread outwards and suggest the epithet of "horned," which has been applied specifically to this class. The outline of the crescent is demarcated by tall standing-stones placed at a short distance from each other, of which two in the centre form the portals of the passage giving access to the chamber. In addition to possessing a frontal bay, the form of the horned cairns found in the Stewartry conforms to the general rule elsewhere in expanding in breadth from back to front.

Of this class there are three examples all on the extreme west, two, including "Galdus's Tomb," at Cairnholy (Nos. 287 and 288), and the other on the east side of the valley of the Cree at Boreland (No. 362), some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Minnigaff. In two of these, as shown on the plans (figs. 122 and 140), the characteristic features are well represented. The fine cairn at Cairnholy has been dilapidated to such an extent that little beyond the frontal crescent of standing-stones, the passage, and the chamber remain, with a few boulders here and there to give an indication of the original dimensions. The Boreland cairn, on the other hand, has not been excavated, and, its external form being comparatively complete, it may be regarded as complementary to that at Cairnholy, on the assumption, which is not unwarrantable, that its internal arrangements are similar. Though regular building, a feature so noteworthy in the long cairns of Caithness, is not visible on the sides of this construction in its present condition, yet there is a remarkable number of upright stones rising like buttresses from its edge along the flanks, and probably serving some such purpose, an arrangement which finds an analogue in the long-horned cairns of Coille na Borgie in Sutherland.* In contrast with the horned cairns of Sutherland and Caithness, there is evidence of horns at one extremity only; in this respect they present an analogy to the long barrows of England. If it be assumed that in the two cairns at Cairnholy we have remaining the complete arrangements of the chambers, there has been in each a single chamber approached by a short passage 9 feet in length, entered by a very narrow opening between two tall portal stones. The chambers are distinctly of the dolmen type, formed of massive slabs in cist fashion. The cover remains only on "Galdus's Tomb," a large block, measuring superficially some 7 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 6 inches and resting on the back slab and the two sides. The front slab which closes the chamber does not reach to the roof, and in the chamber of the neighbouring cairn, though the roof is gone, the slab at the front is lower than that at the back, indicating a similar arrangement. The sides, to some extent, have been formed by the imposition of large blocks one above the other, but building, such as is found in the chambers of the cairns of the Northern counties, is here conspicuously absent. The structure is more primitive, resembling in this respect the dolmens of Cornwall, Ireland, or Brittany.

Adjacent to the Boreland cairn is another cairn (No. 361), the shape of which suggests that it also may have belonged to this class,

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland* (No. 243).

but it has been greatly pillaged for stones, and no trace of a frontal crescent is now apparent.

At Newton, some 2 miles to the south-east of Cairnholy, a construction (No. 29) which has had four erected pillars, one at each corner of a cist-like tomb, has probably also been a chamber; but the cairn has been removed *in toto* and the structure itself is fragmentary.

Farther up the basin of the Cree, at a somewhat high elevation and on the moorland, are the remains of another chambered cairn (No. 358) which the dyker has sorely spoiled for material, leaving the chambers partially exposed. Here we have a cairn which does not to the same extent as the foregoing resemble externally the horned cairns of the North, but has its exact counterpart in the neighbouring shire of Wigtown, and that both in its external aspect and in the arrangement of its chambers. Its form is elliptical, and there is no indication of a frontal crescent, though a single tall column lying adjacent is suggestive from its resemblance to the portals at Cairnholy. The chambers, which are cist-like, entered respectively from the ends of the cairn and from the sides, are at least four in number, and in their disposition and construction resemble those in the Wigtownshire cairns at High Gillespie* and Kilhern.† The cairn, though greatly dilapidated, is not in a condition to admit of a satisfactory plan being made.

A chambered cairn which approximates in form to a long cairn, but differs from the normal plan, is the "Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346) near Bargrennan, on the upper reaches of the Cree. It is pear-shaped, measuring some 92 feet in length by from 70 to 80 feet in breadth, and contains three megalithic chambers of the usual dolmen type placed radially and much resembling in appearance the chambers in the Wigtownshire cairn known as the "Caves of Kilhern." It is of interest to note that the side of one of the chambers is formed of a large boulder which has evidently been split before being utilised.

It will be observed that all the foregoing cairns lie in the valley of the Cree from its estuary to near its source.

As we follow the coast-line of the Stewartry eastward the next river encountered is the Fleet, a stream with a short course through a deep glen which leads to a wild, rocky, uninhabitable region among the hills. There are no remains of long cairns or apparently of any chambered cairns in its basin. Some 6 miles farther eastward is the estuary of the Dee at Kirkcudbright. With a long meandering course under different names, and through Loch Ken, the waters of the Dee take their rise in Loch Doon on the Ayrshire border, draining the eastern flank of the Kells range. Throughout its whole length there is not a trace of a chambered cairn either long or round, but if we follow its affluent, the Water of Deugh, to Carsphairn, where the mountainous country opens out on to the high plains of Ayrshire, we meet the long cairns once more. "Cairn Avel" (No. 94), near the village of Carsphairn, is distinctly a long cairn, though the chamber has not been exposed, and in the group of cairns further up the Deugh the upright slabs in one distinctly suggest a chambered character. The absence of chambered cairns throughout the course of the Dee cannot be accounted for by any present condition of agriculture implying

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Galloway*, vol. i. (*County of Wigtown*), No. 346.

† *Ibid.*, No. 269.

their destruction, for the lesser cairns and stone circles have survived in that region.

East of the Cree, from the coast nearly to the latitude of Carsphairn, no long cairn is met with, nor in fact any chambered cairn, unless, which is possible, the "White Cairn," Corriedow (No. 161), some 5 miles to the east of St John's town of Dalry, be of that character. It will be found, however, when the survey of the ancient monuments of Dumfriesshire is completed, that there is an extension of the class eastward indicating an immigration by an easy pass through the hills, past Glencairn and on beyond Queensberry Hill. Though in the present state of our knowledge we cannot say more than that the chambered cairn builders did not seemingly reach this latter district *via* the coast of the Solway and the southern regions of the Stewartry, it is probable that when the survey of the monuments of Ayrshire has been overtaken a similarity of plan in the adjacent cairns of that county may indicate the line of penetration.

As perhaps also affording some indication of the distribution of those early prehistoric settlers, it is noteworthy that whereas the Shire of Wigtown has yielded to the National Museum of Antiquities a remarkable series of neolithic products of man's handicraft, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright has been productive of exceedingly few such objects.

The recognisable chambered cairns, other than long cairns, and excepting "Cairnderry," in the Stewartry, are four in number, all situated in the extreme north: three in Minnigaff parish near Bargrennan, one in the parish of Carsphairn, and all four adjacent to the Ayrshire border. Of these, only in one, the "White Cairn" (No. 350), is the chamber fully exposed. It is likewise of the dolmen type, constructed for the most part of large blocks of stone showing very little building, and covered with massive slabs which rest directly on the vertical sides, there being none of the architectural refinement displayed in the corbelled roofs of the North-country chambers. The plan of this chamber is wedge-shaped, gradually diminishing in breadth from the back to the opening of the passage, conforming in its design to that of certain Irish dolmens.

On none of the chambered cairns in this region of the south-west of Scotland has any scientific exploratory work been carried out, and consequently we have no knowledge of any peculiarity in the pottery or other grave goods which they may contain. Though only three round cairns can be classified as chambered at the present moment, it is quite possible that on excavation others may yet be found to belong to this type.

Passing to a consideration of the cairns presumably of the bronze age and circular in form, with the possible exception of the cairn on Slewcairn (No. 125(1)), already referred to—the form of which approximates to that of a long cairn, and which may belong to a transitional period—we find, as might be expected, that they are more numerous than the others, that their distribution is more extensive, and that they penetrate farther inland along the Solway Firth. Including in our calculation the recorded sites from which cairns have been removed at a comparatively recent date, and excluding the doubtful hill-top cairns, we have within the Stewartry 73 such cairns, of which twenty-

six occur in the basin of the Cree alone, seven near its estuary in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and nineteen along the course of the river in the parish of Minnigaff. Outside that area the parish which can claim the largest number is Carsphairn, where, just as in the case of the chambered cairns, the penetration has probably been from the north. The numbers in the other parishes are small, the largest total being four in Rerwick, while not a single cairn or a site is recorded from Kells, Kelton, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, or Terregles. Though no scientific excavation is recorded from any of these cairns, the cists in several cases have been laid bare in the process of their demolition. The cist on Larg Moor (No. 291), illustrated in fig. 123, gives a good example of a bronze-age tomb placed above the ground level, which is not very usual. In the cairn at Cauldside (No. 16) a secondary cist has been inserted high up in the cairn, while no doubt a primary cist lies at its base, such as may be seen on the site of the cairn to the northward, where a cist is exposed in the ground, its upper edge almost flush with the natural surface. In the large cairn at Stroanfreggan (No. 160) the cist contained a fine example of a flint knife (fig. A), without any accompanying pottery, and at the points of junction of the slabs there had been a luting of fine yellow clay which still bore the impress of the worker's fingers. The circumference of this cairn was marked by large boulders placed at intervals, a feature conspicuous around many of the round cairns of Sutherland, but less noticeable in the southern counties. The same arrangement, however, is apparent around a large cairn at Craigengillan (No. 95), not far distant from Stroanfreggan but in the adjacent parish of Carsphairn. Two round cairns (Nos. 363 and 393) appear to rise from level platforms extending several feet out from their bases, a feature occasionally noticed in other regions.*



FIG. A.—Flint knife from Stroanfreggan (No. 160).

The inferences which appear to be deducible from the distribution and range of these two types, the chambered and the cisted cairn, the one neolithic or transitional, the other belonging to the bronze age, are, that both sets of immigrants reached Galloway by sea from the west, and not by any route northward from the centre of the island; that the chambered cairn builder had not spread eastward in Galloway beyond the estuary of the Cree, when he was overtaken by later immigrants, who either brought with them, or attained shortly after their arrival, a knowledge of metallurgy; and that the limited range of the earlier race, as far as it can be held to coincide with that of their monuments, does not suggest that a period of vast extent intervened between the two settlements. Other than the long cairns, there are no monuments which we can definitely identify as belonging to the neolithic period. With the bronze-age period it is different. Both stone circles and

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Sutherland*, Nos. 235 and 443, and of *Wigtown*, No. 260.

rock sculpturings are referable to this age, and both classes of monuments occur in the Stewartry.

STONE CIRCLES.

The stone circles number apparently thirteen, though of that number some are very imperfect. They are divisible into two main classes, those encircling a central boulder and those without any central stone. In the former class are the circles at Claghreid (No. 293), on Glenquicken Moor (No. 292), and at the north end of Lairdmannoch Loch (No. 446). In the first two the central stone is a massive boulder with all the appearance of having been ice-borne, and the stones which form the circle are also boulders and of comparatively low elevation. The circle near Lairdmannoch Loch is presumed to be of the same class, but the central stone is much less massive, and the encircling stones are almost entirely sunk beneath the surface, so that their true character is not absolutely certain. The second class has been as a rule of larger diameter; the stones in the periphery are also placed at greater distances apart, and are not always boulders but frequently irregularly shaped slabs of rock. The character of material selected wherewith to form a circle may have been entirely a matter of convenience, but the presence of a central boulder points to a definitely conceived plan in the minds of the constructors, which differentiates this class from that in which the enclosed area is devoid of any monolith. Each of the three noted circles with central stones stands in an isolated position, though the circle by Lairdmannoch Loch is within 80 yards of a cairn; but two, if not three, of the other class appear to have been definitely erected in association with sepulchral cairns, and possibly have each formed part of an original plan. The two circles at Cauldside (No. 16), one of which is very fragmentary, occupy in both instances the same relative position to a circular cisted cairn, while remains of the circle at High Auchenlarie (No. 18), the arrangement of which is now not very easy of discernment, appear to have stood in contact with a cairn. The fact that these three constructions are all in the parish of Anwoth is another instance of local variation of type so frequently met with in regard to all classes of prehistoric monuments. At Bagbie (No. 286), in the neighbouring parish of Kirkmabreck, may be seen another setting of small standing-stones closely associated with a cairn. What form this setting may have taken it is impossible to say. The fact that the stones are placed with their broad faces at right angles to the line of the circumference is against the supposition that it has been a circle; and though the two stones remaining in the most northerly of the two circles at Cauldside are similarly arranged, the remains of that circle are too meagre to admit of an inference that such an unusual characteristic was a feature of the whole construction. "The Thieves" stones at Drannadow (No. 367) are probably the remains of a circle, and, if so, the surrounding bank is an unusual feature, though a similar low bank was seen forming an inner circle in the stone circle of Torhousekie in Wigtownshire, and in the north and east of Scotland it is not unusual to find such a bank actually on the line of the circumference. When we turn to consider the distribution of the stone circles, we find that of the whole thirteen

no fewer than seven are situated near the estuary, or in the basin of the Cree. Of the others, one is associated with other early remains in Carsphairn parish. Two, those at Park (No. 445) and Ernespie (No. 202), are in the river basin of the Dee; one at Drummore is just outside it on the east side of Kirkcudbright Bay, and one at Lairdmannoch Loch is adjacent to the valley of the Tarff, a stream which falls into the Dee near the town of Kirkcudbright. The other unaccounted for lies within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Dumfries, far removed from any other monuments of its class in the Stewartry group.

In treating of these monuments of the bronze-age, attention may be directed to the somewhat remarkable group of associated remains at Cauldside (No. 16) in Anwoth parish. Between Cambret Hill, rising to a height of 1150 feet on the north, and Cairnharrow with an altitude of 1497 on the south, lies a wind-swept valley not inappropriately bearing the name of Cauldside, whose lowest level is some 700 feet above the sea. The heather grows deep over its peaty soil, and in the vicinity of the remains there is no indication that the plough has ever torn the surface where it flourishes, or that any other settlement than that of the period to which these monuments are attributable has ever existed in this region. The object that first attracts attention is a large circular cairn some 63 feet in diameter and rising to a height of 10 feet, in which just below the summit there lies exposed a secondary short cist. In front of the cairn is the stone circle already referred to, of which ten stones remain *in situ*, while some 150 yards behind it to the northward is the site of a second large cairn, in the floor of which is an opened cist and in front of which are the remains of a circle. Eastward of the first cairn, and commencing some 300 yards distant, is a group of small cairns, somewhat large for their class, and though no hut circle is identifiable in their immediate vicinity, one (No. 15) was noted at a slightly higher elevation to the south. On the south side of the valley, high up on the shoulder of Cairnharrow, is a cup- and ring-marked rock (No. 25), while on the north side, some 400 yards back from the existing cairn, there lies a large detached block also sculptured with cup and ring marks; one of these is the largest single figure known in the Stewartry and is treated spirally. Though it would be unwise to aver that all these monuments are contemporaneous, it is permissible to refer the origin of each one of them to the bronze age.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

Throughout a restricted area of the Stewartry cup and ring markings* have been discovered in very considerable numbers, and topographically are capable of division into two main groups, one on the east side of the estuary of the Cree, not extending beyond the Fleet, and the other in a region stretching eastward from the estuary of the Dee to an imaginary line drawn north and south through Dundrennan. A subsidiary group of small extent is to be met with

* Markings noted by Mr Coles on the stones of the circle at Hills appear to be natural. Those noted by him on the stones in a cairn at Conchieton are also of doubtful authenticity, and, even if artificial, are of a different character, being simple cup markings.

on the west side of Kirkcudbright Bay. The northern limits of these groups are equally restricted, for thus far no single example falls to be recorded in the western group north of the latitude of Creetown $54^{\circ} 54'$, nor in the eastern group north of Nether Linkens $54^{\circ} 52'$, to the north-west of Ben Tudor. Northward, at the furthest point inland 7 miles from the Solway, or eastward, 17 miles from the mouth of the Cree at Creetown, no single unquestionable example has so far been observed and recorded. As was the case in Wigtownshire, the greater number lie comparatively near to the coast. When we consider the distribution in relation to that of other monuments, we do not find it co-extensive with any particular class. That of the long cairns exceeds it northward up the Cree, but falls considerably short of it in penetration eastward; the stone circles more nearly correspond, for six of the thirteen monuments of that class come within the areas of the two groups, and a seventh, the circle at Park, is just outside it. But the stone circles also have attained a much wider range, as will be shown by their occurrence in Dumfriesshire, where cup- and ring-marked rocks are as yet unknown. Likewise the round cairns, with a similar bronze-age attribution, have a much more diffused extension. Where, however, the cup- and ring-marked rocks occur in greatest numbers, other prehistoric monuments are to be found in the neighbourhood, indicating an early settlement. If it is possible to draw any conclusion from the facts of this distribution, it is that the rock sculpturings of Galloway are referable to a comparatively early period of the bronze age. Two instances can be pointed out where cup- and ring-marked rocks are situated in proximity to stone circles—one at High Auchenlarie (No. 19) where a sculptured rock faces the circle at a distance of some 51 feet, and the other on Cairnharrow near Cauldside (No. 25) as previously noted, where, however, the proximity is not so marked. With few exceptions the sculpturings occur on living rock, on which the planes bearing the scribings vary in position from an almost horizontal angle, as at Kirkmuir (No. 294), to a very steep inclination, as at Little Stockerton (No. 249). The other sculpturings are on detached fragments of rock: one of them, the second noted, on Cairnholy farm (No. 296), a block of whinstone, is just such a block as might have been used in a stone circle, though no trace of such a monument now remains in the vicinity. Not a single example occurs on a boulder. As a general rule the sculpturings on each rock form groups of several figures, and it is thus the exception to find isolated markings. The figure most frequently met with consists of a small cup surrounded by one or more hollowed penannular rings, having a groove passing from the central cup outwards between the ends of the rings. This radial groove in many instances diverges on passing the outer ring and forms a connecting channel with some other figure. This may be regarded as the type in this region, though from it there are numerous departures. However much the groups may appear to resemble each other at first sight, it will be found on closer observation that the scheme of arrangement is never repeated, thus suggesting that the agents of their production were not hampered by any rule. There does appear, however, to be a general tendency for certain features or characteristics to be reproduced within geographical limits; thus on the remarkable group at High Banks (No. 240) the most prominent figure is an encircled cup occupying

the centre of a portion of the rock taking somewhat the form of an oblong shield. Around this figure the field or surface of the shield is entirely covered with numerous small sharply defined cup marks. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward, on the north side of Newlaw Hill, is a sculptured rock (No. 421), the surface of which around the main figures has been similarly treated. Such-a feature did not come under observation elsewhere. At Clauchandolly (No. 66), in two groups, one on either side of the same field, there appears in place of a cup with concave section, a hollow disc with the sides cut down vertically. Nowhere else did this form emerge. With regard to the various forms and figures employed in the designs, while the main motif is the cup surrounded by circles cut by a radial groove, there are various noteworthy divergences. On two detached slabs at Cardoness House (No. 20), brought originally from Auchenlarie and Laggan Hill respectively, for the radial groove there is substituted a fillet produced by the excision of a narrow line on either side; the stone at Lower Laggan cottage (No. 22, fig. 19) is covered with a series of unusually large cups, surrounded each by a single ring and interconnected by channels or ducts of very shallow depth, being little more than scorings of the surface; the large cup and ring mark at Mossyard (No. 21) rests on the lower side of a large double concentric circle; the peculiar features of the designs at High Banks, Newlaw, and Clauchandolly have already been referred to. Complete circles are very unusual, though the extreme attrition of the designs has occasionally caused the existence of the radial groove to be overlooked. Only one instance of the use of a spiral occurs, and that on the stone at Cambret Moor (No. 295); and the fact that the spiral is cut by a radial groove raises the suspicion that the spiral may in this instance have been evolved from the faulty tracing of the concentric circles, though the free end suggests its intentional formation. As far as possible, all the examples of rock sculpturings are illustrated in the accompanying Inventory, as it is realised that only by so doing, wherever such figurations occur, can a comprehension of the prevailing type or local variation be arrived at with perchance some elucidation of their mysterious significance, or indication of the provenance whence their authors brought these designs to each particular district of this country. Many of the illustrations reproduced in this volume are from blocks kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, from original drawings made by Mr F. R. Coles, to whose industry in making records of ancient monuments in the Stewartry the Commissioners have been much indebted.

HUT CIRCLES AND SMALL CAIRNS.

In very few places in the Stewartry did hut circles, with or without associated small cairns, or the small cairns by themselves, come under observation. The occurrence near Cauldside of a single hut circle and of numerous cairns, the former not in close proximity to the latter, is afterwards remarked on, while groups were also met with in the parish of Colvend and Southwick on either side of the Mid-burn. They were found too on Cairnkinna Rig, near Corrafeckloch, in the vicinity of some large cairns; while numerous small cairns without any evident hut circle exist on the moor to

the east of Drannadow (No. 360), where other large cairns are likewise situated. These hut circles with the associated small cairns, which appear to be sepulchral, are no doubt the dwellings of the people at an early period, and, from the constructions which are generally to be found in their vicinity, as well as from the results of excavations made elsewhere, that period probably commences with the bronze age and extends over the early iron age. So constant is the association of hut circles with the small cairns, that it is a fair assumption that where the latter are found alone the hut circle has formerly existed in the group, but that owing to the nature of the material used in its construction, either timber or turf, it has entirely disappeared.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

The defensive constructions recorded in the Inventory of the Stewartry number 140, and presumably the sequence of their erection extends over a long period of time. That sequence, however; owing to the small amount of systematic excavation that has been done in this field of archæology in Scotland, is still practically unascertained. There are, however, certain types, such as the mote-hills of the Anglo-Normans and the rectangular square or oblong entrenchments of the Romans, which can with comparative assurance be identified and relegated to their proper position, while others, from the methods of their construction or their situation, may occasionally, but with less certainty, be attributed to particular epochs. Thus a fort whose entrenchments have required no more formidable tool for its construction than a deer-horn pick and a spade, may conceivably be of earlier origin than another, of which the trench has been quarried through rock, a process probably calling for the employment of an iron tool. The distribution of the forts may possibly also give some clue to their chronology, if regarded topographically in relation to other prehistoric remains. In comparison with every other class of monument, the distribution is much more extensive, and this is still the case even when the notes of early historic date are eliminated from consideration. With regard to the earliest monuments of all, the neolithic cairns in the Cree basin, an absence of forts in their neighbourhood at once suggests an inference that probably no forts are referable to the chambered cairn builders. In the parish of Kirkma-breck, where early constructions are unusually numerous, there is but one fort (No. 284), and that not lying in close proximity to any of these remains. Similarly in the parish of Minnigaff the few defensive constructions other than mote-hills—leaving out of account the indefinite entrenchment known as "Wallace's Camp" on the Cree (No. 341)—are probably of late date. Conversely, however, in the parish of Rerwick, where only four cairns are to be found, and these all within a few hundred yards of each other, there are as many as nineteen forts. The conclusion to which these circumstances point is that the majority of the defensive enclosures in this region belong to a comparatively late time. Where the natural conditions of soil or climate have been most advantageous for crop or grazing, there primitive enclosures are most numerous, while the vicinity of a coast-line of cliffs, or of hills readily adapted for defence, also seems to have furnished an additional attraction in such a region. Thus

in the seaboard parishes with fertile land and a defensible coast-line forts will be found to predominate. Farther up the river valleys, which form the highways to the interior, or on the sides of passes through the hills leading to a more attractive champaign beyond, strategic sites have usually been taken advantage of, as has been the case with the forts of Dungarry (No. 406) and Suie (No. 407) commanding the pass through the Ben Gairn group of hills to the valley of the Dee.

Turning to the individual constructions, we may with advantage consider them under six heads:—

1. Promontory or cliff forts.
2. Hill forts.
3. Forts of regular geometrical form.
4. Small defensive enclosures, possibly of a domestic character.
5. A broch-like structure.
6. Mote-hills.

1. *Promontory or cliff forts.*—In this class the builders have seized the natural advantages of situation afforded by cliffs either presenting a straight face over river or coast-line or meeting so as to form a salient angle at a point or promontory. A single rampart and a trench across the neck of a promontory, or passing in a segmental curve from edge to edge of the cliff, form the usual defences, though occasionally the position may be strengthened by additional lines. The examples of this class in the Stewartry are as a rule earthworks, and the trench or trenches show no rock-cutting. From this type, however, there is one notable exception, the fort at Castle Hill Point (No. 118), to be mentioned hereafter. The fort known as “Borness Batteries” (No. 60), overlooking the Solway, belongs to the more important class of such forts, being defended by two trenches and three ramparts, while the “Doon,” Nun Mill (No. 472) in the adjacent parish of Twynholm, shows double trenches and ramparts. These forts bear a considerable resemblance to each other, and along the crest of the inner mound in both there are visible the remains of a narrow stone parapet; from the middle rampart in the “Borness Batteries” a number of upright stones protrude at an average distance of some 11 feet apart, an arrangement the purpose of which is not obvious.* This fort is situated in close proximity to the Borness Cave (No. 68), from which a remarkable collection of early iron-age relics were recovered associated with a fragment of 1st-century Roman pottery. The fort at Castle Hill Point referred to above is, as regards situation, also a promontory fort, but its artificial features bear no resemblance to the other forts of that class, its main line of defence being a massive stone wall some 10 feet in thickness.

2. *Hill forts.*—These forts, though classified together according to their situation, are not all of the same character, as some occupy prominent heights such as Dungarry (No. 406) and Suie (No. 407), while others are situated on hills of comparatively low elevation. Those that fall within the former category are, for the most part,

* A number of upright pillars similarly placed in a rampart may be seen on the outer rampart at the end of the early iron-age fort on Bonchester Hill, parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

stone-works, and are now much dilapidated. The most notable among them are, perhaps, the two already mentioned, Dungarry Fort on the shoulder of Ben Tudor, and the fort on Suie Hill, both occupying commanding positions in the group of hills around Ben Gairn, at an elevation of 750 and 800 feet over sea-level. They have both been surrounded by massive stone walls, while adjoining each, probably for securing the cattle in the event of an attack, is an annexe, which in both cases lies to the back of the fort and towards the hill country. Though much ruined, the original thickness of the main walls in each instance was estimated at from 12 to 13 feet. Two other hill-top enclosures formed of dry-stone masonry, and remarkable for their extent, are to be found on "The Moyle," Barnbarroch (No. 121), and Barstobric Hill (No. 441) respectively, the former measuring some 1000 feet in length, and the latter 850 feet. These two enclosures have much in common, and have probably been intended for the protection of the flocks and herds of their respective districts against an invading foe, rather than as forts capable of being manned at every point to repel an attack. A fort showing unusual features, and falling to be placed in one or other of the two categories, is that on the Wall Hill near Craigraploch (No. 418), curiously irregular in its lines, but remarkable for the number of apparent hut hollows in the interior, pointing to a long-continued occupation.

Of the forts on hills of lesser elevation than on Glengappock—known locally as a *môte*, though showing no features which merit its inclusion in a list of typical motes—is constructed on very different lines from the ordinary hill fort; the ascending slope which terminates in a rock face being cut out into a series of scarps surmounted with walls further strengthened by terrace and trench. Not dissimilar in character, though much smaller, is another so-called "mote" at Campbelltown (No. 473) in Twynholm parish.

Another fort occupying a conspicuous summit, though only of comparatively low elevation, is that at Drummore (No. 231) in Kirkcudbright parish, a strongly defended position with a system of ramparts and trenches which distinguishes it from other hill forts in this region. It is peculiar further, if surface indications can be relied on, in being apparently furnished with two wells.

Three of the hill forts may be classed as vitrified, but whether the vitrification has been partial or complete, so ruinous is their condition, it is now probably impossible to say. They are,—the fort on Trusty's Hill (No. 13) in Anwoth parish, on Castlegower (No. 80) in Buittle parish, and "Mark Mote" (No. 120), in the parish of Colvend and Southwick. Vitrified stone was picked up on all three sites, and on the two last-named it appeared to be firmly embedded at the base of the wall on the very top of the rock. All three hill-tops are rocky and uneven. No one of them is within sight of another. The "Mark Mote" commands the estuary of the Urr, while Trusty's Hill may be said to command that of the Fleet. Castlegower is situated some 4 miles inland west of the Urr valley. On another small fort occupying an isolated hillock, the so-called "Mote" of Edgarton (No. 45), pieces of fused stone were picked up from the ruins of its walls. This fort, though having a general resemblance to a mote, does not conform to that type. The rock cutting in its trench, however, indicates a late date.

3. *Forts of regular geometrical form.*—These may be practically subdivided under three heads:—circular, oval, and rectangular.

Circular forts.—Of the circular constructions a number occupy elevated situations, are of small diameter, and are surrounded by simple lines of defence; such are certain forts in the parishes of Crossmichael and Kirkpatrick-Durham. They are for the most part earthwork. A larger circular fort, not situated in such an exposed situation as the foregoing, is that on Drumcoltran Hill (No. 280), which appears to be a pure earthwork. Many years ago a hoard of six bronze rapier blades was found in its trench, and one of these is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. A discovery of spear-heads of bronze and other relics is likewise said to have been made in a small circular fort at MacNaughton (No. 319), in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

Oval forts.—The oval forts are a class of particular interest in this region, there being a number presenting identical features in construction which appear to differentiate them from the other forts of regular form as a type. The typical example which may be cited is that known as "Crofts Mote" (No. 141), in the parish of Crossmichael. It lies at an elevation of some 300 feet above sea-level in comparatively low-lying cultivated land, and is formed from an oval hillock. The summit appears to have been levelled; along the flanks, about half-way up the artificially formed scarp, runs a terrace, which is transformed to a trench supplemented by one or more ramparts as it rises towards the summit level and passes round either end. Closely analogous constructions are:—the upper fort at Tarkirra (No. 279) in Kirkgunzeon parish, Castle Creavie (No. 413), Kirkcarswell (No. 416), Glennap (No. 417), all in Rerwick parish; Kirkchrist "Mote" (No. 468) in Twynholm parish; while slightly differing in character from the type but bearing a family resemblance are, Hall Hill "Mote" (No. 321) in Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, the fort at Doon Hill, Balig (No. 419), in Rerwick parish, and the fort at Cumstounend (No. 470) in the parish of Twynholm. To the majority of these the term "mote" is applied on the maps, and presumably locally; and though that term is given somewhat loosely to defensive sites throughout Galloway, it is not wise absolutely to disregard its application, for though it is employed to designate constructions which do not conform to the recognised mote type, its use is certainly restricted. All the forts of this class show a direct approach by roadway through the lines of their defences to the interior, a feature which, though not found in connection with an actual mote-hill, is nevertheless associated with the base-court or bailey when that is present; and the rock cutting, which is a structural feature of many of them, may also be taken as an indication of their late date. Though the absence of any elevated plat which might have served as the site of a wooden castle is not in conformity with the true mote type, yet a close resemblance is apparent between the defensive treatment of the hillocks from which these forts are fashioned, and that which has been applied to the site of the Mote of Urr, the most important mote in the south of Scotland.

Rectangular forts.—The mere fact that an earthwork is rectangular on plan is no longer sufficient to prove its Roman origin, for

such a plan was certainly adopted in mediæval times and probably earlier. It cannot, therefore, be admitted without further evidence that any of the forts in the Stewartry which have hitherto been regarded as Roman are entitled to such an attribution. As regards two of these, the forts at Whinnyliggate (No. 225) and Bombie (No. 226), both in the parish of Kirkcudbright, it may, however, be truthfully asserted that there is nothing in their situation or form inconsistent with a Roman character. Both are very imperfect, and in neither is the position of the entrance apparent. They lie within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of each other, on opposite sides of the glen of the Balgreddan burn. Some $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the southward of the Bombie fort lies another rectangular enclosure at Dunrod (No. 230); but while the situation of the other two forts is a factor which might be adduced as argument for their Roman origin, the situation of this fort in low-lying ground, immediately overlooked by higher ground, militates against such an attribution. For two more rectilinear earthworks a Roman authorship has likewise been suggested—the fort on the “Watch Knowe” at Craigmuirie (No. 38), in Balmaclellan parish, and that at Carminnow (No. 87), on the Water of Deugh in the parish of Carsphairn; but beyond their rectilinear and quasi-rectangular form there is nothing in their appearance alone to justify such an assumption.

4. *Small defensive enclosures, possibly of a domestic character.*—Under this head may be grouped a number of small circular constructions situated in low-lying marshy ground, which do not appear to have been crannogs: Trowdale (No. 140) in Crossmichael Parish; Arkland (No. 306) in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish; Dildawn (No. 193) in Kelton parish; and the “Picts Knowe” (No. 461) in Mabie Moss in the parish of Troqueer. Two small enclosures in the parish of Kirkcudbright, one at North Milton (No. 227) and one at Milton Cottage (No. 229); another at Gillfoot of Netherthird in Kelton parish (No. 194); and a fourth at Kirkcarswell (No. 415), though more strictly defensive, seem from their small size to fall under this head. The general resemblance which they bear to each other in their situations on the summit of slight rocky eminences seems to point to a common origin.

5. *A broch-like structure.*—Though no broch has been discovered in the Stewartry, there lies in the parish of Borgue, at Castle Haven, Kirkandrews (No. 64), a construction the features of which differentiate it at once from all other forts in that region, and connect it with the brochs and duns of the western isles of Scotland. Occupying a low rocky promontory and constructed of dry-stone masonry, it consists of a main building shaped like the letter D, enclosing a courtyard measuring some 60 feet from north to south by 35 feet from east to west, and of an outer surrounding wall, where the site is not by nature impregnable, some 24 feet distant on an average. In the heart of the wall of the main building is a series of galleries resembling the chambers of a broch, and, even more closely, the galleries which are to be found in certain structures in the island of Tiree, and probably on other islands on the west of Scotland.* These latter structures under the name of semi-brochs are described (*op. cit.*) as circular or sub-circular dry-stone erections enclosing a central

* *Coll and Tiree: their Prehistoric Forts, etc.*, by Erskine Beveridge.

space some 35 to 40 feet in diameter, the wall having within its thickness a passage or ground-level gallery, more or less continuous, and varying from 28 inches to 36 inches in width. No trace of stair or upper galleries is to be found even in the best preserved, a fact which distinguishes them from the broch type. The absence in the Castle Haven structure of any suggestion of unusual height of walls, of the previous existence of stairs within the walls, or of upper galleries, makes its analogy with these so-called semi-brochs of Tiree more distinct than with the brochs proper. The outer covering wall with steps leading to the top is an arrangement to be found in certain Caithness brochs, and comparison may be made with the plan of the broch of Nybster in the parish of Wick, Caithness, for an illustration of this.*

The relics found in the excavation of this fort, comparatively few in number, were such as might have come from an early iron-age site, but there was an absence of pottery and of any object that could be pointed to as a characteristic broch relic.

6. *Mote-hills*.—There appear to be within the Stewartry twenty-six regular mote-hills, for the most part simple truncated cones with or without the addition of a base-court or bailey. The most typical construction of this class is undoubtedly the Mote of Urr (No. 489), which is formed on a natural hillock arising from the centre of the Urr valley, some 3 miles to the north-west of Dalbeattie. The mote separately defended by an encircling trench has been erected at one end of a base-court. No gangway over the trench has made the summit easily accessible; the bridging of the ditch was effected in all typical motes probably by a wooden and movable structure. The base-court, on the other hand, as elsewhere, has been entered by a roadway over the trench on solid ground. The mote is of the usual form, a simple truncated cone rising to a height of 33 feet, with a summit nearly level measuring 91 feet by 76. The mote of Kirkclaugh, or Caerclach (No. 12), is also a fine example of a mote and bailey, the details of which are well-preserved. The typical plan, as represented in the foregoing, has been conspicuously departed from in two instances, the "Boreland or Green Tower Mote" (No. 11) and the Lochrinnie mote (No. 158). Both of these are oblong and quasi-rectangular plateaux, very readily adaptable to defensive purposes. The former, which projects from the coast-line and has an elevation at most of 25 feet, is divided into two unequal areas by a slight trench, the area at the distal end being the smaller and, though of like elevation to the other, probably representing the mote. A broad and deep trench, uninterrupted by any gangway, severs the plateau at the landward end. The whole structure is reminiscent of the "castles" of Lochmaben and Dumfries in the neighbouring county. The mote of Lochrinnie conforms more to the type, in that one of the two areas into which it has been divided lies at a slightly higher level than the other, thus clearly distinguishing the mote from the base-court. Other four motes show a departure from the ordinary circular plan, the motes of Polchree (No. 10) and Kirkcarswell (No. 400) being approximately square, and the motes at Trostrie (No. 466) and Robertson (No. 55) being oblong. On the summit of a number some alteration in the level, usually a hollow,

* *Inventory of Ancient Monuments for Caithness*, p. 159, fig. 42.

probably indicates the site of the original superstructure. This may be observed on the mote-hill at Boreland (No. 54), on the mote at Cally (No. 170), or the mote of Kirkcarswell (No. 400). A peculiar low mound encircled by a slight hollow is noticeable on the summit of the mote of Ingleston (No. 192) in Kelton parish. This mote presents other peculiarities, in so far as it does not appear to have been surrounded by a trench, and that evidence of occupation in the form of fragments of pottery and an iron tubular padlock have been recovered from its scarp.

Though the mote-hills of the Stewartry do not vary greatly in height, none exceeding 27 feet from base to summit, except when the natural elevation of the site is taken into consideration, yet great differences exist in the dimensions of the summit areas. Thus the mote of Balmaclellan (No. 37) measures only some 38 feet in diameter, while the mote of Troqueer (No. 457) has a summit plateau measuring 127 feet by 131 feet.

As showing the situation most affected by the mote-builders, it may be pointed out that fourteen are situated at the edge of a stream, and usually on the crest of a bank which has formed a natural defence in that direction, while one, the mote of Kirkclaugh, occupies an analogous position on a promontory on the coast. The mote of Lincluden (No. 433), situated close to the ruins of the college, differs from all other Galloway motes in the character of its defences. The hillock is a natural one rising by a somewhat gentle slope to its summit, and, possibly on that account, it has been encircled by terraces mounting one above the other and probably palisaded. A similar device may be seen on the mote of Lochwood in Dumfriesshire, also a natural hillock. In addition to this unusual arrangement, the small size of the summit area of this mote, 25 feet by 15 feet, is peculiar. The general configuration, however, seems clearly to indicate it as a defensive site.

The site of the stone-built castle of Culloch (No. 434), on the bank of the Cargen Water, appears to have been originally a mote, but has been in part excavated to find a secure foundation for the later structure.

MISCELLANEOUS RELICS.

In the Stewartry Museum at Kirkcudbright is to be seen a

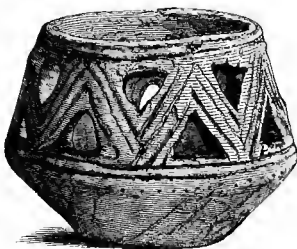


FIG. B.—Urn found at Whinnyliggate (No. 267).

barbed harpoon-head of bone, found in the river Dee at Kirkcudbright, an object generally believed from the discovery of characteristic cultural relics in the cave of Mas d'Azil in the Pyrenees, to be referable to a period of culture known as Azilian, which occupies a transitional epoch between paleolithic and neolithic cultures. Similar harpoons have been found in this country in the Western Isles, and in the floor of a cave at Oban. Of the succeeding neolithic period, a small collection of objects exists in the same institution and another in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh; but the number of relics of the stone age found in

the Stewartry is not great. Nor are the relics of the bronze age numerous or remarkable. Among them one object of considerable rarity in Scotland, a small urn, of the type known as incense cups (fig. B), came from a bronze-age interment at Whinnyliggate, and is described *infra* (No. 267). It is preserved in the Stewartry Museum.

The relics of most importance from the district belong to the late Celtic or early iron age, the period to which most of the forts of this



FIG. C.—Horned Mask of Bronze from Torrs.

region are also probably referable. The perishable nature of iron by corrosion when subjected to alternating conditions of drought or moisture no doubt accounts for the lack of relics of that material, but several notable articles in bronze, displaying the characteristic art of the Celtic craftsman at the period of its highest development, have fortunately been preserved. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the horned mask of bronze (fig. C) found in a bog on the farm of Torrs, in the parish of Kelton, and now at Abbotsford. The object was fully described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. vii. p. 334. The mask in form resembles a small chanfrein,* and measures in total length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but is imperfect at the upper end.

* Chanfrein : the armour-plate for the front part of a horse's head.

Its greatest breadth in a straight line across the back is 6 inches, and following the curve on the outside 11 inches, immediately above the point of insertion of the horns. At 3 inches above the lower margin are two circular holes, one on each side, measuring 2 inches in diameter. From between these eyeholes, and a little above the level of their centres, spring two curved cylindrical tapering horns rising to a height of $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the top of the curve, the full length of the perfect horn along the curve of the outer edge being $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The horns are hollow, the whole object being formed of thin beaten bronze. The mask is ornamented in repoussé work with a design formed of divergent spirals, repeated symmetrically but not identically on either side of the medial line of the front.*

Another relic showing the art of the same period is a bronze bracelet found in 1826 near Plunton Castle, in the parish of Borgue

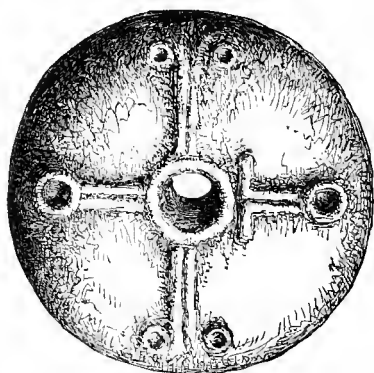


FIG. D.—Upper Stone of Quern
from Balmaclellan.

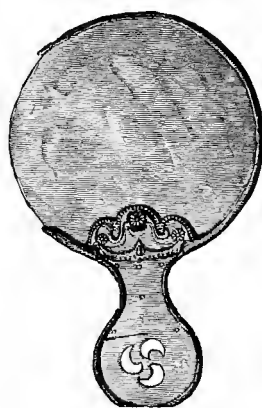


FIG. E.—Bronze Mirror from
Balmaclellan.

and now in the National Museum. It is of thin beaten bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is formed of two semicircular ribbed plates of thin bronze joined at the back by a hinge, on either side of which has been riveted a small rectangular plate containing in the centre an embossed scroll ornament. The expanding curves of the design on each plate contain four small studs, and a border of a single row of small studs lies along each side with round-headed pins of larger size at each angle attaching the plates.

Also preserved in the National Museum are a number of bronze relics found in the parish of Balmaclellan when a bog was being drained. It is stated that they were found about 3 feet under the surface in four parcels, each wrapped in coarse linen cloth. Close by them was found the finely ornamented upper stone of a quern (fig. D). The objects consist of a circular mirror with a projecting handle (fig. E) and a number of thin plates of bronze, some being long narrow bands, others curved and cut into various shapes. The circular part of the mirror measures 8 inches in diameter, and the handle 5 inches in length. The plate of the mirror is a thin

* Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times: the Iron Age*, p. 112.

Blocks to illustrate figs. C, D, E, F kindly lent by David Douglas, Publisher, Edinburgh.

sheet of bronze, surrounded by a plain-rolled edging. The handle, which is also a thin plate of bronze similarly margined, is attached to the circular plate by rivets, and the junction is concealed by a finely ornamented plate, tri-lobate on its upper outline. The handle of the mirror is pierced with three segmental openings. A crescentic collar-shaped plate of bronze (fig. F), 13 inches in diameter and 2 inches in width, is decorated with a chased pattern of convergent and divergent curves.*

The Roman relics found in the Stewartry are few in number, and do not afford evidence of any occupation of Galloway. From

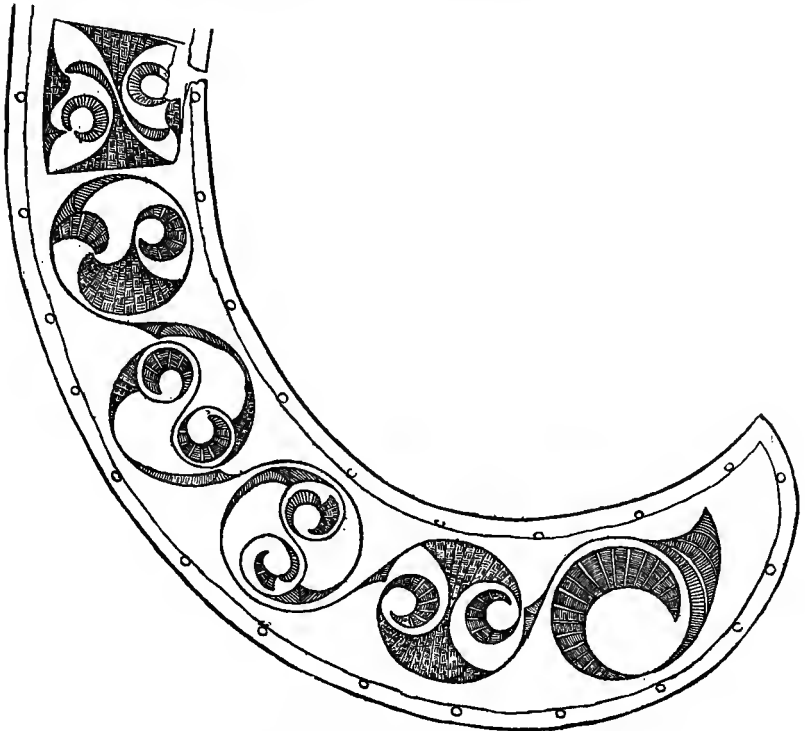


FIG. F.—Collar-shaped Plate of Bronze from Balmaclellan.

Cairnholy, on the estuary of the Cree, there is in the National Museum a bronze handle of a Roman ewer. It measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and between the points of the arms by which it has been attached to the rim of the vessel $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The handle terminates at its lower extremity in a Medusa head; above it the bow is divided into two compartments, of which the lower is the larger and contains a tripod with a serpent entwining itself around one of the legs, while above the tripod on one side is a cithera, and on the other a bow unstrung and a quiver of arrows. The upper compartment shows a stag browsing in a forest. The projecting arms are treated in the usual fashion pertaining to such handles of this class as the heads of birds. A large collection of iron tools, etc., most of which appear to be of Roman origin, was fished

* Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times: the Iron Age*, p. 126 et seq.

up in a bronze caldron from the bottom of Carlingwark Loch at Castle Douglas many years ago, and is also in the National Museum (see No. 201). One other small relic of Roman manufacture, in itself of little value but of great importance as helping to date a large number of associated objects, is a small fragment of a cup of Samian ware, referable to the 1st century, found in the Borness Cave. These associated relics include a very interesting series of bone objects, generally noted in the following inventory (No. 68) and likewise preserved in the National Museum. Lists of objects in the Stewartry Museum as in 1888 are to be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxii. p. 398, and of relics from the Stewartry in the National Museum as in 1898 in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History, etc., Society*, 1898-99, p. 32.

ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS.

The earliest ecclesiastical remains in the Stewartry are several sculptured stones which form a somewhat representative series extending over a long period of time, though there is lacking any representation of the earlier art of the Celtic craftsmen so richly portrayed on the sepulchral monuments of the shire of Wigtown—at Whithorn, and various other places. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact that no spot of peculiar veneration existed in the Stewartry in the early centuries of Christianity, nor was there any religious foundation of note in that region during the period in question.

One early monument of special interest, however, the Stewartry can lay claim to, and that is the rock surface near Anwoth (No. 14), sculptured with symbols of unknown meaning. Such symbols are so frequently associated in other instances with the Christian symbol of the cross, as to justify the recognition of a Christian origin for all monuments of this class, however obscure the actual meaning of the symbols themselves may be. Of such sculptures, by far the greatest number are to be met with in the north-east of Scotland, and this is one of the only two examples to be found south of the Forth. That they belong to the period of the early Celtic church the character of the inscriptions and associated devices to be found on many of the later examples leaves no room for doubt. Of the peculiar symbols on the Anwoth rock the double disc and flowering rod symbol is found in many instances; the fish-monster also occurs elsewhere but with less frequency, while the other two symbols appear to be unique.

The only monument on which an interlacing ornament appears is a cross-slab (No. 370) standing in the ruined church of Minnigaff, while another cross-slab there (No. 371), and one (No. 27) now erected at Kirkclaugh House, but which formerly stood by the side of the mote of Kirkclaugh near the sea, are carved on the shaft with a curious reticulated ornament, possibly derived from the interlacing patterns so prevalent in the adjoining district. Of other and later mediæval cross-slabs there occurs a group of four in the neighbourhood of Carsphairn. Three of them are plain incised crosses without enrichment, while the fourth is cut out in relief. Two of the former

(No. 100) are lying in an unusual situation, high up on the flank of a hill among a number of other blocks of stone. Their very existence had almost been forgotten, and there does not appear to be any explanation forthcoming of their strange situation. Their type is that of certain inscribed crosses found in St Ninian's Cave, Whithorn. Two incised crosses (No. 26) are to be seen in the garden at Cardoness, brought to their present position many years ago from High Auchendarrie. They have been very rudely picked out in a form in which the head rests on a shaft of equal breadth, resembling some of the cross-forms to be seen on the early cross-slabs in Wigtownshire.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright is noteworthy as including the ruins of two important Cistercian monasteries, Dundrennan (No. 398) and Sweetheart (No. 380). Chiefly in the diocese of Galloway, but partly* in that of Glasgow, it contained no cathedral church. A mere fragment is all that remains of the Premonstratensian abbey of Tongland (No. 439); of the Benedictine house of St Mary's Isle (No. 265) there is nothing. There are considerable portions of the extremely beautiful collegiate church of Lincluden (No. 431), and there is Terregles "Queir" (No. 432). Of parish churches Buittle (No. 73) is a good example of a small Transitional and First Pointed church without aisles; Southwick (No. 108) contains a little work of still earlier date, and at Dalry (No. 153) is a transeptal chapel, possibly of the 16th century. Girthon (No. 167), Anwoth (No. 1), and Kirkcudbright (No. 216) show 17th-century work, the first two being chiefly of the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

Dundrennan Abbey, said to have been founded in 1142 by David I., or by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, was the largest religious house in the south-west of Scotland. It was colonised from Rievaulx in Yorkshire. The greater part of choir and transepts, of late 12th-century Transitional style, are still standing with little more than the foundations of a nave of eight bays. The west front of the chapter-house is a fine piece of 13th-century work, and there are considerable remains of the buildings on the west side of the cloisters. There are also several fragments of a fine early 14th-century stone screen, probably the *pulpitum*.

In Dundrennan Abbey there have also been unearthed from time to time a number of 13th- and 14th-century monuments, mostly bearing simple inscriptions commemorating the various abbots. One, however, of 14th-century date is carved with a cross richly decorated with a combined architectural and foliaceous design, a characteristic example of the Gothic art of the period. There are four effigies within the ruin: two of 13th-century date carved in the round, and two incised on slabs of the 15th century. Of the former the most interesting is that of an unknown abbot; the dagger in his breast and the mutilated prostrate figure under his feet seem to echo from the distant past some long-forgotten tragedy. The incised effigies represent a style of monument in vogue in Scotland taking the place of the English brasses of the same period. That engraved brasses were also to be found at Dundrennan, as elsewhere occasionally in Scotland, the indents alone remain to prove. A monument, adjacent to that bearing the effigy of the abbot, commemorating Sir William Livingstoun of

* East of the Urr.

Culter, in its boldly cut inscription and coat of arms, shows the style of lettering and character of grave-slab erected to a person of quality in the early years of the 17th century. Similarly worthy of remark, and of a slightly later date, are the fine tomb in Anwoth Church (No. 2), and the architecturally treated Ewart monument at Kirkcudbright (No. 258), the elaborate epitaphs on which have more literary merit than is to be found on the generality of tombstones.

The other Cistercian house, Sweetheart or New Abbey, so-called in contrast to Dundrennan (which is still known locally as the Old Abbey), was founded by Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, "Lord of Galloway, in 1273, and was colonised from Dundrennan. Here the church, though roofless and ruinous, is almost entire, and, though not so large as Dundrennan, is a good example of early 14th-century work. Like Dundrennan, it consists of a long nave with north and south aisles, transepts with east aisles, and aisleless choir. In both cases the cloisters and conventual buildings occupied the normal position on the south side. At Sweetheart even less of such buildings remain than at the older abbey, though there are considerable portions of the large wall which encircled the abbey precinct.

The abbey of Tongland, colonised by Premonstratensian or White Canons from Cocksand in Lancashire, is said to have been founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. Part of a building containing a round-arched doorway is all that is left.

The early history of Lincluden as a religious house is said to date from 1164, when a Benedictine nunnery was founded by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway. At the beginning of the 15th century the convent was converted into a college for a provost and prebendaries by Archibald "the Grim," Earl of Douglas. The existing ruins belong for the most part to the second period. In plan they have been originally grouped around a central courtyard or cloister with the church to the south, the provost and prebendaries' lodgings to the east, and probably other domestic buildings to the north and west. The church has been one of the finest examples of the Decorated Period in Scotland. The nave is now in a very fragmentary state, but it is of interest to note that excavations carried out in 1882 revealed portions of semicircular piers which may have formed part of the original church. Portions of the south wall and the small transeptal chapel called Princess Margaret's Aisle are all that now remain above ground. The chancel is notable for the richness of its decoration and for the unusual number of heraldic devices carved on the label terminations and on the corbels supporting the vaulting shafts. The most prominent feature of the interior is the recessed and canopied tomb in the north wall to Princess Margaret, the daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas. The piscina and sedilia in the opposite wall are also richly decorated. The construction of the chancel roof is of a somewhat unusual form. It appears to have been covered with a groined vault, above which there has been an upper floor, the timber joists resting on moulded corbels and the whole being enclosed by a pointed barrel-vault strengthened by splayed ribs at intervals. Beneath the chancel-arch is a stone rood-screen with a central arched doorway. An enriched cornice projects from each side of the top of the screen which formed the floor of the

road-loft. The sacristy and the two southmost chambers of the north wing, called the "Provost's Lodging," probably date from the same period as the church. The remaining portion to the north, consisting of three similar chambers, is said to have been built by Provost Stewart in the 16th century.

There is every reason to believe that most of the churches, both of existing parishes and of the parishes suppressed in post-Reformation times, represent Christian foundations of the Celtic period. There are dedications in the names of Celtic saints; there are the early crosses at Minnigaff, and the still earlier rock sculpturings at Anwoth.

The foundations of the old church of Dunrod (No. 217), a parish long since suppressed and united with Kirkcudbright, may be of Norman date. The neglected and ruinous church of Southwick has two small early lancet windows in its east wall, with jambs of unusual section having neither check nor groove for fixing glass. The old church of St Colmoneil, Buittle, is now roofless, and has suffered considerable alteration since the Reformation. The foundations of the nave may be of the Transitional period; while the chancel, which is wider, appears to have been reconstructed, with the use of much of the older material, at the end of the 13th century or the very beginning of the 14th, when the fine chancel-arch seems to have been erected. At Girthon and Anwoth are churches mainly of the first part of the 17th century, that of Girthon containing earlier work with a piscina of unusual form. At Terregles (No. 432) there is a curious apsidal chancel of late 16th-century date, seemingly constructed, or perhaps reconstructed, about 1585, the date which appears on the south side. There are Gothic windows, curious pinnacles and buttresses, with a south doorway reminiscent of earlier work. This is an almost unique example of church-building at a time when but little seems to have been done anywhere in Scotland. It was restored by Captain Maxwell of Terregles in 1875, and is now used as a mortuary chapel. This old "queir," as it is still called locally at Terregles, contains two of the ancient choir stalls from Lincluden—some of the very few pieces of mediæval woodwork that have survived in Scotland.

At Anwoth is preserved a remarkable mediæval bell, which probably dates from the end of the 14th century. At Kirkcudbright Museum is the old Norman font from Dunrod; at St Mary's Isle, a dated 15th-century font; and at Parton (No. 395), a fragment of an effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments with unusual features.

Slabs at Colvend, Southwick, and elsewhere illustrate, by the repellent figures of death and emblems of mortality, the morbid contemplation of the horrors of the tomb characteristic of the grave-stones of the latter half of the 17th century and of the 18th century. Of such later tombstones—on which the art of the Scottish monumental mason, peculiar for its imagery and symbolism, has found lively expression—a typical collection may be seen in the churchyard at Kells. Here the large number of stones showing similarity of design point to the existence of some specially gifted craftsman. No less than three of the stones bear representations of the Fall—Adam and Eve being tempted of the serpent. In one case the family arms of the deceased find lodgment in the branches of the tree, while in another a small bird is perched on the topmost bough. The Fall

of Man has been treated as a symbolic subject on monuments from early times, and in two instances in Scotland it occurs on Celtic crosses—the one at Iona and the other formerly at Farnell but now in the Montrose Museum.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

The castellated structures now remaining in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright include some interesting examples of the distinctive periods of castle-building ranging from the 14th to the 17th century. The "Edwardian" type of castle, dating from the 13th century, is represented by only two fragmentary ruins; one at Castledykes (No. 262), Kirkcudbright, and the other at Buittle (No. 74), near Dalbeattie. The idea of this type, in contrast with the old single keep as citadel having an attached base-court or bailey, was that of a walled enclosure with defensible towers along the line of wall. Until recently nothing save an oblong grass-grown mound marked the site of that at Castledykes, but the excavations begun in 1912 are still going on. Up to the present time all the available information indicates that this was the site of an important castle probably dating from the end of the 13th century. The surviving portions of Balliol's Castle at Buittle are now very ruinous, but still retain the general characteristics of the First Period of stone castle-building in Scotland—the enclosing wall defended by round towers at the angles. It was from "Buttill Tour," in June 1308, that the refugee English watched Edward Bruce, their pursuer so far, drive away the cattle of the neighbourhood. A level plateau extending for a considerable distance to the north and west, may have been originally a fore-court used in connection with the castle. Courtyards of this type attached to early castles are not without parallel, and an example is to be seen to the south of Tibbers Castle, in the neighbouring county of Dumfries.

With the ravages of the wars of Independence and the consequent impoverishing of the country, the means to erect the great courtyard castles that characterise the First Period were no longer available, and from about the middle of the 14th century onwards the new castles are, by comparison, small and unpretending. This later type is, generally speaking, a simple rectangular keep, oblong on plan, and built with plain massive walls, about 8 feet in thickness, containing in its height a basement and a main floor vaulted in stone, above which were the private apartments of the lord of the castle, while the upper floor and battlements were given over to the garrison. The majority of the large castles of this period, in addition to their own solid strength, were defended by the outworks of a courtyard or bailey with a drawbridge, from which there was access to the keep at the first floor level. All these characteristics are exemplified at Threave Castle (No. 41), near Castle Douglas, the stronghold of the Douglasses for a period dating 1369-1455, and subsequently the headquarters of the "Stewarts" of Kirkcudbright.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the defences of this castle is to be seen at the level of the openings to the upper floor, where a double row of sockets has been formed on the exterior of the north, south, and west walls to hold the ends of a projecting and covered timber platform—a bretèche or brattice—

designed for the defence of the keep at close quarters. Moreover, it gave more room and wider range for the discharge of missiles than would be allowed by the narrow windows, while assailants working at the base of the tower would be exposed to interference from directly above. The east side, with its outer loop-holed wall and angle towers and other defences, was evidently considered of such strength that a continuous bretèche could be safely omitted. The bretèche is a feature of the period, of which there are many indications throughout Scotland as well as in France and England. During the 15th century this timber form of construction was abandoned in favour of stone parapets supported on moulded corbels of considerable projection with machicolations or interspaces between, which served the same purpose but had the great advantage of being proof against fire.

Threave Castle is a typical example of the castle-building of its period. The keep is oblong on plan and of exceptional size. It forms the principal feature of the design, making both the outer defences of wall and angle towers appear insignificant as compared with the great central mass of masonry. There is to this extent a reversion in principle to the pre-Edwardian or Norman type of fortress; the keep is the dominating feature. Upon the level ground to the east of the castle indications exist of an outer enclosure or barmkin of considerable extent, a feature characteristic of the 15th century which was frequently added to the earlier keeps, as in this case and in the case of Craigmillar Castle, Midlothian.

Examples of the courtyard type of castle, in which the buildings form part of the enclosing wall of the courtyard, ranging in date from the beginning of the 15th century to the middle of the 16th century, are not uncommon in the Stewartry. The more important are the castles of Cardoness, Rusco, Garlies, Hills, and possibly Edingham. Of these, Cardoness (No. 8) is the largest, and most representative of the type. Here the site is naturally strong, the oblong form of plan is retained, the walls are of great thickness and defended by narrow shot-holes from the ground floor; the doorway, however, is on the ground level, and leads to a vaulted basement of two chambers with an intermediate floor above. It may be that horses and cattle were housed on the ground floor, while the herds and retainers occupied the loft in the vault. The two built recesses at the west angles of the basement are curious, and may possibly have been designed to hold fodder for the animals. There are still indications of an outer wall enclosing a narrow courtyard at the base of the keep, to the south of which there has apparently been another small courtyard enclosed by a double wall; thus the main entrance was covered by a chain of outer defences. A wheel-stair formed within the south-east angle has led to the great hall on the first floor, to a second floor of two apartments, and to an upper floor, parapet, and attics. No less than four wall-chambers enter directly from the great hall, and the windows have the usual stone seats in the embrasures. In the north wall there is a typical 15th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and a small "salt-box" at one side, also several ambries with coarse mouldings and debased Gothic ornament. The plan of the second floor is interesting: the floor is divided into two apartments by a stone partition, each room having a separate entrance from the staircase, an arrangement which

clearly shows a greater desire for privacy than pertained to earlier examples, and thus an advance in refinement.

The plan of Rusco Castle (No. 9) is very similar in every respect to that of Cardoness, although not a sign of any enclosure remains, even on the east side where the ground is level and well adapted for such a purpose. According to the panel over the entrance doorway this castle was built by Robert Gordon of Lochinvar during the reign of James IV. In comparing these two examples it is evident that Rusco Castle has several features indicative of a somewhat later date than Cardoness. The main walls are less massive, and the wheel-stair, being wider, projects inwards, encroaches upon the floor-space of the upper chambers, and finishes in the form of a cape-house or watch-turret at the level of the parapet walk, features which became almost unvarying characteristics of the 16th-century plans. Defence, however, is still the controlling element of the design. There is the usual guard-room adjoining the main entrance, and the basement has been shut off by a doorway at the stair foot. The attics would provide accommodation for the garrison, but it is to be noted that machicolations no longer exist; the stone parapet is of small projection and rests upon moulded corbels placed chequer-wise.

Garlies Castle (No. 335) is the best example in the Stewartry of an early 16th-century keep with an extensive arrangement of outbuildings placed within an outer and inner courtyard on the north-east side. Little more than the basement floor of this castle remains. The wheel-stair at one end of the entrance passage appears to have had a small projection inwards, and the square recess formed at the south-west angle evidently corresponds to those of circular form described in connection with Cardoness and Rusco, to which this castle bears a striking resemblance both in plan and dimensions. A fireplace with characteristic moulded jambs and straight-arched lintel of the period was recently rescued from the ruins, and is now preserved within the keep. The ruins of Cally (No. 169) and Cumstoun (No. 465) may also be referred to this period. Hills Castle (No. 330), however, appears to be a somewhat later example, dating from about the middle of the 16th century. The entrance to the vaulted basement consists of little more than a landing at the stair foot, the passage and guard-room being in this case omitted. The oblong form of plan is retained, but the outer walls are nowhere more than 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, so that the projection of the wheel-staircase to the interior is considerable. At the wall-head the stone parapets rest upon moulded corbels of a somewhat elaborate design, and gargoyles carved in imitation of small cannons are placed at intervals all round the battlements. These features show a decided tendency for defensive elements to become decorative only. The completion of this tendency is illustrated in the arrangement of walls enclosing the outer courtyard to the north of the castle and the later additions on the east side. The picturesque little gatehouse on the west side appears to have been always of a purely ornamental character, probably dating from the beginning of the 17th century. Such gateways are uncommon in Scotland, but a similar example is to be seen at Towie Castle in Aberdeenshire, where the arch-moulding is ornamented with the same type of "billet" enrichment employed to decorate the cornice over the archway at Hills.

The circular tower of Orchardton (No. 76) is unique in form, and in other respects is without parallel amongst the castles of Galloway, or, indeed, of any other district in Scotland. Originally the tower appears to have been situated within a walled courtyard, now represented by the ruins of two vaulted cellars on the south-east side. The principal apartment is on the first floor about 8 feet above the ground level, and access to it must have been gained by means of a ladder which could be raised by the inmates in time of danger. A wheel-stair, formed in the thickness of the wall, leads to the upper floors and to the parapet walk. The parapet walk is almost continuous at the wall-head, with an outer stone parapet resting upon shallow moulded corbels; the fireplace flues are carried up in single stacks and encroach at intervals upon the width of the parapet walk. This arrangement of chimney stacks was not uncommon even at a comparatively late date, as is demonstrated in the case of Pinkie House, Musselburgh, dating from the 17th century. The existence of a piscina on the principal floor is an exceptional feature which seems to indicate that the apartment was used as a private chapel—the only example in Galloway. In other districts, however, such an arrangement is occasionally met with, as at Affleck Castle, Forfarshire, where the private chapel consists of a small vaulted chamber formed over the staircase wing and entered from the main apartment on the third-floor level. In this instance a holy-water stoup is carved on the south jamb of the doorway and a piscina basin projects in front of an arched ambry formed in the south wall. With the exception of this example, dating from the end of the 15th century, small chapels or oratories are usually associated with the large defensive castles dating from the first half of the 15th century, as at Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, and at Doune Castle, Perthshire. At Borthwick the piscina is placed in the deeply recessed embrasure of an upper floor window. Taken as a whole, the main characteristics of Orchardton seem to agree with the general arrangement of the oblong and L-shaped keeps dating from the end of the 15th century, of which many examples survive throughout the country; but the circular form of plan adopted at Orchardton is practically unique. The position of the entrance doorway at the first-floor level is a feature of frequent occurrence in castles dating from the first half of the 15th century, and its retention in this case can be accounted for by the need of additional security in a remote and unsettled district.

In this district, as in other parts of the country, the castles of the L plan are numerous and characteristic of the 16th century, a time of great activity in castle-building. A small square wing projecting at right angles to the main building gives the characteristic outline. The wing contained the stair and small upper rooms. Drumcoltran (No. 276) in the parish of Kirkgunzeon is a good example of this class of building. The walls are fully 4 feet in thickness; a deep bar-hole shows how the door could be secured against intruders; while the parapet walk and narrow windows could be used for defensive purposes when occasion arose. The retention of these features seems to indicate that Drumcoltran is an early example of its class, probably dating from the first half of the 16th century. The other castles of this type are, The Abbot's Tower, Balmangan, Barholm, Barscobe,

Buittle Place, Carsluith, Earlston, Kenmure, Kirkconnel, Maclellan's House, Kirkcudbright, and Plunton Castle. The general arrangement of all these castles is very similar to that of Drumcoltran. At Kirkconnel (No. 456), the wheel-stair in the short wing leads directly to the upper floors and to the parapet walk, while a smaller staircase leads to a room formed in the upper part of the cape-house in the usual way. Barholm (No. 283) is also a typical example of the period, the only exceptional feature being the design of the doorway at the re-entering angle. The rough character of the workmanship seems to indicate the hand of some local carver, and suggests a date within a few years of the 17th century. Plunton Castle (No. 51) is an admirable illustration of the development from the defensive castle to the domestic building. The plan is practically identical with those of the same period, but the parapet and walk at the wall-head are omitted. The end walls are finished with crow-stepped gables and chimneys, and the side walls support the ends of the rafters. A survival of defensive construction, however, is to be seen at each angle, where circular turrets, entered directly from the attic floor, are carried by moulded corbels of ornamental design. On the north side of this L-shaped keep there are indications of a courtyard, while to the south the uneven nature of the ground seems to suggest the foundations of a walled enclosure or garden.

Carsluith (No. 282) appears to have been originally a castle of the oblong plan with a wheel-stair contained in the thickness of the wall at the north-west angle, but to have been altered subsequently by the addition of a staircase wing. At the same time various changes were made at the wall-head, which converted it into a dwelling-house of the 16th-century type, with corbelled turrets at the angles similar in detail to those at Plunton Castle but in a more ruinous state. Several plain moulded corbels of considerable projection, which remain on the exterior of the north wall, suggest the existence of a projecting parapet in connection with the original castle. A carved panel over the entrance doorway contains the arms of the Browns of Carsluith, with the date 156[5], the date of the added staircase wing.

The Abbot's Tower (No. 382) and Balmangan Castle (No. 53) are now in a very ruinous state, but they both possess the distinctive features common to their type and period. The castle at Buittle Place (No. 75) is now inhabited as a farm-house. It has originally been a good example of the L plan, with angle turrets supported by corbels, which are in a very fragmentary state. The main entrance appears to have been at the first-floor level, and there does not appear to have been any direct communication between the vaulted basement and the first floor—a very unusual feature in connection with this type of building, which almost invariably has the entrance on the ground level at the re-entering angle, whence the staircase contained in the projecting wing leads directly to the upper floors.

Maclellan's House, Kirkcudbright, known also as Kirkcudbright Castle (No. 218), built by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie (1582), shows the completed development of the Scottish town-house as compared with the defensive keep, at the close of the 16th century. No doubt its situation within the burgh would largely influence the design, since special precautions against sudden attack could be disregarded to

an extent which could not have been ventured, even at that date, had the castle been situated in a remote district. On plan the house is roughly of the L type with several unusual modifications. In place of the usual wheel-stair and entrance at the re-entering angle, there is a square projecting tower containing a flight of straight steps leading to the first floor (as at Dunskey Castle, Wigtownshire*), with the entrance doorway formed in the north wall of the tower. The basement, which is vaulted throughout, has contained the kitchen in the east wing and three cellars in the north wing; the only access to the upper floors being a doorway at the foot of the main staircase. At the south-west angle of the main building there is a tower with a wheel-staircase formed in its north-west angle, which appears to have been the only direct means of communication between the kitchen passage and the great hall on the first floor. A service window exists at one side of the kitchen doorway, which was no doubt constructed to relieve the congestion at the entrance to the kitchen passage. Another feature of interest occurs in the small chamber entering from the staircase landing, where an aperture has been formed at the back of the hall fireplace as a means of secretly observing all that took place in the great hall. This feature occurs not infrequently in connection with keeps dating from a much earlier period—as at Liberton Tower, Midlothian, and at Affleck Castle, Forfarshire; but it is an exceptional feature in buildings of this date. The upper floor of this house shows a great advance in the provision of bedroom accommodation. The treatment of the exterior is also characteristic of the period. There are no defensive features, and the windows are large, while the corbelled angle-turrets and staircases are purely ornamental in design. On the upper part of the staircase tower there is a projecting string-course in the form of a double row of miniature corbels, showing the ornamental treatment of an early defensive feature. Similarly it is to be noted that the revived dog-tooth ornament is employed as an enrichment to the moulding which surrounds the windows in the north wall of the eastern wing. The dog-tooth ornament is also freely used to decorate the arch of the monument of Sir Thomas Maclellan and Dame Grissel Maxwell in the modernised building to the north-east, which is said to have been part of Greyfriars Monastery.

Kenmure (No. 179) obviously occupies the site of an earlier castle, but the existing building seems to date from the beginning of the 17th century, forming the south-east and south-west sides of a quadrangle which was formerly completed by an enclosing wall with an entrance on the north side flanked by towers. On plan the general characteristics of the main building are of the L type.

Earlston (No. 155) is a late example of the L type, probably dating from the end of the 16th century, notwithstanding the date 1655 incised upon a stone now built into the east wall of the main wing, which possibly refers to the ruined portion abutting on the north side. The leading characteristics of the L plan are strictly adhered to in this example. The vaulted basement is lighted by narrow openings, the entrance doorway is formed at the re-entering angle, and the shorter wing contains the usual wheel-staircase leading to

* *Inventory of the Monuments of Galloway*, vol. i. (County of Wigtown), No. 412.

the first floor, whence a small projecting stair gives access to the upper floors. The walls and fireplaces of the principal rooms have been finished with unusually ornate woodwork, panelled and decorated with pilasters in the Renaissance style.

Barscobe (No. 35) is a late example of the same type (1648), but it has retained none of the older defensive features. The basement is unvaulted, the entrance is placed in the usual position, and the wheel-staircase in the short wing leads directly to the upper floors. The high-pitched crow-stepped gables, and the dormer windows with their pointed pediments, are wholly characteristic of the domestic architecture of the 17th century.

Auchenskeoch Castle (No. 115), now represented by a circular tower and fragments of walling, is of considerable interest, as it appears to be the only example in the Stewartry of the Z type of plan, a form which occurs frequently in other districts towards the end of the 16th century.

Borgue House (No. 52) appears to be a 17th-century house of the E plan, which has been subsequently added to.

Corra Castle (No. 275) also appears to have been a plain domestic dwelling probably dating from the 17th century.

TOWN OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—A few scattered remnants of municipal and domestic architecture are still to be seen in the town of Kirkcudbright, the situation of which is well adapted by nature to serve both as a place of defence and as a seaport town. To the north and west it has been defended by the Dee, by an arm of that river to the north-east, and by flat marshy ground, possibly including a fosse, to the south-west. The town therefore occupied a peninsula, having only one means of access which was secured by a gateway called the "Muckle Yett," situated at the south-east extremity of the High Street. The configuration of the ground has naturally controlled the formation of the High Street, which has continued in a north-westerly direction from the "Muckle Yett" to the Tolbooth, where, turning at right angles, it follows a north-easterly course until it meets the south bank of the Dee, which it appears to have followed for a short distance. Although the town has extended considerably in recent years to the north, south, and east, the line of the old High Street still remains, with irregularly placed houses facing the street and with narrow closes giving access to back gardens and courtyards. An illustration* of Kirkcudbright as depicted by an English spy in the 16th century is preserved in the British Museum. It gives a bird's-eye view of the river and town showing with considerable accuracy the relative positions of the "Muckle Yett," the Tolbooth, Maclellan's House, and Greyfriars Church, and also Castle Dykes. The accompanying plan from the O.S. map shows the relative positions of Greyfriars Church (A), Maclellan's House (B), Auchengool House (C), the town house of the Murrays of Broughton (D), the Tolbooth (E), the Claverhouse Lodging (F), and the socket-stones of the "Muckle Yett" (G). With the exception of Maclellan's House, the Tolbooth is the building of most importance now remaining. The lower west portion has been much altered and modernised, but the square tower, terminating in a circular stone spire surmounted by a quaint weather-vane representing a ship in full sail, is a characteristic feature of the town-houses erected

* *History of Liddesdale, etc.*

throughout the country towards the end of the 16th century and during the 17th century. At the top of the outside stair leading to the tower is the Market-Cross, dated 1610, which originally stood in the open space to the north-east of the Tolbooth.

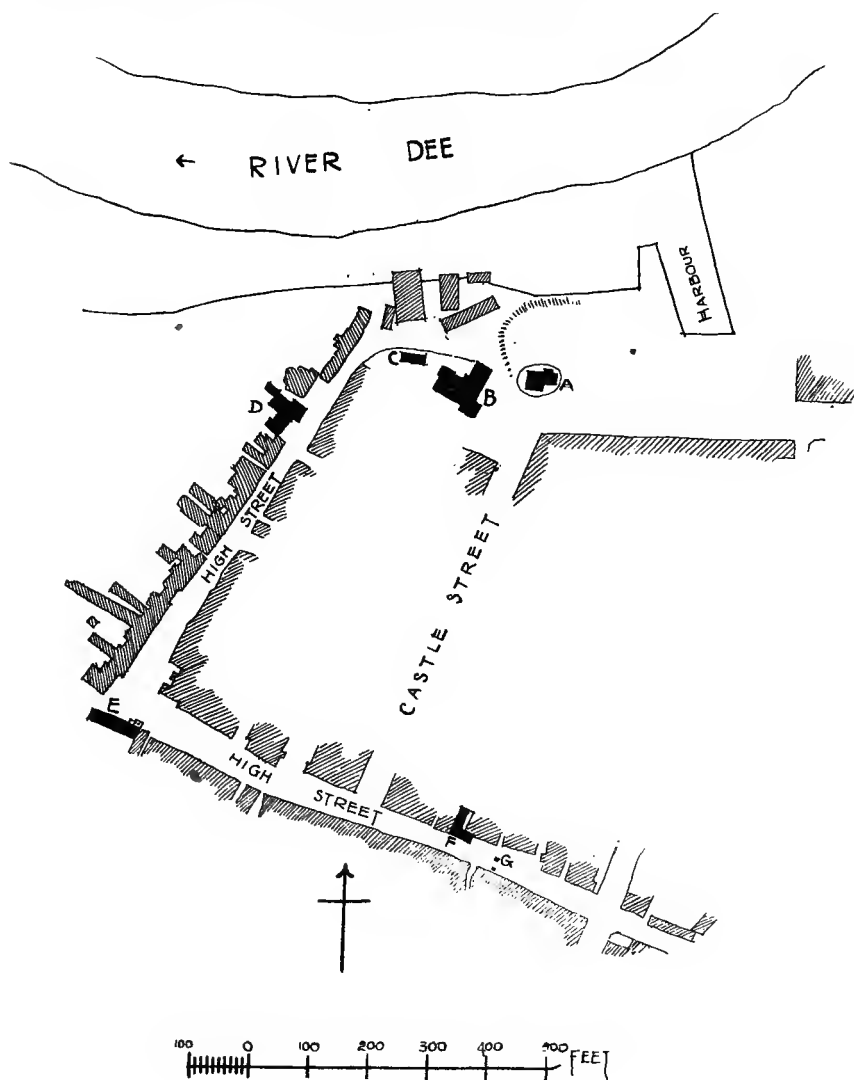


FIG. G.—Kirkeudbright.

Nothing now remains of the "Muckle Yett" except two socket stones placed one on each side of the roadway at the south-east end of the High Street. According to local tradition these socket stones are said to represent the position of a gateway which was removed during the 18th century, the masonry being re-used in the construction of the existing entrance gateway to St Cuthbert's Churchyard. On the north-west side of the High Street, adjoining the water gate and not far from Maclellan's Castle, there is a good example of an

18th-century town-house (D), which is said to have been built by the Murrays of Broughton. Adjoining Maclellan's House on the west is Auchengool House (C), and near the site of the "Muckle Yett" is the Claverhouse Lodging (F), both probably late 17th-century houses, but without any features of interest. Several other houses in the High Street have the remains of oaken staircases, possibly dating from the end of the 17th century.



FIG. 1.—The Gordon Tomb (west side), Anwoth Church (No. 2).

INVENTORY

OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND
CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF THE STEWARTRY
OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

1. *Anwoth Church.*—The old parish church of Anwoth is situated about 2 miles by road west of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, within a walled churchyard on the right bank of a small stream called the Skyreburn. On plan, it is a simple oblong measuring about 70 feet by 18 feet 4 inches, within walls not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. There is a doorway in both the east and west walls 3 feet 3 inches in width, with a simple splay worked on the outer jambs and checked for doors to open inwards. The arch-head of the west doorway has been patched in several places, but it is apparent that the form to the exterior has been semicircular. The upper part of the west wall is pierced by a single square-headed window, and the gable is finished with a square stone belfry. The south wall has contained five windows, four of which have been built up on the interior. The south-east window is 3 feet in width, divided into two lights by a moulded mullion 7 inches in width, and with jambs moulded in the form of a double hollow with a check between. At the north-east angle are the remains of an outside stair, which no doubt led to a gallery over the east end of the building. The north wall is without openings of any kind, but rough indications of a built-up doorway exist near the west end. Abutting upon the south wall at the east end of the church is a comparatively modern tomb-house with a doorway in the west wall. It measures 13 feet 6 inches by 13 feet over walls about 2 feet in thickness, the west wall encroaching 6 inches over the east jamb of the mullioned window noted above. The side walls of the church are about 9 feet 6 inches in height, and in a fair state of repair. The church as it now stands is roofless.

Sepulchral Monuments.

2. *The Gordon Tomb.*—Within the church there stands a remarkable monument (fig. 1) of early Renaissance type dating from the beginning of the 17th century. It occupies a central position between the side walls, and stands some 24 feet from the inner face of the east wall. On plan it is oblong, measuring 7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 2 inches over a solid plinth, 2 feet 3 inches in height, supporting a base 1 foot 2 inches in depth, and with a projection of about 11 inches.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

This base is in the form of a double splay with a check between. Above this are four vertical spaces for lettering, 1 foot 5 inches in depth, the upper part finishing in a moulded cornice and ornamental frieze 5 inches in depth, with a geometrical design of alternate squares and circles, each containing respectively lozenge-shaped and circular patterns. The whole is carved in low relief within straight margins. The top of the tomb consists of a splayed course of ashlar, over which is laid a single stone or shelf with an almost level surface 7 inches in depth. At both the north and south end is a small stone gablet with a raised margin, finishing at the apex in a circular finial about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Between the gablets is an oval stone panel about 14 inches by 11 inches, surmounted by a stone ball and supported on either side by a truss with spiral terminations. Within the raised margin of the central panel is a shield bearing arms: three boars' heads erased (for Gordon), while above the shield and encroaching upon the margin are the initials I · G ·, carved in raised letters on the west side. A similar shield on the other side of the panel bears the same arms with the initials W · G · above. The total height of the monument from the ground to the top of the central finial is some 8 feet 3 inches. The north part of the west side has three carved shields with initials above, bearing the arms of the families referred to in the inscriptions on the north-east and west sides of the monument. The shields are similar in design, with two carved stems of three divisions separating the central from the two side shields, which have a plain stem close to the outer edges. Springing from the lower ends of these stems, and curving round the lower half of each shield, is a branch of five leaves carved in relief. The north shield bears impaled arms: *dexter*, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); *sinister*, 1st and 4th, on a fess three stars, 2nd and 3rd, three garbs (for Muir), with the initials W · G · and M · M · above (for William Gordon and Marion Mure). The inscription of incised Roman lettering on the north side referring to the lady bears the following legend:

WALKING · WITH · GOD · IN · PVRTIE · OF · LIFE
 IN · CHRIST · I · DIED · AND · ENDIT · AL · MY · STRYFE
 FOR · IN · MY · SAVLE · CHRIST · HEIR · DID · DWEL · BY · GRACE
 NOW · DWELIS · MY · SAVLE · IN · GLORIE · OF · HIS · FACE
 THAIRFOIR · MY · BODIE · SAL · NOT · HEIR · REMAINE
 BOT · TO · FVL · GLORIE · SAL · SVIRLIE · RYSE · AGAINE
 MARIOVNE · MVRE · GOOD · WIFE · OF ·
 CVLLINDACH · DEPARTED · THIS · LIFE ·
 ANNO · 1612 ·

The central shield also bears the Gordon arms, impaling two chevrons (for Maclellan), and is inscribed with the initials I · G · MMC · (for [John] Gordon and Margaret Maclellan). The latter is referred to in the inscription carved on the east side:

DVMBE · SENLES · STATVE · OF · SOME · PAINTED · STONES
 WHAT · MEANES · THY · BOAST · THY · CAPTIVE · IS · BOT · CLAY ·
 THOW · GAINES · NOTHING · BOT · SOME · FEW · LIFLES · BONES
 HIR · CHOYSEST · PAIRT · HIR · SOVLE · TRIUMPHIS · FOR · AY



FIG. 2.—Cross-slab, Anwoth (No. 3).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

THEN · GAZENG · FREINDIS · DO · NOT · HIR · DEATH · DEPLORE
 ZOW · LOSE · A · WHILE · SCHE · GAINES · FOR · EWERMORE
 MARGRAT · MAKCLELLANE · GOODWIFE · OF · ARDWELL · DEPARTED
 THIS · LIFE · 2 · APRILE · 162— · ÆTATIS · SVA · 31 ·

The south shield also bears the Gordon arms impaling a fess chequy between an arrow point upwards in chief and another point downward in base (for Macadam), and the initials I · G · CMC above (probably for John Gordon and Christian Macadam). This "Lady of Cardoness" is mentioned in the epitaph immediately to the south of the shield bearing the legend :

ZE · GAIZERS · ON · THIS · TROPHEE · OF · A · TOMBE
 SEND · OVT · ONE · GRONE · FOR · WANT · OF · HIR · WHOIS · LYFE
 TWYSE · BORNE · ON · EARTH · AND · NOW · IS · IN · EARTHIS · WOMBE
 LIVED · LONG · A · VIRGINE · NOW · A · SPOTLES · WIFE
 CHVRCH · KEEPIS · HIR · GODLIE · LIFE · THIS · TOMBE · HIR · CORPS
 AND · EARTH · HIR · FAMOVS · NAME ·
 WHO · THEN · DOES · LOSE · HIR · HYSBAND · NO · SINCE · HEAVEN
 HIR · SAVLE · DOES · GAINE · CHRISTEN · MAKCADDAM · LADY
 CARDYNES · DEPARTED · 16 · JVNRY · 1628 · ÆTATIS · SVÆ · 33 ·

On the south side of the tomb is the usual 17th-century representation of the skull and cross-bones, with an open book on the east side and an hour-glass on the west, all carved in high relief. Above the crown of the skull is carved in raised Roman letters the motto MEMENTO MORI.

3. *Cross-slab*.—Probably the object of greatest antiquity at Anwoth is an upright slab of grey stone (fig. 2), situated close to the interior of the north wall and a few yards to the west of the large monument, upon the exposed surface of which a rudely shaped hollow-angled shafted cross is represented in shallow incised lines. The stone measures 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 4½ inches, and is 2½ inches in thickness. The upper arm and margin are broken away and a circular piece has been knocked off the east side. The cross extends the whole length of the stone: its arms measure some 12 inches across and 4 inches in width at their outer extremities: in the centre is a circular depression of about 1 inch in diameter. The slab was found in the churchyard twenty years ago, when it was set up in its present position.

4. *Mural Monument*.—The built-up opening in the south wall, nearly opposite the south-east angle of the large tomb, contains an upright stone fixed to the wall with iron spikes. It consists of a single slab of red sandstone measuring 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, and about 3 inches in thickness. The upper part is only 12 inches in width, projecting 9 inches above the main portion. Two shields are carved in relief in the centre, bearing arms: on the dexter shield, 1st and 4th, a saltire within a bordure counter compony; 2nd and 3rd, a bend within a bordure embattled (for Maxwell). On the sinister shield a fess chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed, all within a royal tressure (for Stewart). Above the shields is a helmet with the visor closed and a mantling of thistle leaves carved in bold relief reaching to the lower extremities of the shields on

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

either side. On the upper part of the stone is carved a human head within a curved band ornamented with leaves springing from the outer edge. The upper margin has the motto THINK ON carved in raised letters upon it. The plain surface below the shields has incised upon it in lettering of 18th-century type, ROBERT ANNO 1710, by W. M. M^s.

5. *Mural Monument*.—In the south wall of the church built into the outside is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Bell of Arkland. The inscription, which has either been re-cut or is on a slab of later date than the rest of the monument, runs:

MONUMENTUM SEPULCHRALE
JOHANNIS BELL DE ARKLAND
PALLIDA MORS ÆQUO PEDE PULSAT
PAUPERUM TABERNAS REGUMQUE TURRES
POST OBITUM BENEFACTA MANENT ÆTERNAQE VIRTUS
OMNIA PRÆTEREUNT PRÆTER AMARE DEUM.*

Above it, also built into the wall, is a slab showing in a large central panel a figure of death represented as a skeleton stabbing with a dart a person lying in bed.

6. *Martyr's Tomb*.—In the graveyard to the south of the west gable of the church is a slab of red sandstone raised upon supports at the angles, incised upon the outer margins of which in Roman lettering is the legend:

HERE LYES IOHN BELL OF WHITESYDE WHO WAS
BARBOUROUSLY SHOT TO DEATH IN THE PAROCH
OF TONGLAND AT THE COMMAND OF GRIER OF
LAG ANNO 1685.

On the central part is the following:

THIS MONUMENT SHALL TELL POSTERITY,
THAT BLESSED BELL OF WHITESYDE HERE DOTH LY.
WHO AT COMMAND OF BLOODY LAG WAS SHOT,
A MURTERER STRANGE WHICH SHOULD NOT BE FORGOT.
DOUGLAS OF MORTON DID HIM QUARTERS GIVE,
YET CRUEL LAG WOULD NOT LET HIM SURVIVE.
THIS MARTYRE SOUGHT SOME TIME TO RECOMEND,
HIS SOUL TO GOD BEFOR HIS DAYES DID END.
THE TYRANT SAID WHAT DEV'L YE'VE PRAY'D ENOUGH
THIS LONG SEVEN YEARE ON MOUNTANS AND IN CLEUGH
SO INSTANTLY CAUS'D HIM WITH OTHER FOUR,
BE SHOT TO DEATH UPON KIRCONNEL MOOR.
SO THUS DID END THE LIVES OF THESE DEARE SANTS
FOR THERE ADHERENCE TO THE COVENANTS.

The inscription has been re-cut, and is probably of a date much later than that of the event which it commemorates.

* The sepulchral monument of John Bell of Arkland. "Pale death with impartial foot beats at the cabins of the poor and the mansions (towers) of the rich." After death remain good deeds and virtue that is everlasting. All passes save the love of God.

Lines 3 and 4 are a quotation from Horace, *Odes*, I. 4, with an error of displacement of a word in line 3.



FIG. 3.—Cardoness Castle from the South (No. 8).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

7. *Bell*.—There is preserved at Anwoth the bell of the parish church, which is a fine example of a small mediæval bell, probably of late 14th-century date. It is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is inscribed on the shoulder † M (crown) A (crown) R (crown) I: A

Anwoth Church is known chiefly in connection with the name of Samuel Rutherford (1600–1661), the well-known minister here in covenanting times. The ruin, according to the date on the west gable, dates from 1627, but, judging by the early cross, noted above, the site must be of considerable antiquity.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.), p. 379 ; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 172.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlvi. NW.

Visited 14th May 1912.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

8. *Cardoness Castle*.—This castle (fig. 3) is conspicuously situated upon rising ground immediately to the north of the coast road, upon the right bank of the Water of Fleet, to the north of where it flows into Fleet Bay. The ground slopes steeply on all sides. The highest point, which is of rock, has been chosen as the site of the keep, while a level plateau extending a short distance to the south and east at a somewhat lower level has apparently been the site of a forecourt and subsidiary buildings. On plan the castle is a simple oblong measuring 43 feet by 32 feet over walls averaging about 8 feet in thickness. The building, although roofless, is practically complete, the height from the ground to the wall head being about 53 feet, divided into four storeys and attics. The ground floor is vaulted and has contained an entresol in the upper part, the floor timbers resting upon corbels in the usual way, at the springing line of the vault. The entrance doorway is in the south wall at the ground level, with a deep bar-hole in the east jamb, and, judging by indications of a wall to the south, it appears to have been approached by an outside passage about 4 feet wide, with an access near the south-west angle of the keep. The doorway leads to a passage 4 feet wide in the thickness of the wall, terminating at the east end in a wheel-stair which communicates directly with the upper floors. To the west of the entrance is a small mural guard-room with a recess in the west wall, and lighted by a narrow loop-hole to the south. Facing the entrance are two doorways, each giving access to the two chambers into which the ground floor was divided by a stone wall, now almost demolished. The larger chamber to the west is lighted by narrow openings respectively in the north and west walls. Two circular recesses have been formed in the main wall at the angles, with diagonal openings from the interior, built with massive stone sills about 3 feet 6 inches above the floor level and finished with lintels and saving arches above. It is difficult to conjecture what purpose they fulfilled. A similar recess occurs at Rusco Castle (No. 9) in the south-west angle of the basement. Two chambers in the thickness of the south and east walls are entered off the staircase at about the level of the entresol floor. One extends over the entrance passage, having a trap formed in the floor, probably a means of defending the entrance

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

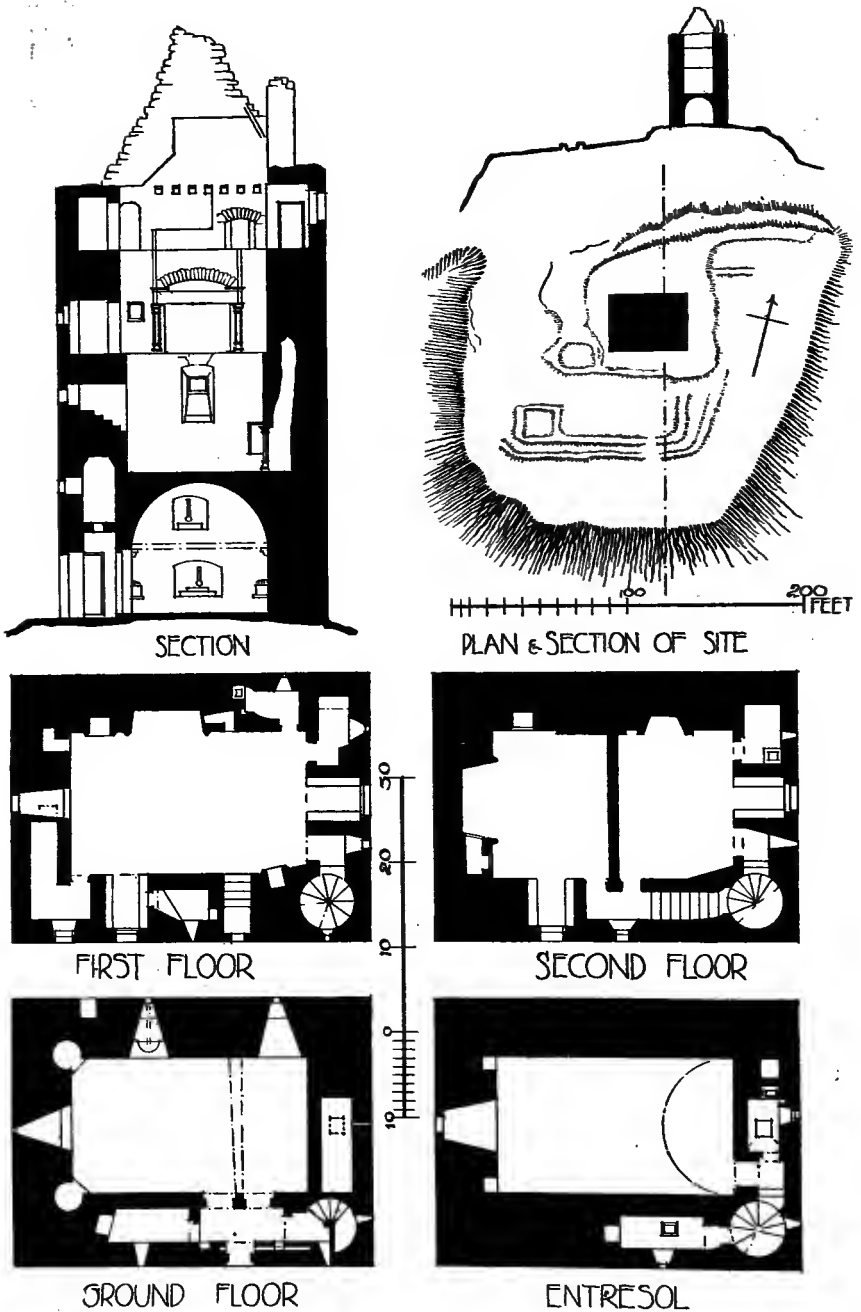


FIG. 5.—Cardoness Castle (No. 8).

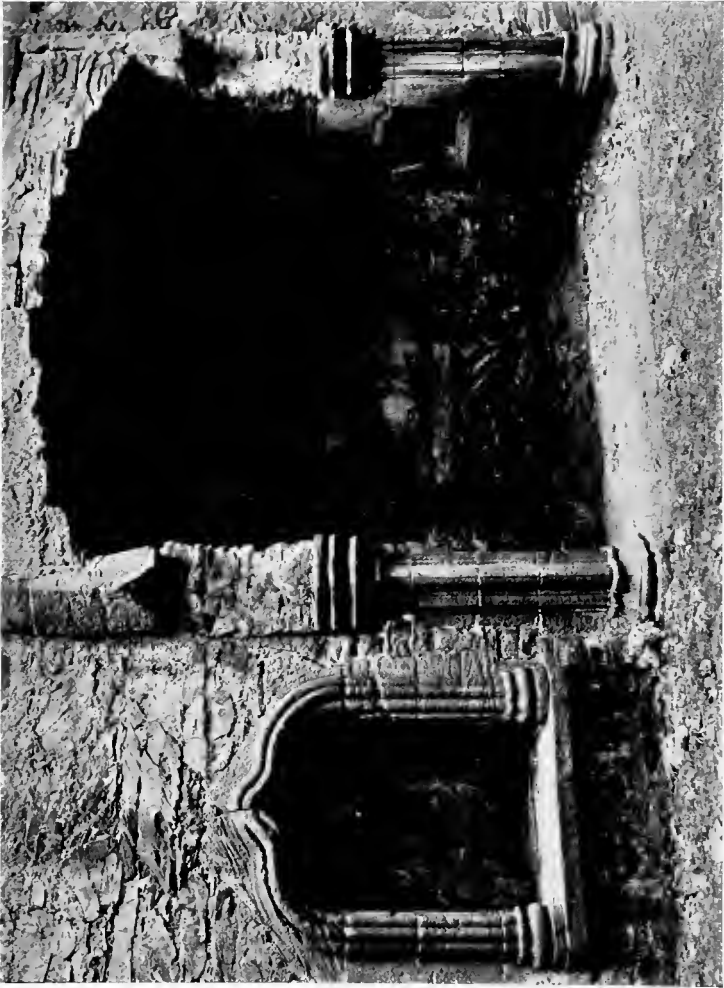


FIG. 4.—Hall Fireplace in North Wall, Cardoness (No. 8).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

below as well as for the haulage of goods. The other in the east wall has a doorway entering off the passage to the entresol. It appears to have been an upper guard-room, with a *garde-robe* at the north end and a square trap in the floor, the only means of access to a dark dungeon below. The first floor consists of a large hall measuring 28 feet by 16 feet 9 inches. The upper floors have been of wood, but are now entirely destroyed, thereby exposing to view an arch which spans the whole width of the building, carrying a stone wall above, which divided the second floor into two apartments. The hall is well lighted on three sides. Two windows have the usual stone seats in the in-goes, while the other two are at a higher level on account of the space required for the mural chambers at the south-east angle and in the south wall at the entresol level. For the same reason the mural chamber in the south wall is entered from the side of one of the seated windows at a high level. There are other two small wall-chambers at the north-east angle entering at the floor level of the hall and each containing a *garde-robe*. The hall fireplace in the north wall (fig. 4) measures 8 feet 6 inches between the jambs and is an unusually good example of the type found throughout Scotland during the 15th century. Unfortunately the lintel and part of the masonry supported by it have fallen. A similar fireplace, in a fair state of preservation, exists in the west wall at the second floor level. Here the jambs and lintel are complete, and a moulding worked on the upper edge of the lintel is ornamented with a floral design carved in relief. There are two small ambries at the north-west angle, one of which is decorated with a moulding and arched head in the form of a rude ogee. At the east side of the fireplace is a curious recess having two openings, one from the in-go of the fireplace and the other from the inside face of the wall. There is a similar recess in the fireplace on the first floor at Carsluith Castle (No. 282), about 5 miles west of Cardoness. Probably the recess was used as a salt-box or for some similar purpose. Indications of small iron bars exist on each jamb of the opening to the fireplace, and the masonry of the opening to the hall is giblet-checked for a small door. Access to the two rooms on the second floor is gained by a flight of straight steps leading from the wheel-stair to two separate doorways. The west chamber has the stone fireplace already mentioned in the west wall, with a recess or salt-box at the south side, similar to the one adjoining the hall fireplace. There is a seated window in the south wall and an ambry in the north wall. The east apartment has a fireplace in the north wall and a seated window in the centre of the east wall. There is also a mural chamber in the north-east angle containing a *garde-robe* and a direct entrance from the wheel-stair at the south-east angle. Indications of a parapet and walk are evident at the wall-head, and the moulded corbels which supported the floor timbers of the attics are still complete on the interior face of the west wall. The roadway up to the castle appears to have followed the slope of the ground to the north-west, approaching an inner courtyard near the south-west angle of the keep. At a point about 50 feet south of the castle are the remains of two walls running east and west, with a space between them, and measuring about 15 feet over all. The

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

west end of the inner wall terminates in what seems to have been a square building measuring 24 feet over all—possibly the site of an outer bailey for defending the entrance to the inner courtyard. The west end of the outer wall appears to have curved slightly towards the north at the south-west angle of the square building, as if it had continued in that direction. There are indications of an opening in the double wall near the east angle. A level space of about 40 feet extends from the south side of the double wall to the face of the rocky ground to the south, while the eastern continuation of double wall has followed the outline of the level plateau in a northerly direction, leaving an outer space of about 55 feet to the east of the keep. At the extreme north end of this outer space are indications of what appears to have been a building lying east and west, measuring about 20 feet in width, possibly representing the site of the stables or retainers' quarters.

Cardoness Castle, which has long been in ruins, was for centuries the home of the M'Cullochs, a notable family in Galloway. From them it passed to the Gordons, and is now possessed by Sir William Maxwell, Bart. It is said to have been built towards the end of the 14th century, but the character of the details point to a later date, probably the latter half of the 15th century.

There is in the British Museum an interesting Report on Cardoness and a coloured drawing of it prepared by an English official in the time of Queen Elizabeth, both of which are reproduced in *The History of Liddesdale, etc.* and the *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, quoted below. The Report, which has evidently been prepared with a view to the occupation of the castle by the English, is as follows:—

“Cardines Towre standeth upon an hight bancke and rocke, harde upoun the watter Flete: there can noo ordinance nor gounes endomage yt of the sea, nor there can noo artyllare be taken to it upoun the lande, ones having the house, for straitness of ground, and yf ye lande at Newton up upon flete watter, then ye must pass one myle strait ground and up rockes, wheare noo ordinance can be caryed but upoun mens backes. Yt is nyne foote thick of the wall, withoute a bermeking, and withoute battaling. At the ground eb men may ryde under the place upoun the sandes one myle: And at the full sea, boates of eight tonnes, may come under the wall. It may be taken witht two hundreitht men, at the suddane. And being in Engliss possession, may be kepte witht one hundreit men in garrisone: It will annoye the inhabitantes betuix the watter of Cree aforesaid, and Kyrk-cowbright; and be assistant to the same. Distant by sea from Wirkington in Englonde twenty-tuo myles.”¹

Another notice of it in the succeeding century describes it as “seatedt upoune a craigey and heigh rocke, over the river Fleet, and “fensed with stronge walls,”² and Pococke, who visited it in 1760, refers to it as “a very fine old castle about thirty by forty feet within; the walls are twelve feet thick, and many closets are “practic’d in them.” He gives sketches of the two old chimney-



FIG. 6. — Rusco Castle from the South-east (No. 9).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

pieces as they then appeared, and in one of the drawings the lintel (awaiting in later illustrations) is seen.³

See ¹ *History of Liddesdale, etc., App. No. lxx. p. cvi.*; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, ii. p. 69 (illus.); ² Symson (Sibbald MS.), *App. p. 114*; ³ *Pococke's Tours*, p. 20 (illus.); see also *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, i. p. 243 (plan and illus.); *Stat. Acct.*, xiii. p. 350.

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., xlvi. SW.

Visited 18th August 1911.

9. *Rusco Castle*.—The Castle of Rusco (fig. 6) is situated about 3 miles to the north-north-west of Gatehouse, on a terrace above the right bank of the Water of Fleet. Behind it a wooded bank slopes upward to the hills, along which at a higher elevation, some 100 yards distant, runs the road to Dromore. The castle is a simple oblong on plan, measuring 38 feet 6 inches by 29 feet over walls which vary from 6 feet to 8 feet in thickness, with a height from the ground to the top of the parapet of about 49 feet 6 inches; and it is divided into three storeys and attics. The entrance doorway is in the centre of the east wall at the ground level, leading to a passage 4 feet wide in the thickness of the wall, having at the north end a mural guard-room with a recess in the north and east walls and a narrow window to the south. At the south end of the passage is an inner doorway protecting the entrance to the wheel-stair which communicates with the upper floors and parapet walk. The ground floor is vaulted and has been divided into two by an intermediate floor about 9 feet above the ground level, with access from the wheel-stair. At the south-west angle of the ground floor there is a circular recess in the thickness of the main walls about 4 feet in diameter with an opening from the interior about 4 feet above the floor level, similar to the recesses at Cardoness (No. 8), the purpose of which is now uncertain. The wheel-stair projects into the upper-floor rooms and is supported upon rough corbelling at the interior angle below the doorway to the entresol. About this level are two chambers in the south and east walls, each with a recess in the end wall and a narrow window to the exterior. The south chamber has a trap in the floor where shown on the plan (fig. 8), the only access to a dark dungeon below. The first floor consists of one large well-lighted apartment measuring 25 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. There is a large fireplace in the east wall with moulded jambs, caps, and bases. Three of the windows have the usual stone seats in the in-goes. At the south-west angle there is a small mural chamber with a narrow window and *garde-robe*. In the south wall adjoining the stair is a recess or cupboard, and in the east wall another wall-chamber containing a *garde-robe* and entering off the north jamb of the west window at a high level. The arrangement of the second floor is similar. It is lighted by a window in the east and south walls, each with seats in the in-goes. There is a good fireplace in the north wall, in design almost identical with that on the first floor; also two wall recesses, one in the east wall and the other in the west wall. Near the north-west angle is a small *garde-robe* chamber with the usual recess and window. The attic floor has been entered off the staircase a few steps below the level of the parapet walk. It is lighted by two small windows, but apparently has had no fireplace.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

The parapet walk is paved with stone flags in the ordinary way, the water being carried off by numerous stone spouts. The projecting parapet is supported by a double row of moulded corbels placed chequer-wise. On the exterior an unusual feature is to be seen in the splayed and weathered projections of stone over the lintels of the large windows. Their purpose has obviously been to throw the rain off the walls at these points. The entrance doorway (fig. 7) is somewhat unusual in form. The arch-head is almost straight, formed of joggled arch-stones and rounded at the angles. Above is a moulded

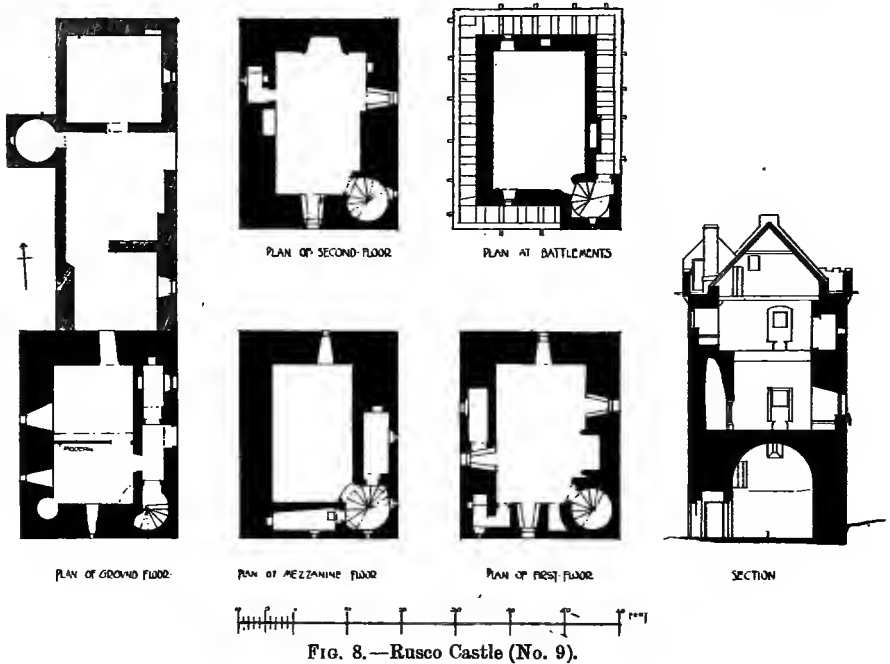


FIG. 8.—Rusco Castle (No. 9).

panel containing two shields placed one over the other; the upper shield bears the royal arms of Scotland carved in relief beneath a crown with supporters; in the dexter top corner of the panel the letter I preceded by a letter which has either been an R or a K; in the sinister corner a figure "four" presented in the early Arabic form of numeral. With the exception of what appears to be the second quarter of a quartered coat on which three objects resembling crescents are visible, the charge on the lower shield has entirely perished. On the panel to the sinister side of the shield is a letter G. A large two-storeyed dwelling-house has been added to the north side of the castle at a later date, possibly during the 17th century, with communication by a doorway roughly hacked through the north wall of the latter at the ground level. This building measures 57 feet by 22 feet over walls which nowhere exceed 3 feet in thickness. The entrance to it has been on the east side, and the interior appears to have been divided into three apartments on the ground floor. Projecting about 9 feet to the west is a square tower which has



FIG. 7. —Doorway with Arms, Rusco Castle (No. 9)

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

evidently contained a circular wheel-stair which would lead to the upper floors. This building is now in a very ruinous state, and its use as a shelter for cattle has rendered its interior quite inaccessible. At the entrance to this building there lies on the top of the wall a stone on which is carved a shield with a concave surface, bearing arms: three stars with a crescent at fess point. The main building was occupied about twenty years ago by farm servants, but it is now uninhabited. The outside walls, roof, and parapet have been recently repaired, and the interior surface of the walls above the level of the vault have been lathed and plastered in modern times, though the plasterwork is now broken away in several places. There is no floor at the attic level, and the flooring boards of the room below are in a bad state of repair. The whole of the basement is used as a store for farm implements, and the upper floors are used as a dove-cot.

The property of Rusco is said (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 32) to have been known also as Skyreburn and Glenskyreburn, and to have belonged of old to the family of Carsane, or A'Karsane. In the reign of James IV. a Crown Precept of Sasine was granted in favour of Robert, son of John Gordon of Lochinvar, and Marion Acarsane his spouse, and daughter of John Acarsane of the Glen, and the longest liver of them, in the lands of Glen-Skirburne, etc., of date 26 March 1494.¹ With this marriage the lower coat of arms on the panel has probably been connected, three crescents being borne by the family of Carsane, and a quartered coat of three crescents and three boars' heads is shown on the tomb of Andrew Carsane (No. 252) in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, Kirkcudbright. Throughout the 16th century and on to the middle of the 17th, the castle was owned by the Gordons of Lochinvar.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 213 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 47; *Scots Peerage*, v. p. 106; ¹*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

O.S.M. KIRKCUDB., xli. SW.

Visited 9th August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

10. *Mote, Polchree*.—On the west or right bank of the Water of Fleet, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east-north-east of Polchree farm-house, and just where the river takes a sharp bend to the east, is situated a mote-hill which has been formed on the end of a high bank rising some 35 feet above the margin of the stream. The mote itself appears to have been constructed out of a slight eminence by excavating around it on three sides a trench, which rests at either end on the face of the bank, and by levelling the summit. It is roughly rectangular with rounded corners, the side along the high bank on the north-east measuring 69 feet, and the other three sides on the south-east, south-west, and north-west measuring respectively 64 feet, 60 feet, and 66 feet. The natural rise of the ground is from the south-east, and here the depth of the ditch (the crests of scarp and counterscarp being almost level) is from 8 to 9 feet, and its width 35 feet across the top, and 12 feet across the bottom. As the trench passes round towards the opposite side it gradually declines following the

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

natural gradient, till at the north angle, where it debouches on the bank, it is 18 feet in depth below the crest of the scarp. At the west angle where the ground falls rapidly away beyond the mote there is no counterscarp to the trench, but this feature reappears where the end of the eminence has been cut through towards the north-west.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 174 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. NW. ("supposed Roman camp").

Visited 22nd Sept. 1911.

11. "*Boreland, or Green Tower Mote,*" *Boreland*.—This mote (fig. 9) is situated immediately to the south of the farm-house of Boreland, which lies 1 mile or thereby south-west of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. It has been fashioned out of a long sandy plateau on the west side of the estuary of the Water of Fleet, having now on its western side low-lying meadows, probably in former times marshy, and slightly rising ground on the east. The plateau lies with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and forms an oblong figure some 367 feet in extreme length, divided into two unequal divisions at about



FIG. 9.—"Boreland, or Green Tower Mote" (No. 11).

84 feet from the south-south-east end by a shallow trench some 22 feet in width, the larger division having an average and somewhat uniform breadth of about 97 feet, and the shorter division contracting to a pointed extremity at the south. The west side is regularly sloped at an angle of 40° , and the east presents a more natural-looking scarp at an angle of about 29° . The greatest vertical height, which is on the east side, from base to summit is 25 feet. At the north-north-west extremity the plateau has been severed from the adjacent ground by a deep trench some 35 feet in width, the bottom of which lies 16 feet below the top of the scarp and 12 feet below that of the counterscarp. Along the west side there appears also to have been a trench. There is no sign of a parapet mound around any part of the summit, nor is there any indication of the position of an entrance.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 170 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. SW.

Visited 16th August 1911.

12. *Mote, Kirkcraugh*. — Kirkcraugh, or Caerlach Mote (fig. 10) is situated at the edge of the cliffs to the south-south-west of Auchenlarie, some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of Creetown. The site is a remarkable one, on the crest of bold, precipitous cliffs which rise from 80 to 100 feet above the shore-line to seaward and also on the eastern flank, deeply indented in the former direction by two chasms between which there projects a tongue of rock some 50 to 60 feet out

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

from the base of the mote-hill. From its base the hillock rises to a height of about 22 feet. Its plateau measures superficially some 58 feet by 64 feet, and is fairly level and four-sided, the side towards the sea on the south alone being irregular in direction. At base it is surrounded, except where protected by the edge of the cliffs on the south, by a ditch having an average breadth of 45 feet on the

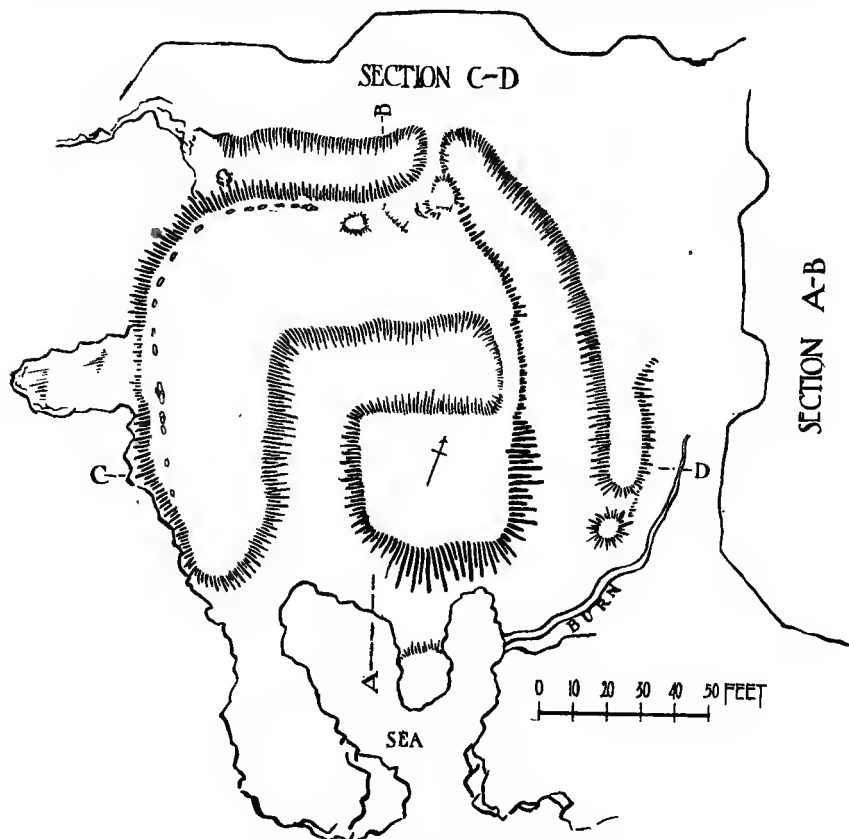


FIG. 10.—Mote, Kirkcaldy (No. 12).

west and north and 53 feet on the east, and a general depth of 16 feet from the top of the counterscarp and of 22 feet from the summit of the mote-hill. Between this ditch and an outer ditch which passes from the south-east angle of the mote-hill round to a natural hollow running down to the shingle on the north-west, there lies parallel with the north and west sides of the mote-hill a base-court varying from 40 feet to 50 feet in breadth, flanked on the west by the steep cliffs. A roadway passing over the outer ditch into the base-court from the north leads on to the mote-hill, over a gangway blocking the east end of the inner ditch. On the right of the entrance to the former there is a circular hollow with a depth of about 2 feet and a diameter of about 12 feet, which may indicate the position of a guard-house. The foundations of a wall are to be seen

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

around the outer edge of the base-court, as well as on the sides of the roadways, and a mass of dry-built masonry projects into the natural hollow with which the outer ditch merges, above its debouchment on the shingle, leaving a track between the end of the masonry and the opposite side of the hollow against which there appears to have been building.

The cross-incised slab (No. 27) which formerly stood on the rampart between the outer ditch and a natural hollow on the north-east was removed some years ago to Kirkcraugh House, where it now is.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., liii. NE.

Visited 13th May 1912.

13. *Fort (vitrified), Trusty's Hill.*—In an undulating region of rocky hillocks, and midway between the church of Anwoth and Gatehouse-of-Fleet, there rises a hill, more conspicuous than its neighbours, to a height of between 150 and 200 feet, and known as Trusty's Hill. It lies with its main axis north-west and south-east, slopes up by a gradual incline from the latter direction, and is steep, and in places craggy, on the flanks and at the north-west end. Towards the north, at a level some 30 feet or thereby below the summit, it is connected by a neck with rising rocky ground beyond. The summit of this hill is crowned by a fort reputed to be vitrified, but though vitrified material is still to be picked up on its surface, where the summit rampart has not been torn up, it is so overgrown with turf that it is impossible now to estimate the extent of the vitrification. The actual summit, which is very uneven, measures some 95 feet in length by 64 feet in breadth. It has been surrounded by a stony rampart or wall, enclosing at its south-east end, and at some 6 feet lower level, two projecting rocks 11 feet apart, between which has evidently been an approach. On the top of each rock there is an artificial hollow, that on the north circular with an interior diameter of 11 feet and a depth of about 2 feet, that on the south sub-oval measuring diametrically 31 feet by 23 feet. Some 15 feet or thereby out from the face of these rocks there passes segmentally from the south side to within 25 feet of the north edge of the ridge a breastwork, for the most part composed of outcropping rock. It in turn has been covered at 21 feet distant down the slope by another outwork (from the surface of which low points of rock also protrude), visible to within 12 feet of the north edge and thereafter seeming to return uphill so as to flank the approach which has passed along the edge of the north slope. Beneath this lowest outwork the hill extends in a somewhat level plateau towards the south-east before descending with a steepish gradient to its base. To defend the fort from attack on the north by way of the neck before mentioned, a deep trench has been cut across that feature in part through the rock, 14 feet in width, 10 to 11 feet deep on the scarp or higher side, and 5 feet on the opposite slope, while the steep scarp has been rendered more formidable by the addition of a stony rampart along its crest, about 11 feet in thickness at base. At its extreme west end, where it approaches the craggy face of the hill, the course of the trench has been interrupted by an approach to the interior passing by the termination of the surmounting rampart.

14. *Sculptured rock.*—Besides its vitrified character, the fort on

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

Trusty's Hill (No. 13) is remarkable for the presence of certain sculptured symbols, usually associated with the early Celtic church, on

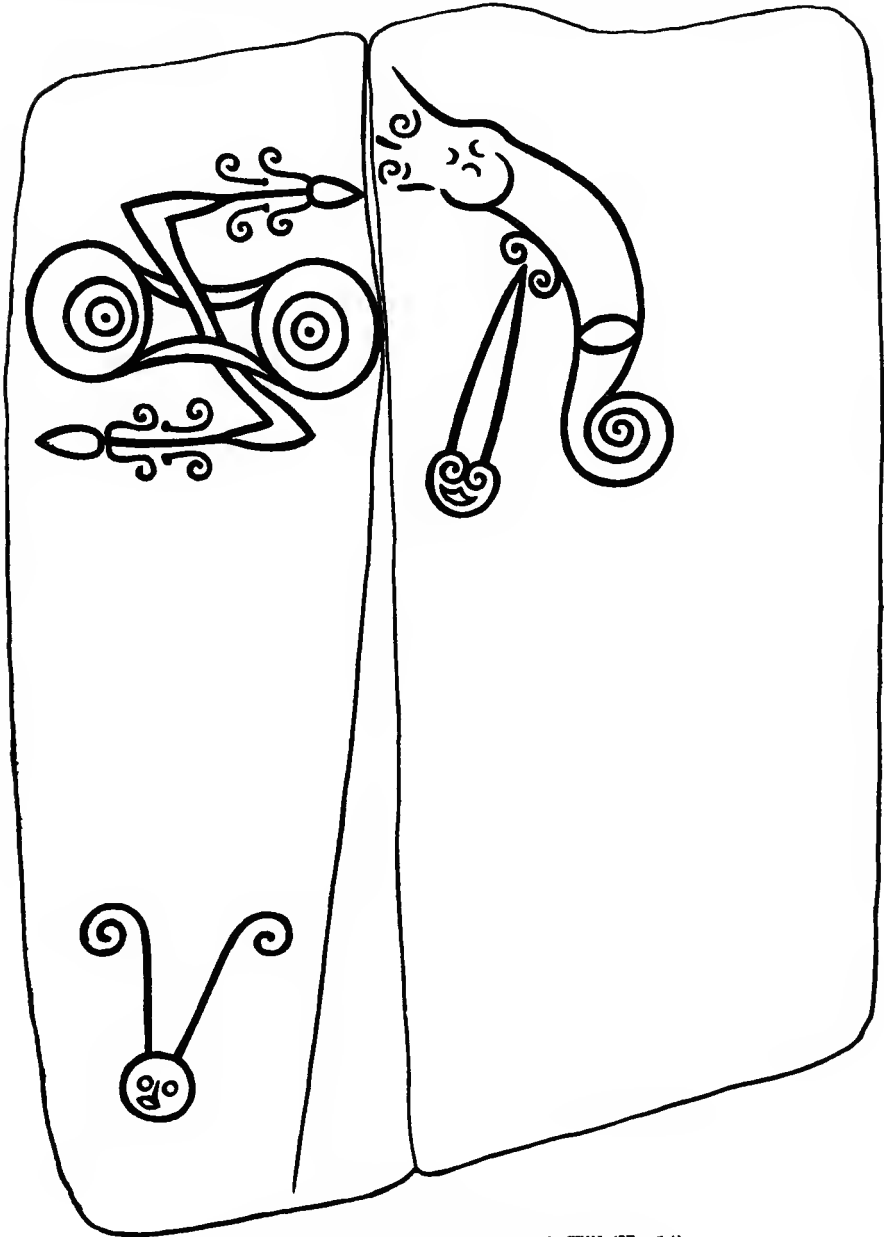


FIG. 11.—Sculptured symbols, Trusty's Hill (No. 14).

the north face of the most southerly of the two projecting rocks between which has passed the approach to the summit. The symbols (shown in fig. 11), are deeply incised, and are as follows :—in the upper left-hand

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

corner the double-disc ornament traversed by the Z-shaped floriated rod; to the right, and separated by a natural fissure, a lacustrine monster; and immediately below it a heart-shaped figure with incurvation terminating in spirals and surmounted with a conical spike; at the left-hand lower corner a human mask with two horns ending in spiral curves on the top of it. An iron grill has been placed over the carvings for their protection.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 477 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xlvi. NW. Visited 16th August 1911.

Note.—The O.S. map (xlvi. NW.) indicates a mote at Anwoth behind a cottage and close to a pond. It is a natural hillock, showing no sign whatever of art in its shaping.

HUT CIRCLE.

15. *Hut Circle, Cairnharrow.*—Some 300 yards to the west of the cup-marked rock (No. 25), at a slightly lower elevation and on a low grassy ridge, is the distinct outline of a hut circle. It has been entered from south by east, and has measured in the interior along its longest diameter, which is in line of the entrance, 27 feet; as the outline on the east is somewhat indefinite the measurement across is omitted.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xlvi. NE. (unnoted). Visited 21st May 1912.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

16. *Cairns and Stone Circles, Cauldside.*—In the flat ground at Cauldside which intervenes between the base of Cambret Hill on the west and the lower north-west slopes of Cairnharrow on the east, are the remains of a remarkable group of monuments at an elevation of some 600 feet over sea-level.

Some 200 yards to the south-east of the dyke which marks the boundary between the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Anwoth, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of The Glen, is a cairn with a diameter of some 63 feet and elevation of about 10 feet. Exposed on the summit is a short cist, formed of four slabs, measuring some 3 feet in length and breadth by 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and to its lowest level 5 feet 6 inches from the present summit level of the cairn, thus indicating its secondary character. It lies with its main axis east and west.

Immediately to the southward of the cairn, and with the nearest stone 16 feet 6 inches distant from it, are the remains of a large stone circle of which ten stones now remain *in situ*. These stones are thinnish slabs, for the most part pointed to the upper extremity, set with their broad faces in the line of the circumference, the highest measuring 4 feet in height by 3 feet in breadth, and none of the others extending more than 2 feet above the ground level. The ground enclosed by the circle, and in its vicinity, has been much dug for turf or peats, and many of the stones on the east semicircle have been removed. The stones nearest to each other in the circumference are from 4 to 6 feet apart. The diameter has been some 70 feet.



FIG. 12.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Caudside (No. 16).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

About 150 yards to the northward of the cairn above described are the foundations of another in which there is exposed, somewhat towards the south side, a megalithic cist sunk in the ground about 4 feet 5 inches in length but of indefinite breadth, with its main axis west-south-west and east-north-east. The covering stone lies displaced on the top, and one of the side slabs has been removed. The diameter of the cairn has been about 40 feet. Immediately to the south of it also, as in the previous instance, there appears to have been a stone circle, of which only two stones (thinnish slabs, seemingly placed with their broad faces at right angles to the line of the circumference) now remain, the one upright and the other much tilted and sunk in the peat.

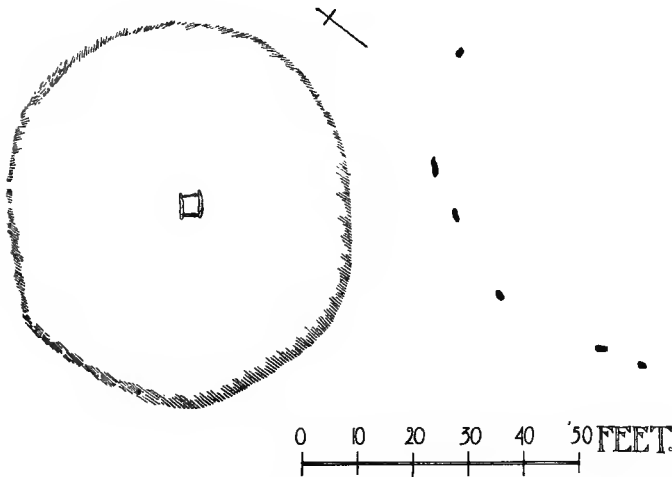


FIG. 13.—Cairn and Stone Circle, Cauldside (No. 16).

From some 200 yards due east of the first cairn, along the slope of the hillside for about 300 yards stretch a number of smaller cairns. One of the largest of these, situated at the west end of the group, is an elongated oval in form measuring 25 feet by 13 feet, having its longest axis north-east and south-west, and rising some 3 feet in elevation. The most easterly is also large for the class of cairn, measuring some 20 feet in diameter. The group lies at an elevation of some 700 feet above sea-level in a secluded glen.

(Though in the adjacent parish, the rock sculpture No. 295 should also be considered in this group.)

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlvii. NE.

Visited 12th May 1912.

17. *Cairn, High Auchenlarie*.—Crowning a slight eminence in a high rough pasture-field which at some remote time has been under cultivation, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of High Auchenlarie, is a cairn some two-thirds of which have been removed, but in which the interment probably remains undisturbed. Its longest axis lies

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

north-east to south-west, and it has measured in diameter 72 feet by 80 feet. The greatest height is now about 10 feet.

18. *Stone Circle, High Auchenlarie.*—At the upper side of a cultivated field adjoining the moorland, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-

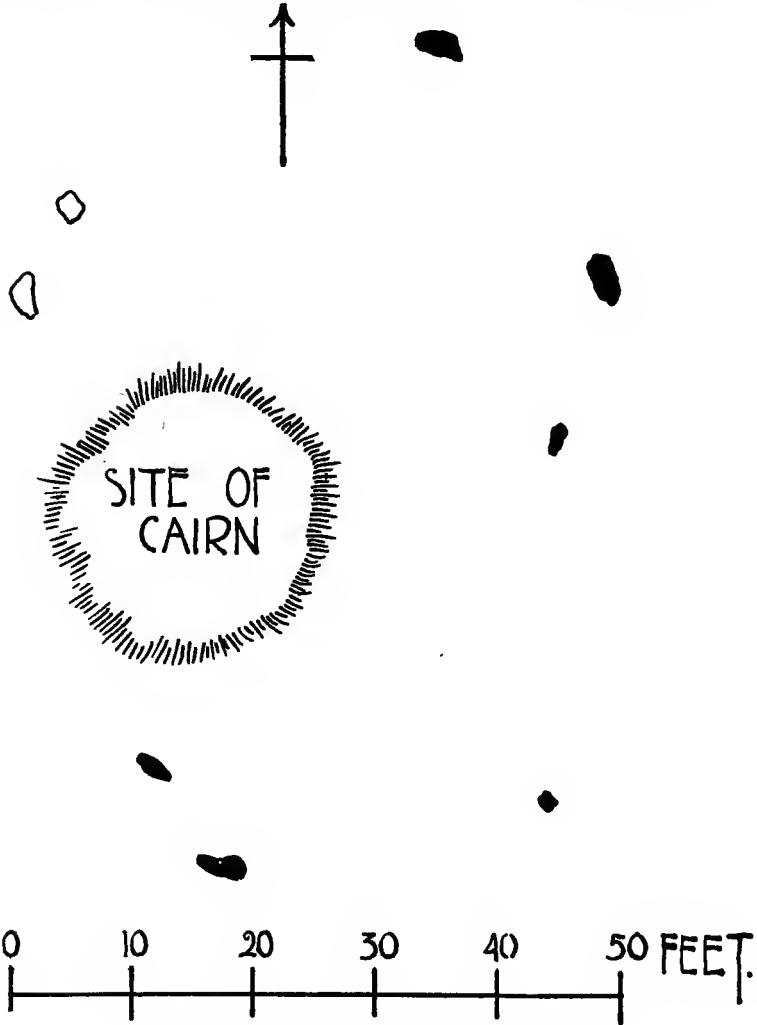


FIG. 14.—Stone Circle, High Auchenlarie (No. 18).

east of the farm-house of High Auchenlarie, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 14) associated with the site of a cairn. In all there are eight stones remaining, of which two have fallen, and two in rear of the site of the cairn merely protrude above the ground. Five of these stones lie approximately on the arc of a circle, which, continued, would almost pass through the centre of the cairn site and give a diameter of some 45 feet: the other three stones lie well outside this circle to the south of it, and though two of them are almost on the

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

arc of an outer concentric circumference the distance between the two circles would be over 20 feet, which would be unusually large. The highest stone, that to the east of the centre of the inner circle, measures 4 feet 6 inches in height above ground. The diameter of the cairn seems to have been about 22 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlvii. SE.

Visited 15th May 1912.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

19. *Cup and Ring Marks, High Auchenlarie*.—About 51 feet to the south-west of the tallest stone in the setting of the stone circle (No. 18) is a rock sculpturing (fig. 20) on an exposed rock-face partially hidden by turf. It consists of two encircled cup marks each with a radial groove, and of several smaller cups to some extent connected by channels. It bears some resemblance to the stone at Kirkclaugh House.

Mr F. R. Coles illustrates (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxix. p. 90, fig. 33) a stone at Bardriston, but inquiry there failed to elicit information concerning it, and it appears to have been lost. Mr Coles' illustration, here reproduced (fig. 15), shows in the general intercommunication of the various cups a feature which characterises the stone at Kirkclaugh, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of Bardriston.

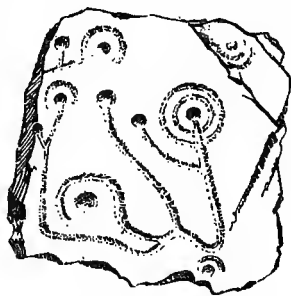


FIG. 15.—Cup and Ring Marks, Bardriston (No. 19).

20. *Cup and Ring-marked Stones at Cardoness House*.—Under a wooden shelter to the west of the garden at Cardoness House are preserved two cup-marked stones. The smaller of the two (fig. 16) was brought from the farm of Laggan some years ago, where it was found on "a stony, thorny, whin-grown slope near the base of Laggan Hill almost exactly 660 feet west-north-west of the standing-stones of Newton." It is a block of whinstone pointed to one end, whereon are sculptured three cup marks, two surrounded by four concentric rings and the other by five. Instead of a radial groove running from the central cup the ordinary style has been reversed, and a tongue has been left passing outward between the open ends of the rings. In each case the direction of the opening is the same.

The other stone (fig. 17) is a squarish block measuring 3 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, sculptured with very various designs, brought from Auchenlarie many years ago and illustrated by Sir J. Y. Simpson in *Archaic Sculpturings* (Plate xiii., fig. 3). To the right it shows one large figure consisting of a small central cup surrounded by six irregularly concentric rings, having their continuity broken by a fillet contained between two picked-out parallel lines, which has been projected to connect with a sculpture in the lower left-hand corner consisting of several rather large cups surrounded by a single ring. Above the connecting band, and partially destroyed by the flaking of the surface, has been a small cup surrounded by three concentric

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

rings. The outer ring is placed further from the intermediate ring than the inner one, and the space between is occupied by a row of small equidistant cup marks following the line of the circumference. A figure in the right-hand top corner of the stone resembles in general character that in the diagonally opposite corner, and with both may

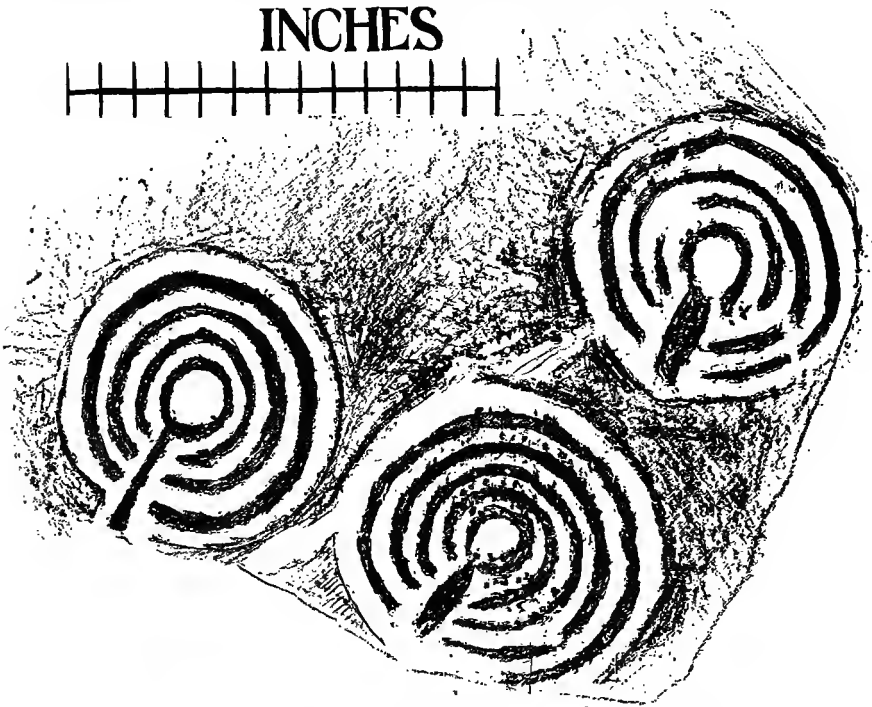


FIG. 16.—Cup and Ring-marked Stone at Cardoness House (No. 20).

be compared the stone at Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22) whose provenance is similar. The method of production of the markings with a pick is very evident on this stone.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvii. SE.

Visited 15th May 1912.

21. *Cup and Ring Marks, Mossyard.*—In a field adjoining the shore, somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Mossyard farm, at a point where a stile leads over the field wall to the rocks, is a narrow wedge-shaped mass of rock some 6 feet in length sculptured on its flat upper surface (fig. 18). At its broad end is a single cup surrounded by five concentric rings, with a groove leading out of it towards the east. From the outer ring on the south side two adjacent parallel grooves pass at right angles to the edge of the rock, and reappear for a short distance at the edge some 12 inches higher up the stone; while at the north side of the figure, opposite the point of departure, possibly the return of one of the grooves is apparent entering the outer ring near its termination, and some 4 inches higher there is a slight indication of the junction of the other. The remains suggest that



FIG. 18.—Cup and Ring Marks, Mossyard (No. 21).



FIG. 17.—Cup- and Ring-marked Stone, Cardoness (No. 20).



FIG. 19.—Cup- and Ring-marked Slab, Lower Laggan Cottage (No. 22).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

the principal cup and ring marking has originally been contained within a double oval now destroyed by the fracturing of the stone. On two flat outcropping surfaces to the north-east appear some other very faint figures.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., liii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 13th May 1912.

22. *Cup and Ring Marks, Lower Laggan Cottage.*—At Lower Laggan Cottage, which is situated on the south side of the road from Cree-town to Gatehouse, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond the thirteenth milestone from Newton-Stewart, there is preserved a thin angular block of whinstone (fig. 19), broken into three pieces, measuring 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, found built into a dyke on Upper Laggan Hill, and sculptured with seventeen cup marks, all but five of which are surrounded by single rings and for the most part connected by channels. The cups are of unusual size, and the incised ring surrounding them is so fashioned as merely to accentuate the edge, or form as it were a rim to the cup. The channels are narrow lines traced on the surface.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., liii. NE.

Visited 15th May 1912.

23. *Cup- and Ring-marked Stone, Kirkclaugh.*—Built into the washing-shed at the stables at Kirkclaugh, on the interior of the north wall and just below the roof, is a fragmentary slab of red sand-

Kirkclaugh (No. 23).

High Auchenlarie (No. 19).

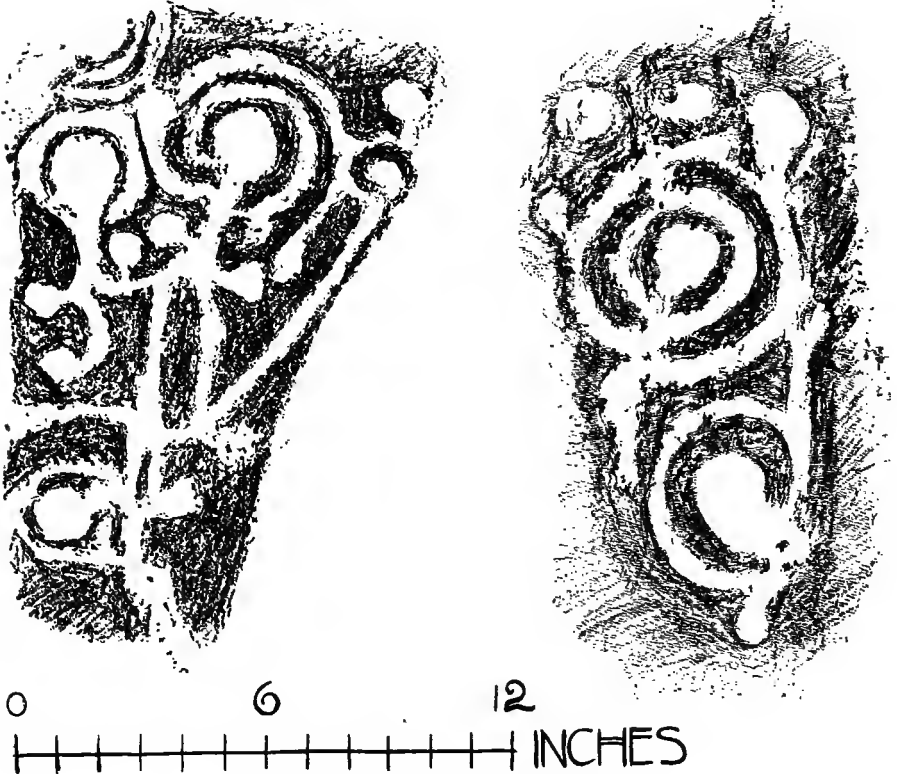


FIG. 20.—Cup- and Ring-marked Stones.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

stone measuring across the centre some 7 inches by 16 inches, on which are a number of cup and ring marks of unusual design, and all connected one with another by grooves, as shown in the illustration (fig. 20).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., liii. NE.

Visited 13th May 1912.

24. *Rock Sculptures, Lagganmullan*.—About 100 yards due south of Lagganmullan steading, at the edge of a field on the east side of a dyke, and some 40 feet up from the gate into the field, is a group of rock sculpturings from time to time exposed in ploughing, but at date of visit covered by soil.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. SE. (unnoted). Visited 16th May 1912.

25. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnharrow*.—At an elevation of some 800 feet over sea-level, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west of the

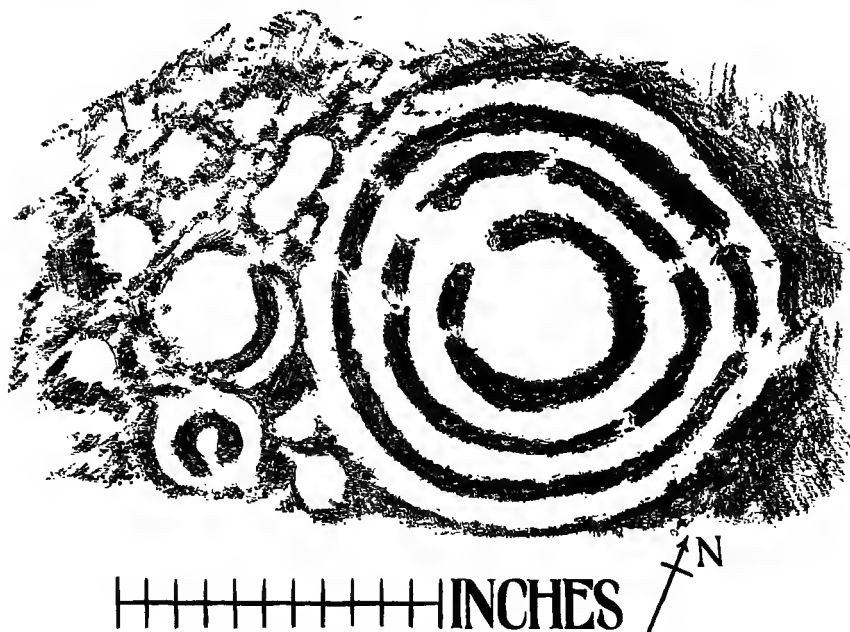


FIG. 21.—Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnharrow (No. 25).

shepherd's house at Cauldside and some 200 yards north-east of a modern cairn on the east spur of Cairnharrow, is an angular piece of rock 5 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, projecting with a point towards the east-north-east, on the level upper surface of which is a group of rock sculpturings (fig. 21) consisting of one large cup surrounded by three concentric rings crossed by a radial groove (the whole figure giving a diameter of 15 inches), with two smaller single-ringed cups and a few simple cups adjacent. This rock is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of the cairns and stone circles (No. 16), and is within sight of them.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. NE. (unnoted). Visited 16th May 1912.

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. *Cross-slabs, Cardoness.*—Some 20 feet to the northward of the present position of the cup-marked stones at Cardoness (No. 20) stand the two sculptured standing-stones brought from a site on High Auchenlarie, described in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland* as “situated on the elevated upper part of a field about 500 yards west of a point where there is still seen a few upright stones, apparently

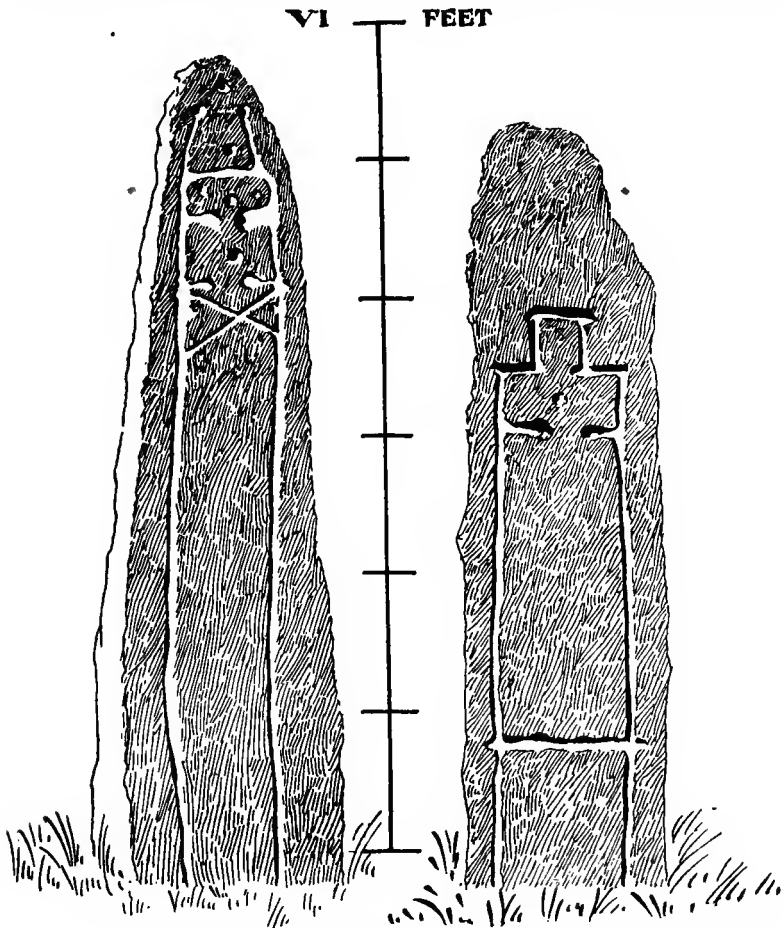


FIG. 22.—Cross-slabs, Cardoness (No. 26).

the remains of a ‘Druidical Circle,’” presumably the circle No. 18. The stones themselves *in situ* are said to have stood quite close together with an acute inclination to the north, and to have been surrounded by a cairn of boulder stones. Some forty-eight years ago they were removed to Cardoness. The two stones (shown in fig. 22) now stand side by side, partially overgrown with ivy, behind the greenhouses in the garden at Cardoness. The taller stone measures 5 feet 9 inches in height above ground, 1 foot 4 inches in breadth

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

near the base, diminishing upwards, and 11 inches in thickness. Picked out somewhat rudely on the front of the stone is a cross with hollow angles resting on a long shaft, the top and side arms having a quasi-rectangular form. The upper portion of the shaft immediately below the cross-head is divided into three triangular segments by two incised lines bisecting its upper angles and crossing at the centre. The incised lines which delineate the cross are carried unsymmetrically beyond the head on either side. In the centre of the cross-head, and near the centre of the upper arm, are small cup depressions, while four similar markings are placed lozengewise in the upper portion of the stone.

The adjacent stone measures 5 feet 8 inches in height, 12 inches in breadth, diminishing towards its upper end, and 12 inches in thickness. Similarly picked out upon it is a cross of three oblong rectangular arms and rudely hollowed angles resting on a long shaft, with a small cup depression in the centre of the head. The incised lines which marked the outline of the cross are carried on either side to the base, beyond a transverse line which indicates the lower termination of the shaft.

See *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, i. p. 38.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., xlvi. SE.

Visited 15th May 1912.

27. *Cross-slab, Kirkclaugh*.—At the edge of a shrubbery, some 60 feet east of Kirkclaugh house, stands the cross-slab (fig. 23) which formerly stood on the outer rampart on the north-east of the Mote of Kirkclaugh (No. 12). It measures 5 feet in height above ground and is sculptured on both faces. On the front is a broad shafted cross of which the side arms measure in length 7 inches and 9 inches respectively, the upper arm 14 inches, and the lower arm 6 inches, all expanding slightly to the extremities. A little to one side of the centre is a small circular boss with a hollow in the centre surrounded by an ornamental ring, while another similar boss appears on the lower arm towards the right side. The shaft which is shouldered occupies the full breadth of the stone, 1 foot 7½ inches, and has been enriched with an ornament of lozenge-shaped figures produced by a series of vertical and diagonal grooves. On the back of the stone, which is slightly convex, is incised a tall Latin cross with a shaft 3 feet 9 inches in length.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 480; *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, i. pl. 123.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., liii. NE.

Visited 13th May 1912.

28. *Heraldic Stone, Rusco House*.—Built into the front of the porch of Rusco House is a small square stone panel containing a shield bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three boars' heads erased; 2nd and 3rd, three crescents. The stone, which bears neither date nor initials, was found recently built into the old house.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., xlvi. NW. Visited 22nd September 1911.

29. *Standing-Stones, Newton*.—In a grass field about ½ mile south-west of Newton is a group of four pillars (fig. 24) forming an oblong rectangular figure with its longest axis east-south-east and west-north-west, measuring some 7 feet by 3 feet. Two of the pillars remain



FIG. 23.—Cross-slab, Kirkcclaugh (No. 27).



FIG. 24. — Standing-Stones, Newton (No. 29).



FIG. 25.—Barscobe House (No. 35).

PARISH OF ANWOTH.

vertical—one at the north-east measuring 4 feet 11 inches in height, 1 foot 7 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness; the other at the south-east end measuring 5 feet 4 inches in height, 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness. Of the remaining pillars one is slightly tilted and the other lies at an angle of about 45° to the ground. The space between the pillars at the ends near the ground level are closed by low slabs 2 feet 3 inches and 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, the highest of which protrudes about 1 foot 8 inches above ground. On the north side between the two upright pillars a thick slab, squarish in section, just shows at ground level. This appears to have been the chamber of a cairn the superstructure of which has been entirely removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., liii. NE. Visited 13th May 1912.

30. *Lady's Well, near Kirkbride.*—This well is indicated on the O.S. map to the south of the supposed site of the church and graveyard about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kirkbride.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlvii. NE.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 31. " <i>Picts Kiln</i> " (<i>supposed site</i>),
<i>about 200 yards north-north-west of Upper Rusco Bridge.</i> | O.S.M. KIRKCUDB., | xl. SE. |
| 32. <i>Church and graveyard (supposed site) about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kirkbride.</i> | " | xlvii. NE. |
| 33. <i>Cairn, Ben John, some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the Laggan Burn and to the east of it about the 600-foot level.</i> | " | " SE. |
| 34. " <i>Bushyfield</i> ," <i>200 yards south-south-west of Anwoth Church.</i> | " | xlviii. NW. |

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

35. *Barscobe House.*—This picturesque building (fig. 25) is situated about 3 miles north-east of New Galloway, and is a typical dwelling-house of a country laird in the middle of the 17th century. It is interesting to note that the favourite L plan of the earlier castles is still adhered to: the doorway is at the re-entering angle, and the wheel-stair is contained in the shorter wing. The ground floor is now divided into two apartments, probably the original arrangement, while the upper floors each contain three apartments. A few departures from the older style of building are also to be seen on the exterior. The gables are still steeply pitched, but the skews are comparatively plain, showing a treatment based, no doubt, upon the characteristic crow-step. At the wall-head level the parapet is discarded as useless, and the windows are picturesque dormers for the sole purpose

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

of lighting the attic rooms. The building measures about 29 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, within walls averaging about 3 feet

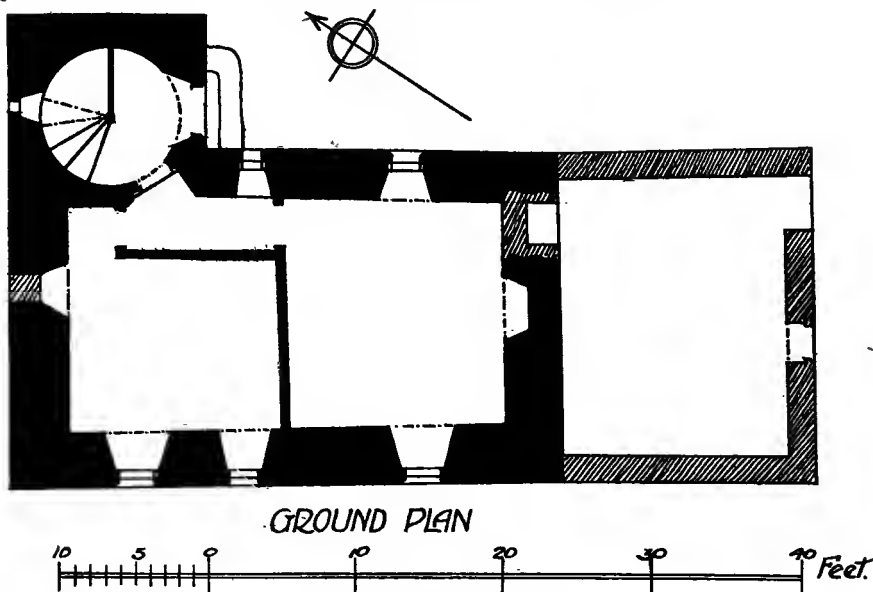


FIG. 26.—Barscobe House (No. 35).

9 inches in thickness. Abutting against the south-western wall is a modern building used as a byre. The house is still partly occupied and is in a fair state of repair.

In the 17th century Barscobe belonged to the Maclellans of Bombie, at one time a notable family in Galloway. In a panel over the entrance doorway are the initials W·M·M·G· and two shields; one bearing arms: two chevronels (for Maclellan), and the other three boars' heads erased (for Gordon). Below the shields is the date 1648. The initials and arms would seem to be those of William Maclellan, the builder of this house, and Margaret (or Mary) Gordon, his wife. The letters W·M·G· and the date 1648 are carved upon the tympana of the dormer windows. A portion of one of these windows with the same date is built into one of the farm buildings to the north. In 1664 William Maclellan was succeeded by his son Robert, an ardent supporter of the covenanting party. The property passed to other owners in 1779.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 523; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 67 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xviii. SE.

Visited 25th July 1911.

36. *Shirmers Castle*.—This ivy-clad ruin stands upon a high bank towards the upper end of Loch Ken, and distant about 3 miles to the south-south-east of New Galloway. The greater part of the castle is demolished, only small portions of the west and south wall now remaining and not exceeding 10 or 12 feet in height. On plan it appears to have been an oblong measuring 21 feet 3 inches in

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

width over walls averaging 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. Indications of a west wall extend northwards for a distance of about 12 feet 6 inches. At the first floor level a scarcement with a projection of about 9 inches can still be seen in the south wall, which seems to prove that the floor was constructed with joists, and not vaulted. This castle is a complete ruin without a single feature to suggest its probable antiquity. It is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1568.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 81.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxvi. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 15th August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

37. *Mote of Balmaclellan*.—Towards the southern end of a round-backed ridge which rises to the north of the village of Balmaclellan stands the mote-hill. In form it is a simple truncated cone rising to a height of about 18 feet, with a scarp at an angle of 38° and encircled at base by a ditch about 12 feet wide. The latter feature now remains distinct and open to a depth of 2 feet only towards the south-west, but may be traced all around; and on the north, where it was under a corn crop at the date of visit, its extent was clearly demarcated by the deeper green of the oats growing upon it. The flat summit measures some 38 feet in diameter. The mound appears to be formed of compacted soil and gravel, with occasional boulders.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xviii. SE.

Visited 4th August 1911.

38. *Fort, "Watch Knowe," Craigmuirie*.—On the lower slope of Craigmuirie moor, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile east by south of Craigmuirie, are the remains of a rectilinear earthwork known as the "Watch Knowe." (The name is misleading, as the situation is not on a "knowe," but its application may have originally been to the south-east angle of the fort which rises above the general level.) The site, though commanding an extensive view down the glen of the Castlefern Water into Dumfriesshire, does not appear a particularly strong one. The south-east angle occupies the centre of a low ridge which extends beyond it for a distance of some 40 yards, and in the opposite direction the level of the interior slopes away to meet the bed of the Abbey Burn on the west. Immediately beyond the burn there is a rising slope which would entirely command the interior. The defences are much worn away, but are traceable on all sides except the west, where they have apparently been demolished by the burn, unless perhaps for a slight swelling which may represent the inner mound on the right bank of the stream just before it enters the Abbey wood. Though the sides of the fort are straight they do not form right angles at their junction, the angle at the south-west being acute and that at the north-west obtuse; both, however, are rounded. There have been three earthen ramparts with narrow intervening ditches. Where best defined, that is along the south side, the inner mound measures some 21 feet in width and about 3 feet in height; a shallow trench about 4 feet in width separates it from an intermediate mound some 2 feet lower in elevation and 8 to 9 feet in width, which again is separated by a second shallow trench some 3 feet in width

PARISH OF BALMACLELLAN.

from an outer mound 14 feet in breadth, and higher than the intermediate but lower than the inner mound. At the south-east angle the inner mound is more prominent than elsewhere and the outer one not now apparent. A section of the inner rampart-exposed by the burn shows it to be composed of clay soil laid on a stone foundation. Measured along the inner ditch the east side is 235 feet in length, and the south, to its termination at the burn, about 250 feet. The position of the entrance is not observable. The plan given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* seems to be accurate, except for the omission of the outer mound, which is quite distinct on the south side and also within the wood.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 163.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xiv. SE.

Visited 4th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. *Balmaclellan Churchyard*.—Standing near the edge of the churchyard some 60 feet west of the end of the church is a rough unhewn pillar of whinstone, which has the appearance of an ancient monument and locally is said to mark the grave of a witch. It measures 4 feet 6 inches in height above ground, 2 feet in breadth, and 9 inches in thickness, and slightly tapers towards the top. There is no carving or trace of inscription upon it.

In the churchyard is a modern monument to Robert Paterson (Scott's "Old Mortality"); also a martyr's tomb of comparatively late date.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xviii. SE.

Visited 4th August 1911.

40. "*Standing-Stone of Dalarran*," *Dalarran Holm*.—At the north end of Dalarran Holm, about 100 yards east of the Water of Ken, stands a broad whinstone slab, measuring 8 feet 6½ inches in height, 3 feet 8 inches in breadth at base, 2 feet at the top, and 11 inches on average in thickness. It faces east and west. The original surface has almost entirely flaked off both faces, and there is no indication of any symbol or inscription upon it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xviii. SE.

Visited 4th August 1911.

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

41. *Threave Castle*.—Threave Castle is a structure of unusual interest, not only as an admirable example of 14th-century castellated architecture and method of defence, but also from its association with various stirring events of Scottish history and its ownership by the Douglas family at the height of their power. The site has obviously been chosen for its natural strength. The castle stands upon an island formed by two branches of the river Dee about 2½ miles by road to the west of Castle-Douglas. It is approached from the south by a ford across the east branch of the river, distant some 700 feet from the castle walls, and at the only point where the river could be

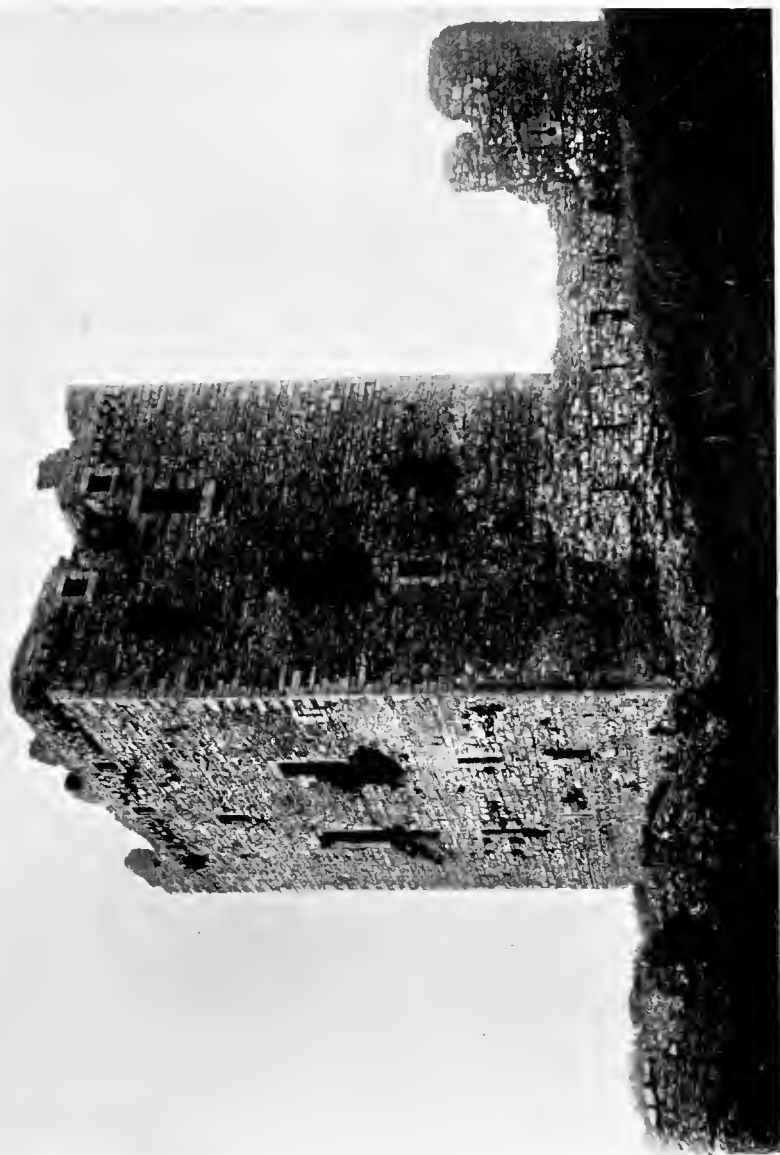


FIG. 27.—Threave Castle from the South-west (No. 41).

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

forded by men and horses. Some 350 feet to the north of the landing-place on the island is a wet ditch about 50 feet in width, supplied from the east arm of the river, narrowing the road to the castle to about 50 feet in width. The island is fertile and low-lying, and extends to an area of about 20 acres. The position of the castle, as indicated on plan (fig. 30), is about 25 feet back from the main channel on the west, which has been chiefly relied upon to secure that side from assault. Upon the other three sides the keep has been strongly defended by an outer wall 5 feet in thickness, with round

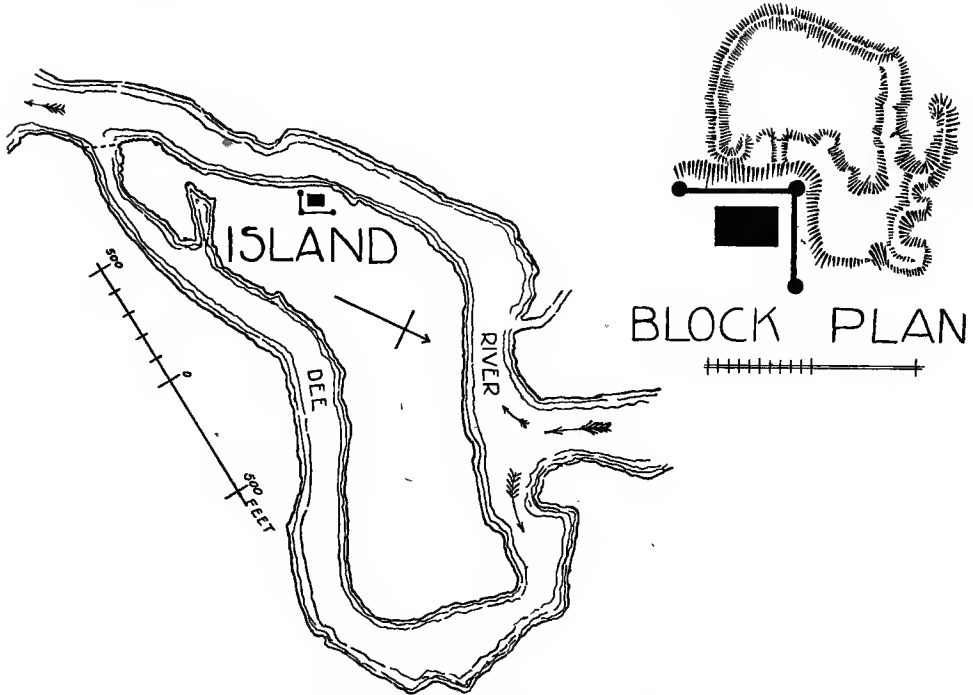


FIG. 30.—Threave Castle (No. 41); Block plans.

towers at the east angles and at the termination of the south wall on the river bank, enclosing a courtyard about 14 feet 6 inches wide to the south and east. This wall slopes outwards at base and is pierced by a series of narrow loopholes widely splayed to the interior and placed at intervals of 7 feet 6 inches from centre to centre. No wall now remains to the north and west, where the enclosed space was probably about 30 feet in width. Both the type of masonry and the form of loopholes suggest that possibly the outer walls are of later date than the keep. The round towers measure some 9 feet in diameter within walls 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. That at the south-east angle is practically complete: it is three storeys in height, with an entrance from the courtyard on the ground floor, and is defended by three narrow loopholes at each level. The upper floor appears to have communicated with the defences of the outer walls as well as with the main building. The north-east and south-

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

west towers are now very ruinous, only sufficient of them remaining to prove that they were of the same size as the existing tower at the south-east angle. Outside the walls to the south and east are a ditch and rampart fully 50 feet in width, beyond which there seems to have been an enclosed forecourt measuring roughly about 150 feet square. Immediately to the south of the castle are indications of some foundations which may possibly represent the positions of out-houses or stables. A stately entrance gateway in the east enclosing wall has led to the inner courtyard and thence to the doorway of the keep. There is no evidence of a portcullis.

The keep is a simple oblong on plan measuring 45 feet 6 inches by 24 feet within walls about 8 feet in thickness, and rising fully

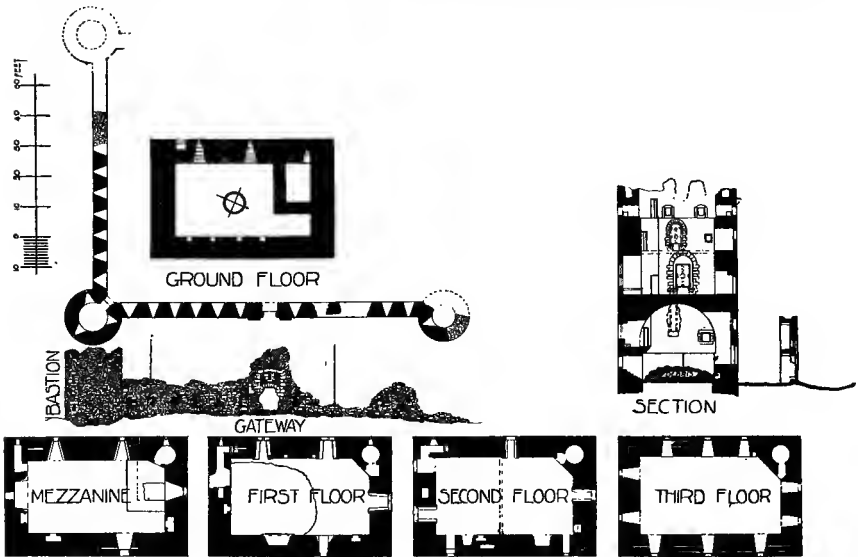


FIG. 31.—Threave Castle (No. 41).

70 feet from the ground on the east side to the top of the ruined parapet. It has been constructed with a large main vault 25 feet in height from the basement to the soffit of the arch, and with two timber floors above. The basement has been one vast chamber indifferently lighted by two narrow windows in the west wall. Between the windows is a stone sink with a drain to the outside, and in the east wall a series of four recesses each about 20 inches square. There is said to be a well within the walls, but the debris from the central vault, which has partly fallen, now completely obliterates all trace of it.

At the north-east angle a dungeon has been constructed, measuring some 8 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches within walls 4 feet thick. The roof has been vaulted, and a small opening for ventilation exists at the angle, carried to the exterior of the wall at a high level. The only means of access has been by a trap-door formed in the vault, now much broken.

The entrance or entresol floor appears to have been used as the



FIG. 28.—Threave Castle: interior, looking South (No. 41).

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

kitchen. The ruined remains of a fireplace about 10 feet in width still exists in the south wall. There are two windows in the west wall, one with a sink formed in the northern in-go. At the south-west angle is a mural *garde-robe*, while at the north-west angle is a wheel-stair, constructed of finely wrought ashlar, measuring 6 feet in diameter, and leading to the upper floors and battlements. The entrance doorway, with a beautiful pointed arch-head, in the east wall has been fully 5 feet above the level of the courtyard. Unfortunately it has been altered and partly built up at some late period, the original arch-head being made to do service as a window, while the lower portion has been reduced to a doorway 6 feet in height. The projecting wheel-stair to the north-west has entered through a doorway formed at the interior angle, resting upon a series of stone corbels. This feature seems to prove that the dungeon was added after the completion of the outside walls, otherwise the dungeon vault could have carried the projecting wall of the staircase and the corbelling would have been superfluous.

The great hall on the first floor has been a single apartment 46 feet 3 inches long by 25 feet 5 inches wide, well lighted by four windows with mullions and transoms, and having stone seats in the in-goes. There is an opening in the east wall opposite the entrance gateway which seems to have been originally a doorway, but it has been subsequently converted into a window. It is probable that this doorway was used as a means of access to the upper part of the gateway and to the upper defences of the outer walls. Upon the east wall of the keep a few feet below this opening are indications of two corbels now cut flush with the exterior surface. Judging by their position in connection with the outer gateway and the doorway to the keep, there seems little doubt that they must have supported a timber gangway leading from the one to the other, as no evidence remains of any other means of passing over the inner courtyard. The height of the gateway also seems to indicate that there was an upper platform which would be required for the working of the drawbridge. In the east wall are the remains of a fireplace and at the south-west angle there is a *garde-robe* entering off a window jamb.

The arrangement of the second floor is very similar, but the fireplace, now sadly ruined, has been of somewhat exceptional design. The jambs have been moulded with a plain "giblet check," over which has been a lintel in the form of a straight arch with joggled joints, finishing at the underside of a segmental saving arch in a moulding worked upon the upper edge and rising slightly at the centre. Upon the side walls of this apartment, about 6 feet above the floor level, is a series of shaped slots carefully built to receive the ends of timber struts designed to strengthen the cross-beams of the roof which had a clear span of fully 24 feet and which was used by the garrison for defensive purposes. At this level there are three windows in each of the side walls and two in the end walls. Between the windows on the outside face of the north, south, and west walls three level rows of beam-holes have been cut to support the timbers of a *bretâche*, or temporary timber gallery from which the courtyard and

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

enclosing walls on these sides could be commanded. Apparently the outer defences on the east side were considered of such strength that a projecting hoarding was unnecessary. Over the doorway, however, at the upper level, are two corbels (one of them destroyed) which probably supported the timbers of an overhanging platform commanding the entrance below. Between the upper windows, and opening into the in-goes of each, a passage about 16 inches by 20 inches has been formed in the thickness of the wall. This passage was apparently designed as an access for the fixing and adjustment of timbers to carry the projecting bretèche. This is an unusually good example of the timber defences employed at an early date in Scotland. About 3 feet below the sills of the first-floor windows upon the surfaces of the north, south, and east walls are indications of beam-holes which appear to have been built up and discarded for many years; but for what reason is not obvious. The buildings are now in a ruinous state. As already noted, part of the main vault has fallen, while the upper floors and roof have long since disappeared. The hewn work of the windows, fireplaces, and staircase steps have been torn out and removed, and only a fragment of the upper parapet and chimneys remains.

In the year 1369 David II. made a grant of the lordship of Galloway, which embraced the whole lands betwixt the Nith and the Cree, to Archibald, natural son of the good Sir James Douglas, surnamed by the English "the Grim," "because of his terrible countenance in weirfair," who further increased his power and possessions by the acquisition three years later of the earldom of Wigton with its property and honours. To establish his authority in his new and vast possessions Douglas is believed to have erected the castle of the Threave on an island in the Dee, and, it is said, on the site of an earlier fortalice of which, however, there are now no definitely recognisable remains. Subsequent to the death of James, Earl of Douglas, at Otterburn in 1388, and the devolution of the title on Archibald "the Grim," the history of Threave is intimately associated with the fortunes of the house of Douglas. In 1400-1 Archibald, who had wielded great power not only as Lord of Galloway but also as warden of the West Marches, died here, and was succeeded by his son the fourth Earl, known as "the Tineman." After the death of the latter at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, the lordship of Galloway passed, not to his son, but to his widow Margaret, Duchess of Touraine, sister of James I., who took up her residence at the castle; and from it, under the name of the "Treif," she granted numerous charters. She, in her turn, was succeeded by the unfortunate William, sixth Earl, slain as a lad of fifteen with his brother in Edinburgh Castle. On his death Galloway devolved on his sister Lady Margaret, known as the "Fair Maid of Galloway." By the marriage of the eighth Earl with this lady in 1444, the lordship once more passed into the main branch of the family, and the Earl came to reside at the Threave; whence, on war breaking out in 1448, he carried on successful forays against the English. Tradition, founded on none too secure a foundation, attributes to this Earl, in despite of the Royal will, the hanging



FIG. 29. — Threave Castle from the East, showing Entrance Gateway (No. 41).

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

of Sir John Herries of Terregles, and also the beheading of Maclellan of Bombie at the Threave, the while the kinsman of the latter, Sir Patrick Gray, sent by the King to secure his release, was being entertained by the Earl under the guise of courtesy. In 1452, being summoned to attend the court at Stirling, he met his death at the King's hands because, it is said, he refused to break up a confederacy between himself and the Earl of Crawford. After the final overthrow of the house of Douglas at Arkinholme in 1455, James II. set himself to reduce the various Douglas strongholds, including the Threave, which the brother and successor of the eighth Earl had made over to Henry VI. Siege was laid to the castle, and though the King does not seem to have been present at the earlier part of it, he certainly was at the later, making his residence for a time at the neighbouring Abbey of Tongland. The siege had begun early in June, and in July it was still proceeding. Tradition relates how, the King's artillery being ineffective to breach the walls, the aid of a local smith was accepted who, in an incredibly short time, forged the cannon known as "Mons Meg," now preserved on the battlements of Edinburgh Castle. The story does not bear close scrutiny. The details of the siege are unknown, but the Exchequer Rolls show that the King employed heavy artillery for the reduction of the castle. The great bombard, accompanied by the Earl of Orkney, Chancellor of Scotland—so important was its conveyance,—was brought from Linlithgow along with other ordnance and apparatus which included iron, gunstones, etc. Sir William Fraser suggests that the castle may have surrendered to gentler persuasions than the pounding of the great bombard, for the accounts of the King's Chamberlain of the year following the siege show payments or allowances made to the steward of Threave Castle and other persons therein at the time of its delivery. From this date (1455) the Threave became a royal castle temporarily possessed by various keepers, and formed part of the jointure of successive queens of Scotland from 1473 onwards, until in 1526 it was vested in the Lords Maxwell as hereditary keepers. In 1545 it was besieged by the Regent Arran, as Maxwell had, in terms of the pledge procured from him after the rout of Solway Moss, transferred his castles to the English, and after a two or three days' siege it was surrendered. Henceforth its possession alternated between the Crown and its hereditary keeper until 1638, when it was in the hands of Robert, Lord Nithsdale, who steadily supported King Charles I. in his dispute with his Scottish subjects. Lord Nithsdale, in January 1639, supplied the Threave with arms and munition and garrisoned it with seventy men, and in the following year supplemented this provision, increasing the garrison to 100. On the outbreak of war the castle was besieged by the troops of the Scottish Committee of Estates, who brought powerful batteries to bear upon it, but after holding out for thirteen weeks the garrison capitulated, being allowed to march out with bag and baggage and all the honours of war. The Covenanters placed a garrison within the walls, but, for strategical reasons, subsequently decided on the dismantling of the fortress. The slate roof of the house and the battlements were to be taken down with the lofting, doors, and windows; the ironwork was to be

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

taken out and the vault stopped up—the timber, stones, and ironwork to be disposed of for the use of the public. The building cannot have suffered very serious demolition at the hands of the Covenanters, for it is said to have been capable of sufficient repair at the commencement of the last century to render it suitable as barracks for French prisoners. Grose gives a view of it as it appeared in 1789. A silver-gilt reliquary, in form of a locket, shaped like a Maltese cross, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, ornamented with trefoils and quatrefoils found at the Threave, is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *The Douglas Book*, ii. p. 605; *Hist. Dumf. and Gall.*, *passim*; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, i. pp. 157 (plans and illus.), 435, 463; *Grose's Antiquities*, p. 175 (illus.).

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

42. *Fort, Little Duchrae*.—Situated at a bend in the road leading from New Galloway Station to Laurieston Village opposite Holland Isle in the Black Water of Dee, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by road from the above-mentioned station, is a small fort. The site is close by the road in an oak wood and overgrown with a forest of brackens, rendering detailed observation impossible. The enceinte appears to be a pentagon, two sides of which form a right angle surrounded, except where the road passes it on its lowest side, by a deep and well-defined ditch with almost perpendicular sides, measuring some 20 feet in width across the top, 6 feet across the flat bottom, and 5 to 6 feet in depth. There is no mound above the counter-scarp, but the scarp is surmounted by a slight rampart some 9 feet wide at base and 2 feet in height on the inner side. On the side towards the road, which is protected by the water, there is no sign of a ditch, but at the base of a steep scarp some 10 feet in height there appears to be a terrace, in part probably natural, some 4 feet 6 inches above the level of the road, where it broadens out towards the south-west. Measured along the line of the ditch and terrace, the circumference is 458 feet.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 163 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxxiv. NE. ("Camp.")

Visited 7th August 1911.

43. *Hill Fort, Craig Hill, Lochangower*.—This fort is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of North Quintespie, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-east of the branch road from Laurieston to Craig, from which it is easily approached. It occupies a small rocky eminence lying immediately to the south-west of the higher Meikle Dornell, and overlooking Lochangower, a small sheet of water, on the east. Though in no direction abrupt in the ascent, the slopes all round are rugged with out-cropping rock and boulders, and on the north-west in close proximity stands a rocky top of equal elevation. Around the summit, forming a flattened ellipse, lie the ruins of a wall, now merely a structureless mass of debris composed mostly of small angular stones, the larger blocks having been probably removed long ago for dykes. The circle is continuous except across a hollow on the north, where, for some

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

reason not evident, the stones are no longer visible. The area enclosed measures some 105 feet from north to south by 100 feet from east to west, and is singularly uneven, being traversed from north to south by a jagged mass of rock. There is an indefinite suggestion of an entrance near the centre of the south arc. The surrounding wall appears to have been about 10 feet in thickness, and over most of its course there is apparent a grass-covered ridge on the inner face separated from the mass of debris by a hollow some 3 feet in width. The outer face is visible at one spot on the south front. There is no indication of a well, but rushes are growing freely in the hollow to the south-west of the rocky central ridge.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 162.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxv. SW. Visited 12th September 1911.

44. *Mote, Dunnance*.—This is a natural rocky hillock situated at the south end of a wood about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Dunnance, and the same distance to the west of the road from Laurieston to Ringford. It is very steep on all sides except towards the west-south-west, where at the base of an 8-foot slope, a neck, which may have been slightly hollowed, connects it with a larger flat-topped hillock beyond. The summit is oval and flat, measuring some 50 feet by 28 feet. Around the edge are slight indications of a stony parapet, and at the upper edge of the slope, especially apparent towards the north-west, there are signs of stone-work, probably to sustain the edge of the summit, which may have been levelled up at this point. On the north-west face, some 12 feet below the summit, there is traceable for a short distance a supported terrace some 5 to 6 feet wide, but which appears to merge into the steep north slope of the hillock. On the south-east, some 22 feet below the summit, there is another terrace which passes across the neck, leading into a trench which separates the two hillocks on the west. How much, if any, of these latter features are artificial, it is hardly possible to determine without excavation.

45. "*Mote, Edgarton*".—This interesting defensive site (fig. 32) lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Edgarton farm and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the road from Laurieston to Ringford. It occupies a natural and prominent rocky hillock rising to a height of 50 or 60 feet at the south end of a long serpentine ridge which runs down from the higher ground lying to the north. The hillock has a steep contour all round, especially so on the west, where it presents a precipitous face of rock, while its most gradual declination has been towards the south. To isolate it from the main part of the ridge to the north a trench some 16 feet wide and 9 feet to 10 feet in depth has been cut through the rock, which opens at its east end into an ear-shaped expansion curving round the base towards the south-east, and measuring some 54 feet by 20 feet. The west side of the hillock is so steep as to render artificial defence unnecessary, but diagonally across it a track or roadway passes up towards the lower end of the summit. At the extreme south end, across the tail of the ridge, has been excavated a deep trench varying in breadth from 14 to 19 feet, and measuring in depth 12 feet below the steep scarp and 4 feet below the counterscarp. Contained in rear of the rocky scarp of this trench, and 30 feet below the summit, is an enclosure, also ear-like in shape, formed partially by

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

quarrying and partly by building along the top of the wall of rock which curves round it from the south-west end of the hillock and forms the scarp of the trench. Its longest axis lies across the base of the hillock, measuring some 54 feet, while the contrary axis measures 28 feet. The enclosing rock rises to a height of 8 feet above the bottom on the west, and gradually decreases in elevation as it approaches the east end, where there was probably an entrance. Along the east flank of the hillock, continued from the trench at the south end, there appears to have been a terrace some 10 feet above the base, below which, at the lowest level of the slope, for a distance

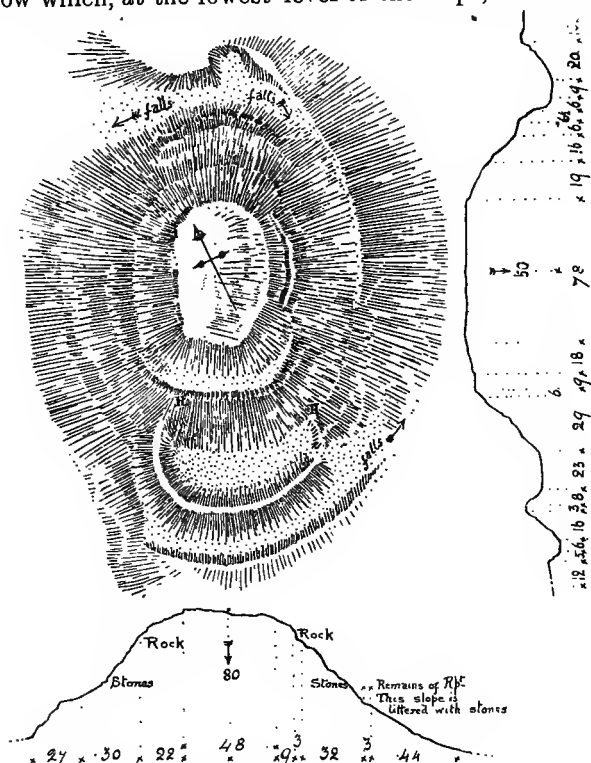


FIG. 32.—“Mote,” Edgarton (No. 45).

of 70 feet, there lies a structureless mass of stone very largely overgrown with turf. Approaching the actual summit from the south, at an elevation of 6 feet below it, there is an irregular level space some 6 feet wide, on to which the track up the west slope would lead, and which merges into the steep slope of the east flank. The summit is an irregular oblong with many inequalities on its surface and a general dip from west to east, measuring 78 feet from end to end and 47 feet across. At the south end there are indications of banking up and building, but the whole is overgrown with grass and evidences of structure are vague. Along the line of debris at the base on the east are to be seen pieces of fused stone, and one similar fragment was picked up on the level of the terrace above it, but it is impossible to

PARISH OF BALMAGHIE.

state without excavation whether this material, as seems probable, has come from a wall on the summit or not.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

CAIRN.

46. *Cairn, Bargatton*.—At the edge of a field, about half-way between Bargatton and the north-west end of Bargatton Loch, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter some 60 feet, and in elevation, at highest, 8 feet. A considerable amount of stone has been removed from the top of it, but neither cist nor chamber is exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. *Enclosed Mound, Bargatton*.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of Bargatton farm and 175 yards west-north-west of the cairn No. 46, is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 60 feet, surrounded by a bank of earth and stone some 14 feet thick and 1 to 2 feet in height on the exterior, as the ground rises or falls. Near the centre lies a stony mound, elliptical in shape, with its longest axis north and south, measuring 25 feet by 20 feet, and of about equal height with the surrounding bank. There is a slight dip in the contour of the bank towards the north-east which may possibly have been an entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlii. NW. Visited 12th September 1911.

48. *Foundations, Bargatton Loch*.—Near the centre of the east shore of Bargatton Loch is a small island separated from the shore at its nearest point by a shallow channel about 12 feet wide traversed by a rough causeway. Somewhat to the north of the highest point of the island are the remains of an oblong building with rounded corners, measuring over all some 36 feet by 20 feet, with walls 3 feet in thickness. At no point is the wall more than two stones in height, and there are not sufficient stones lying around to indicate that the stonework of the superstructure has originally been much higher. In the south-west corner, in the inside, there is more building material than elsewhere, as if this had been the position of the chimney. Adjoining this site, and parallel, are the remains of a small enclosure, probably of turf on a stone foundation, while a few yards further down the slope to the north is another small elliptical foundation, measuring over all 28 feet by 14 feet. The whole island is overgrown with bracken, but as far as ascertainable there is on it no trace of defensive works.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlii. NW. ("Fort").

Visited 12th September 1911.

PARISH OF BORGUE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

49. *Kirkandrews*.—The site of the ancient church of Kirkandrews is distant about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of Kirkcudbright. Two modernised burial enclosures in the churchyard appear to include parts

PARISH OF BORGUE.

of the old church. The west enclosure measures 29 feet 3 inches by 24 feet 6 inches over walls 2 feet 2 inches in thickness and about 3 feet 6 inches in height. About 9 feet 3 inches to the east of this is a smaller enclosure measuring 20 feet by 16 feet 4 inches over walls 2 feet in thickness and about 4 feet in height. The only feature of interest in the west portion is part of a panel carved upon a lintel which has been placed over the reconstructed opening in the west wall. The panel itself measures 1 foot 7 inches by 12 inches, with a margin on two sides and containing the initials and date NC and 1686 carved in relief. The east portion appears to have been used for many years as a tomb-house. Fixed to the west wall is a carved stone measuring fully 2 feet square within a raised border. Resting on the lower border is a shield bearing arms: two chevrons (for Maclellan); on the dexter and sinister sides respectively are the initials EM'L and G'L carved in raised letters. Above the shield is a helmet, front face, with visor closed, mantling at sides and wreath above it, over which is an arm embowed holding a sword fessways, on the point of which is a man's head; motto THINK ON.

Symson (*circa* 1684) notices the fair of St Lawrence held in the kirkyard annually on the 9th of August, and the great licence indulged in by those frequenting it.

See Symson, p. 25.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., liv. SW.

Visited 1st August 1911.

50. *Senwick Church*.—The ruins of this church are situated within an old burial-ground on the west shore of Kirkcudbright Bay and distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-north-east of Balmangan Tower (No. 53). It has been oblong on plan, measuring some 44 feet by 16 feet within walls which appear to have been about 3 feet in thickness. The latter are now grass-grown and almost level with the surface of the surrounding ground. The west wall, which is the best preserved portion remaining, does not exceed 2 feet 6 inches in height.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., liv. SE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

remains of old church of Borgue situated in Kirkcudbright Bay

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

51. *Plunton Castle*.—The ruins of this castle (figs. 33 and 34) are picturesquely situated on the east side of Plunton Burn, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Lennox Plunton farm on the road leading from Borgue to Knockbrex. The site has been one of considerable natural strength. The approach has apparently been from the north, where it has crossed a deep ravine which would probably be supplied with water from the burn which has defended the west side. The ground slopes gradually towards the south, becoming decidedly marshy where it reaches the level of the burn. The castle stands upon a level plateau measuring some 500 feet from north to south and 370 feet from east to west. Immediately to the east of the castle are indications of a stone wall which probably enclosed a garden, and to the south and west are signs of foundations which may mark the site of stables or servants' quarters. The building is of the usual 16th-century type, L-shaped on plan, with the entrance at the re-entering angle and a wheel-stair in the short wing leading to the three upper



FIG. 33.—Plunton Castle from the South-east (No. 51).

PARISH OF BORGUE.

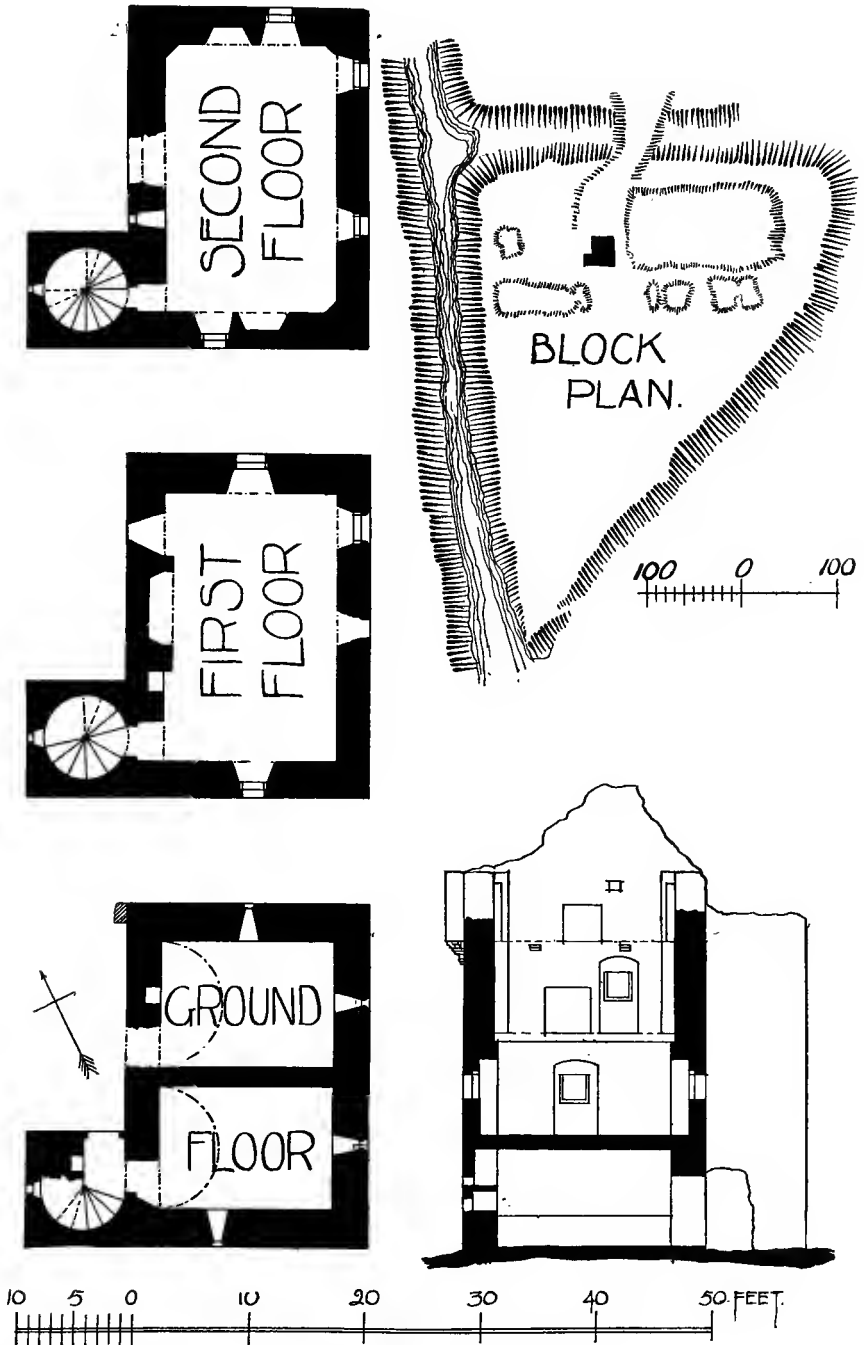


FIG. 34.—Plunton Castle (No. 51).

PARISH OF BORGUE.

floors. The basement consists of two vaulted apartments each measuring about 15 feet by 10 feet 9 inches within walls averaging about 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, and lighted by two narrow windows of the double type, one placed over the other, as at Carsluith (No. 282), for what purpose is now uncertain. The southmost chamber has been entered from the stair foot and the other by means of an opening in the main west wall, now much destroyed, but which no doubt communicated with an inner courtyard to the west. A portion of this courtyard wall seems to be represented by a fragment at the north-west angle of the castle, where its probable height may be estimated by the "tusks" still remaining on the wall face, about 9 feet above the ground level. The first floor has entered directly off the wheel-stair, and was probably used as the hall or principal apartment. It measures about 23 feet 3 inches by 15 feet, and is well lighted by windows on all sides. In the west wall there has been a fireplace, now much ruined, but which seems to have been about 6 feet in width. The second floor has evidently been divided into two apartments of similar size, with a fireplace to each in the gable walls. The chief feature in connection with the building occurs at the attic floor level, where a certain amount of architectural effect is gained by three angle-turrets supported upon corbels ornamented with a quaint dentil-moulding. The turrets have been entered by the existing doors formed across the angles at the attic floor level. Unfortunately the building is now in a ruinous state. The wheel-stair has been almost completely destroyed, both roof and floors have gone, while the gables, chimneys, and angle-turrets are fast crumbling away. The existing ruin measures about 35 feet in height from the ground to the wall-head.

Plunton is said (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*) to have belonged to the M'Ghie family early in the 16th century, and to have passed to the Lennox family about the middle of the same century. Symson (*circa* 1684) describes it as "a good strong house, called the Castle of Plunton-Lennox." From the style of the building and of the details remaining, its date cannot be placed earlier than the middle of the 16th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 197; Symson, p. 24.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., liv. NW.

Visited 7th August 1911.

52. *Borgue House*. — Borgue House, lying about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-east of the village of Borgue, has been a substantial building of two storeys and an attic. It has originally been L-shaped on plan, the main block lying north-east and south-west, with a short wing projecting to the south-east. From the south-west angle a second wing has been added, probably at a somewhat later date. Attached to the north wall is a projecting wing which probably contained a timber staircase. With its additions the house now conforms to the E plan, the inner arm of the E being however reversed. The entrance is in the original south wall near the centre. To the south of the south-west wing is attached an outbuilding with an archway in its southern wall giving access to the courtyard, which would be formed by the house, outbuildings, and boundary wall. The main building measures

PARISH OF BORGUE.

in length some 48 feet and the shorter wing 30 feet 3 inches. The staircase wing projects 13 feet 6 inches from the north wall and is 20 feet 9 inches broad. The wing at the south-west angle projects 10 feet 5 inches from the south wall and is 18 feet 10 inches broad. The walls are 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches in thickness.

The building, which is of late 17th-century type,⁷ although occupied as a dwelling within living memory, is now roofless and densely covered with ivy.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, liv. SE.

Visited 13th May 1912.

53. *Balmangan Tower*.—The ruins of this tower are situated on the south-west shore of Kirkcudbright Bay and some 8 miles by road from Kirkcudbright. On plan the building has been a simple oblong measuring about 20 feet by 16 feet within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness. A doorway at the north end of the east wall has given access to the vaulted basement and to a passage which has communicated with a wheel-stair formed within the north-east angle. Above the level of the first floor the walls are much ruined; indications of a fireplace in the north-west wall and of window-jambes in the east and south walls are the only features now remaining. The modern farm-house of Balmangan abuts on the north wall of the tower, which is in a neglected state and densely covered with ivy.

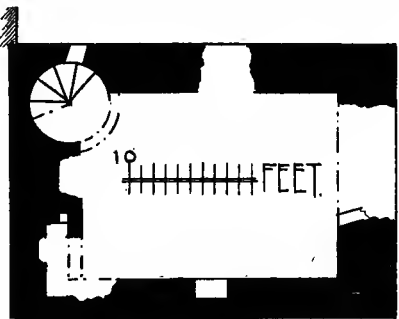


FIG. 35.—Balmangan Tower (No. 53).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lvii. NE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

54. *Mote-Hill, Boreland*.—This mote-hill (fig. 36) is situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile north-north-west of Boreland farm, formed from one of the many eminences which characterise the undulating landscape of this region. From its summit it commands a wide extent of country all around, except towards the north-west, where, near at hand, two higher hills obscure the view. The rocky hillock which forms the basis of the mote has been hewn and shaped into a truncated cone, somewhat oval on plan, surrounded at base by a deep trench, with a formidable rampart on the counterscarp. It has been steeply scarped all round to an angle of about 45°, with the usual slight convexity on the slope, and has a vertical height varying from 18 feet on the north to 21 feet on the south. The summit measures 118 feet from north to south by 80 feet from east to west, and is slightly concave to the east of the centre. At the north end at the edge, and directly opposite the highest point of the counterscarp of the ditch, is a stony mound rising a foot or so above the general level, and measuring 10 feet in diameter. The surrounding ditch has an average width across the flat bottom of 12 feet and a width

PARISH OF BORGUE.

of 38 feet at the level of the top of the counterscarp towards the north, where the latter is 12 feet in height. The mound which forms the counterscarp of the ditch is to a great extent the natural lower slope of the original hillock. On the west, where the ground level falls some 12 to 14 feet, there is a gap for a distance of 27 feet or thereby, the rampart sloping gradually down to it from north and

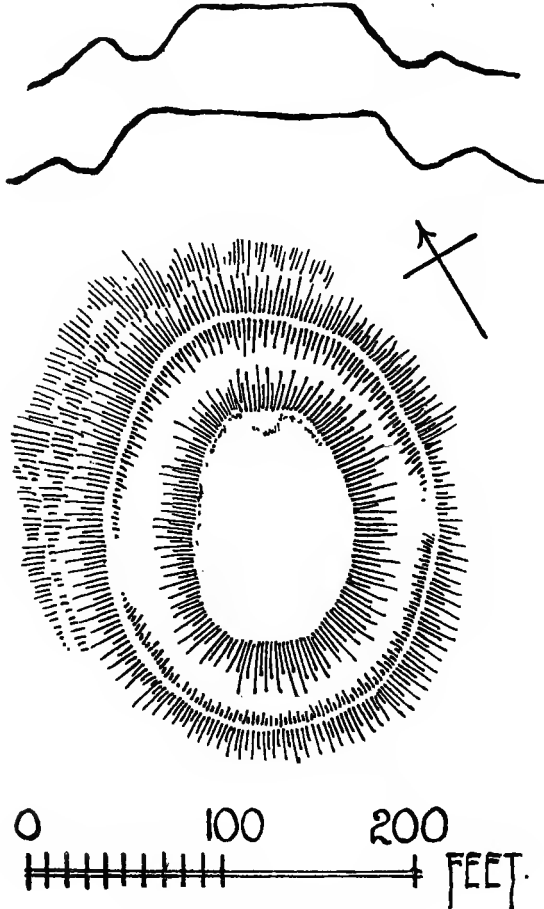


FIG. 36.—Mote, Boreland (No. 54).

south; elsewhere it is singularly complete, except for a gap on the north-east made to gain access for the cultivation of the trench.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., liv. NE.

Visited 8th September 1911.

55. *Mote, Robertson.*—This mote-hill (fig. 37) rises abruptly from the left bank of the Pulwhirrin Burn, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north of Robertson, and equally near a place bearing the significant name of Ingliston. The lower portion of the hillock appears to be rock, on the top of which the mound has been made up and levelled, with an elevation of from 18 to 20 feet above the bottom of a surrounding ditch.



FIG. 37.—Mote, Roberton (No. 55).

PARISH OF BORGUE.

The summit plateau is in form an oblong, with its longest axis almost east and west, straight along the west end and curved at the east, and measuring superficially some 91 feet by 44 feet. From the side of the burn on the north-east and some 6 feet above the water, a deep trench partially cut through rock is carried round the hillock to the opposite side, with a depth of about 10 feet below the counterscarp, and a width across the top of from 40 to 50 feet. At the south-east angle a hollow leads up out of the trench to the higher level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., liv. SW.

Visited 14th May 1912.

56. *Mote, Barmagachan*.—This small mote is situated in a wood about 100 yards south-south-east of the farm-house of Barmagachan, with the road to Borgue from Gatehouse on the north-east and a small stream on the east. It is a simple truncated cone in form, with an elevation of about 20 feet, and summit measurement of 60 feet by 54 feet. A low circular bank about 5 feet wide passes around the summit, with a slight hollow some 3 feet 6 inches wide on its inner side, containing a circular area with a diameter of 37 feet. The roadway has destroyed any defences that may have been formed on the north-east side, but at the base of the mound in the opposite direction there is a short segment of a trench some 18 feet in width and 5 feet in depth below the crest of its counterscarp.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., liv. NW.

Visited 14th May 1912.

57. *Hill Fort, Conchieton Doon*.—On the summit of a conspicuous eminence situated to the north-west of Conchieton farm are the fragmentary remains of a fort. In plan it has been oval, with its longest axis along the lie of the hill, measuring interiorly 180 feet by 110 feet. In addition to the rampart which has encircled the summit, there has apparently been an outer rampart some 20 feet wide with an intervening trench. Of the outer rampart only a small portion some 40 feet in length remains at all distinct, but the trench is visible on the east side and is very distinct, showing a width of 30 feet at the south corner. There has been an entrance through the defences from the south-south-east. Within the interior on the west side near the entrance there appears to be an enclosure measuring some 36 feet by 33 feet resting on the inner rampart, and nearer the entrance on the opposite side a small circular depression. There seems to have been a good deal of stone in the ramparts, which has been removed, and the fort has also suffered from being under cultivation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlviii. SE.

Visited 14th August 1911.

58. *Fort, Boreland*.—Some 300 yards due north of the Mote-Hill (No. 54), on a round-backed hillock, surrounded on the west and south sides by a bog, are the remains of a curvilinear fort, now much destroyed by cultivation. It has been formed by a broad and deep trench dug across the neck that connects it with the higher ground to the east and north, carried to the bog at both ends. The scarp of this trench is steep, and has a vertical height of about 10 feet, while the counterscarp has been almost entirely ploughed down. Whatever other defences the fort may have borne have likewise been obliterated by

PARISH OF BORGUE.

agricultural operations. The interior appears to have measured some 200 feet by 140 feet, with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 141 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, liv. NE.

Visited 8th September 1911.

59. *Fort, South Park*.—On the summit of a round-backed ridge, commanding a fairly extensive view, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-west of South Park farm, there remains a segment of a rampart some 114 feet in length, which has been the north arc of an oval fort, the remainder of which has been obliterated by the plough.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, lvii. NE.

Visited 29th September 1911.

60. *Fort, "Borness Batteries"*.—This interesting fort (fig. 38) is situated above the cliffs, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-east of Borness,

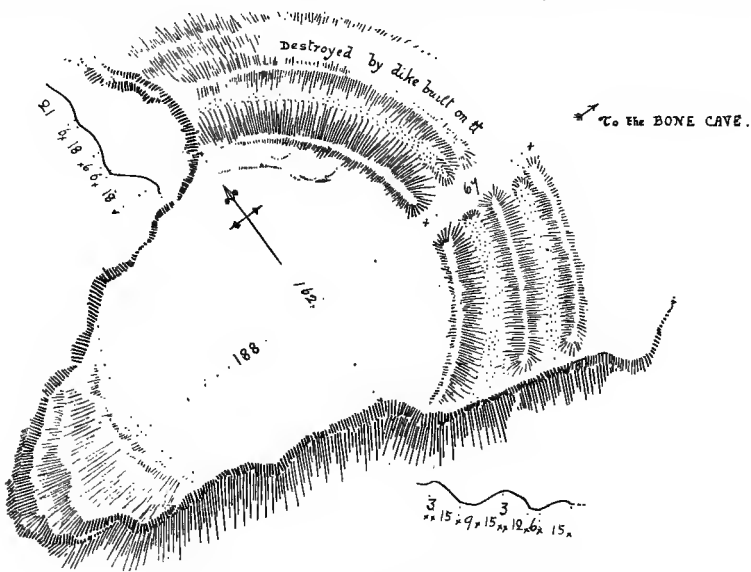


FIG. 38.—Fort, "Borness Batteries" (No. 60).

and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east of Borness Point. It is an almost triangular enceinte with its apex to seaward, contained by three ramparts with intervening trenches running in a curve from face to face of the cliffs. Along the curve the inner rampart measures 209 feet, and the longest diameter within it to the outer point of the triangle is 188 feet. The ramparts are bold and regular, the inner one rising to a height of 11 feet above the ditch, and the intermediate one of about 6 feet, and the trenches measure 30 feet and 20 feet in width respectively. The inner mound has been surmounted by a narrow stone parapet, a small portion of which remains visible to the north of the entrance; and from the top of the intermediate mound on the south-east arch may be seen, protruding at an average distance of about 11 feet from each other, five upright stones firmly embedded, evidently the remains of some construction on the crest. An entrance 10 feet in width passes directly to the

PARISH OF BORGUE.

interior over the trenches and through the ramparts at 77 feet distant from the cliff face on the south. Towards the point of the cliff in the interior may be seen a circular depression with a diameter of 20 feet, possibly a hut circle.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

61. *Fort, Knockbrev.*—Immediately to the east of the gardener's house at Knockbrev, which is approached by a short roadway opening off the high road opposite the south entrance to Knockbrev, is a fort fashioned by the formation of double trenches with intervening ramparts across a long narrow ridge at either end of the enclosure. The main axis lies north-east and south-west, along which line the interior measures about 100 feet, and at right angles to it near the centre 65 feet. From the bottom of the ridge on the north-west side there is a steep inclination of about 30 feet, and on the opposite side a rise of about 8 feet. The remains of stonework are visible at the edge of the scarp around the interior. At the south corner a roadway some 10 feet wide opens on a hollow in the interior, around the inner side of which there appears to be some building. At the north-east end the trenches are each some 20 feet in width and 8 feet and 11 feet in depth, while at the south-west they are about 26 feet in width and 6 feet and 5 feet 3 inches in depth respectively below the summit level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., liv. NW. Visited 14th May 1912.

62. *Cliff Fort, Doo Cave.*—On the edge of high precipitous cliffs with an elevation of about 100 feet, and situated some 700 yards south by west of Muncraig farm, is a small semicircular fort. The interior measures along its base at the edge of the cliff some 68 feet, and at right angles to the front 66 feet. From the cliff face on either flank there passes round to the northward a well-defined trench with an average width of 18 feet on the east and somewhat more on the west. These two segments of entrenchment extend on the west side for 40 feet and on the east for 74 feet, and are separated by a flat interspace of 20 feet which has formed the access to the interior. Crossing the east trench about 10 feet east of the entrance a low bank forms a traverse. Concentric with the trench to the outside rises a bold rampart with a breadth at base where greatest, which is on the north-east, of some 22 to 27 feet.

63. *Hill Fort, Barnheugh.*—Occupying the summit of a grassy height of 196 feet elevation above sea-level, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile back from the coast and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south of Kirkandrews churchyard, is a stone-walled fort. In form it is elliptical, its outline following the contour of the hill, with its main axis east-north-east and west-south-west; and it measures diametrically 123 feet by 74 feet within its encircling wall, which has been about 10 feet thick. Within the interior behind the east arc are two circular foundations, the largest measuring 23 feet in interior diameter and enclosed by a bank or wall 4 feet in thickness, and the other, which abuts on the outer wall nearer the end of the enclosure, 12 feet. At the east-north-east end, 21 feet in front of the main enclosure, there is visible the stone face of an outer wall, before which is a shallow trench some 9 feet wide covered by an earthen rampart 11 feet in breadth. At the opposite extremity,

PARISH OF BORGUE.

some 59 feet in front of the main wall, is a trench some 12 feet wide, in rear of which is another circular foundation with an interior diameter of 22 feet. From the end of this trench on the east side a roadway appears to lead to the interior, but the break through the inner wall has the appearance of secondary work. In front of the trench is a stony mound some 14 feet in thickness at base.

O.S.M., KIRKUCUD., liv. SW.

Visited 14th May 1912.

64. *Fort, "Castle Haven," Kirkandrews.*—Situated on a naturally impregnable position on a rocky promontory at Castle Haven Bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of Kirkandrews, are the ruins of a construction of a defensive character and of a somewhat unique form, known as "Castle Haven." A line of rampart extends across the promontory from the north-east side of the construction, firstly in a south-easterly direction for about 350 feet, and thereafter in a south-westerly direction for about 230 feet till it meets the shore-line, while on the south and west it has been naturally defended by sea and rock. It was excavated by Mr James Brown of Knockbex in 1905, and a detailed report on the construction and of its excavation by the late Mr James Barbour, F.S.A. Scot., is recorded in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, quoted below, from which the following particulars are taken. The construction shows on plan (fig. 39) a central area or court, in form like the letter D, measuring 60 feet from north to south by 35 feet from east to west, surrounded by a wall varying in thickness from 11 to 15 feet, built of undressed native whinstone without any cementing material, and containing cavities or galleries within it. Of this wall the north-east and south parts stood from 3 to 4 feet in height, with all the lines of the plan well defined. Of the west part only the foundation remained, but in a state sufficiently perfect to clearly mark out the work. The main approach is from the north-east or landward end through a doorway 7 feet in width. At the east side of the doorway to the main enclosure on the outer face of the wall is an upright stone 12 inches square and 3 feet in height, but no corresponding stone remains at the west side. Half-way through the wall are similar stones on either side forming door-checks. Another doorway, 2 feet 6 inches in width, pierces the west end of the south part of the wall, and leads from the central court by a steep stone stair to the beach 12 feet below. The galleries disclosed within the thickness of the wall were three in number, measuring respectively 14 feet by 4 feet, 54 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and 80 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, entered by doorways from the central area or court. The short gallery had a doorway 2 feet wide passing through part of the wall 2 feet 9 inches in thickness, and was situated on the west side of the court adjacent to the doorway which gave access to the beach. To the northwards, with 18 feet of solid masonry intervening, occurred the next gallery, which had two doorways 2 feet 3 inches wide passing through 2 feet 6 inches of the wall, and extended to within 5 feet of the west wall of the entrance to the court. The longest gallery formed one continuous chamber on the opposite side of the court, and was entered by three doorways 2 feet 9 inches wide passing through 2 feet 9 inches of the

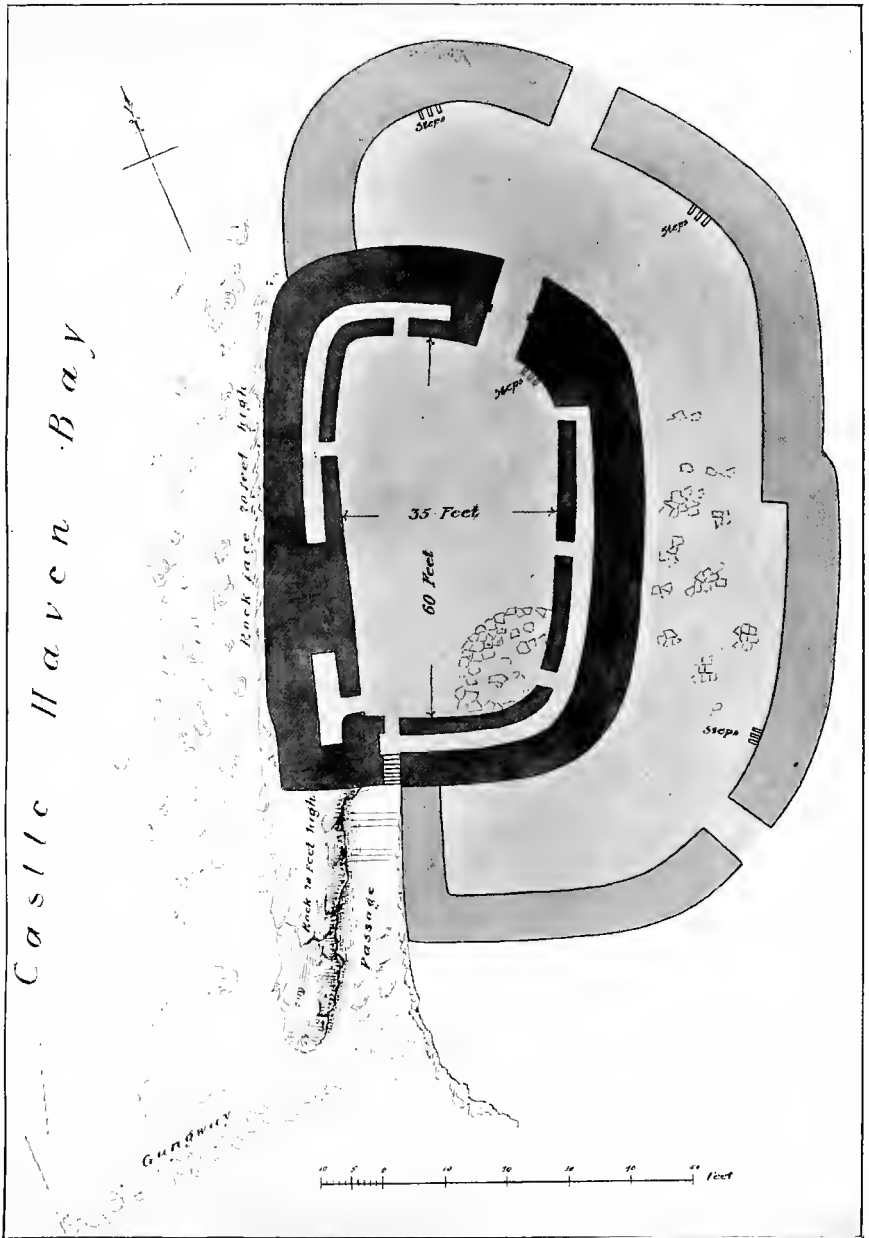


FIG. 39.—Fort, "Castle Haven" (No. 64).



FIG. 40.—“Castle Haven” (No. 64): View through the outer and inner main Doorways, looking south-west to the two adjacent Doorways at the south-west end of the inner Court. (The walls have been restored.)



FIG. 41.—“Castle Haven” (No. 64): Exterior View of Doorway leading from the Court to the Beach. (The wall has been restored.)



FIG. 42.—“Castle Haven” (No. 64): View of south end of central Court showing interior view of the Doorway (fig. 41), and another Doorway giving access to the short Gallery in the wall.



FIG. 43.—“Castle Haven” (No. 64): View of northern part of central Court looking outwards through the inner main Doorway.

PARISH OF BORGUE.

wall. As these doorways were regularly disposed, it may be that these long galleries were divided so that every doorway would open on a separate chamber, in which case there would be six chambers, in addition to a detached one in the south end of the west part of the wall, all on the ground-floor level. For 11 feet or thereby eastwards of the main entrance the wall is solid. No remains or indications of stairs are apparent within the wall cavities, but immediately to the east of the main entrance steps project from the interior face of the wall in the form of a stile, and these when complete would serve as a stair by which to ascend to the top of the wall. Where not naturally impregnable the site is surrounded by an outer wall (also built of uncemented stones) of from 8 to 10 feet in thickness enclosing an outer court of 24 feet in average width. In this outer wall are two doorways, one toward the north-east, opposite to, and of the same width as, the main doorway of the central court, and the other, which is a few inches less in width, towards the south-east. The wall was found in good order to a height of from 2 to 4 feet, and the doorways were well marked. In the outer court are the remains of three stairs, consisting of steps projecting from the interior face of the outer wall similar to the one in the central area. Certain arrangements connected with the small doorway mentioned as giving access from the central area to the beach are of interest. Eight descending steps within the thickness of the wall and six outside lead to a passage having a fall seawards, 40 feet in length, 8 feet in width at the landward end, and 20 feet at the seaward end. From the seaward end a gangway about 4 feet wide and 50 feet long, constructed of large stones fitted together, runs in a south-westerly direction, and terminates at the side of the adjoining bay. The passage is flanked on the west side by a high and thin ledge of rock in continuation seawards of that forming the west side of the site, and on the east by a low face of rock over which the return of the outer wall is carried up. The passage at the upper end appears to have been artificially formed by cutting out the rock between the two remaining ledges. The high flanking sides render it unassailable, and it is not visible or approachable, except from seaward. The construction has been restored by Mr Brown of Knockbrenn, the proprietor on whose lands it is situated, as shown in the views here given; a broad line of white paint indicates the height to which the walls were found standing at the date of excavation, and a copper tablet has been built into the restored wall giving the date of the restoration.

The relics, which were few in number, found in the course of excavation included the upper half of a quern stone and fragments of others; a worked water-worn stone; a cylindrical stone pounder, and several whetstones; a polished stone disc, and the fragments of another, not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, indicating a diameter of about 3 inches; a blue bead of vitreous paste marked with a continuous wavy white line round the edge (fig. 46); fragment of a ring bead of amber, the ring of circular section; spiral finger rings of bronze wire, the ends loose (fig. 45); a bronze penannular brooch (fig. 44); a number of small iron or steel rings, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and partly interlaced, evidently

PARISH OF BORGUE.

the remains of chain mail; and pieces of iron and charcoal. A refuse heap at the south end of the central court yielded a quantity of bones, fragments of deer horns of large size, and other food remains.



FIG. 44.



FIG. 45.



FIG. 46.

FIGS. 44-46.—Penannular Brooch of bronze; spiral Finger Ring of bronze; and Bead of blue glass from "Castle Haven" (No. 64).

On the floor of the outer court was exposed a human skeleton, the ring-finger bone encircled with a heavy iron ring.

See *Antiquaries*, xli. p. 68 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., liv. SW.

Visited 14th May 1912.

Slack Heugh.—The O.S. map, following Mr F. R. Coles (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 127), marks a fort on the very edge of the Slack Heugh, a precipitous cliff with an altitude of 150 feet, on the southern face of Meikle Ross promontory. The lines on the surface running parallel with the cliff edge have a certain resemblance to artificial structures; they are, however, only protruding strata. The situation on the edge of such a cliff, with high ground overlooking it immediately in its rear, would render it quite unsuitable for either domestic occupation or a fort.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvii. NE. ("Site of Fort"). Visited 29th September 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

65. *Cairn and Cist, Conchieton*.—Some 250 yards east-north-east of Conchieton farm, enclosed by a wall and planted with trees, is an excavated cairn measuring about 36 feet in diameter, in the centre of which a short cist is exposed. The cist is almost a square of 20 inches in the interior, and is formed of four slabs sunk in the ground set north and south and east and west. Forming an irregular ring around it, except on the north where the stones have fallen, with a radius of some 2 feet, a number of large slabs have been placed, rising to a height of from 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches above the level of the top. None of these are very firmly fixed. Lying adjacent to the cist are two slabs: one, of indurated sandstone, roughly triangular, measures 24 inches by 16 inches, and the other, porphyritic and rhomboidal, measures 24 inches by 12 inches. On both these stones are small markings noted by Mr Coles as cup marks. The mark on the former is small, 1 inch in diameter, and resembles the mark of a pick, while that on the latter is more distinct and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1889, p. 152.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlvi. SE.

Visited 14th August 1911.

PARISH OF BORGUE.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

66. *Cup and Ring Marks, Clauchandolly.*—In the next field but one to the west of the smithy at Clauchandolly are a number of rock sculpturings. On a very low and rather flat rock which lies near the west end of a long hollow running down from the direction of the smithy, and about 40 yards distant from the dyke which crosses the field, is the group shown in fig. 47. Certain features in this group call for special remark. The centre of the four-ringed figure to the left is not an ordinary cup but a hollow disc, and there is a straight, clean-cut groove between the sharply defined ends of the incomplete rings. In the middle group none of the five rings are complete, a blank space being left between their open ends, while a similar space in the figure to the right is occupied by a cup, and is bounded by the

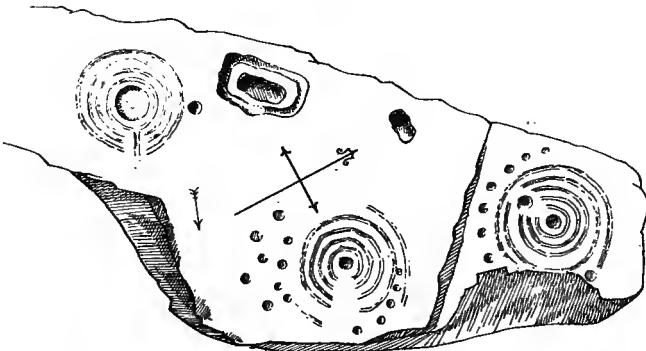


FIG. 47. —Cup and Ring Marks, Clauchandolly (No. 66).

outermost ring. Both the latter figures are partially encircled by cup marks very regularly placed. The existence of a groove around the oblong hollow is singular.

To the north of the hollow in the same field, and nearer the centre, there protrudes only a few inches above the surface a small pointed rock 1 foot in breadth at its broadest, and 2 feet 9 inches in length. It rises with a convex outline from side to side, and on the highest point there is a single cup mark which has been surrounded by two penannular oval rings stopping on either side of a short projecting tongue of rock with a more circular ring outside it. The one end of the inner ring has been carried for some distance down the rock.

On the south side of the hollow lies a long prominent rocky ridge, and near its east end, some 30 feet south of the highest point, there is exposed a group of sculptures, much worn, consisting of a hollowed disc 2 inches in diameter, the sides of which have been sunk vertically to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and surrounded by five concentric rings. The whole figure measures 10 inches in diameter. A few inches distant, higher up the slight slope of the rock, is a single cup with one encircling ring.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 88.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., liv. SE.

Visited 29th September 1911.

PARISH OF BORGUE.

67. *Cup and Ring Markings, Senwick Croft.*—Several additional groups are recorded in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 88, as occurring in the neighbourhood of Claunchdolly.

(1) On the summit of a long flattish rock, 150 feet above sea-level, near the middle of Senwick Croft, about 100 yards east of the house, are two groups.

(2) South of the gamekeeper's house, 110 yards on the Clash field, there is a design of four much-worn rings with central cup, the largest ring measuring 10 inches in width.

(3) About 300 yards further south and 50 feet higher up, only a few feet from a dyke running east-north-east, is a small group.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., liv. SE.

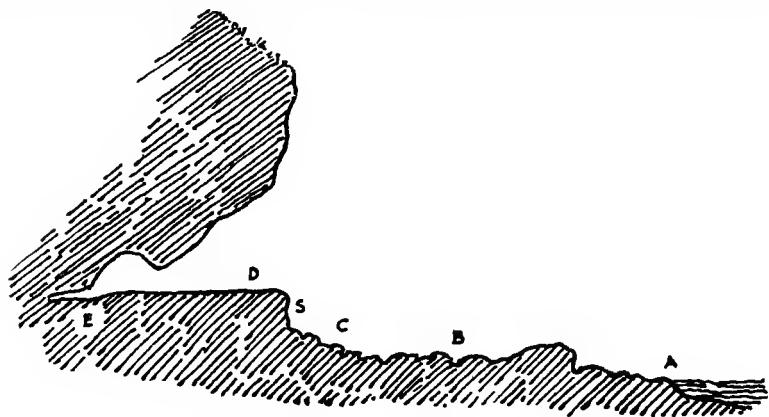
Cup and Ring Marks, Little Ross Island.—In the article on cup and ring markings in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright contained in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxix. p. 68, there is mentioned incidentally in a footnote the discovery of some cup and ring markings "on rocks below high-water mark on the island called Little Ross." No more detailed location is given, and no further information was obtainable locally.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lvii. NE.

Visited 29th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

68. *Bone Cave, Borness.*—This cave is situated some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the mouth of the river Dee and a short distance to the east of the fort at Borness (No. 60). It is very difficult of access from the upper



LONGITUDINAL · VERTICAL · SECTION · THRO'
CAVE · PREVIOUS · TO · EXPLORATION ·

FIG. 48.—Bone Cave, Borness (No. 68).

level, placed as it is at the head of an inlet below the precipitous cliffs some 27 feet above high-water level. It was systematically excavated between the years 1872 and 1878, and was found to be of the following dimensions before removal of the earth within it: length 39 feet 3 inches; width at entrance 21 feet, narrowing to 14 feet at some 15 feet inwards; height of roof at entrance 23 feet,

PARISH OF BORGUE.

descending inwards to 7 or 8 feet at about 14 feet from the entrance, and rising again to 12 feet near the back of the chamber. At the inner end near the floor was a low narrow passage, the width and height of which at the mouth was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The relics found within it, which were very numerous, included the remains of two human skulls, also polishers and whetstones; circular discs of claystone perforated, and one marked with incised lines; flat pieces of sandstone perforated; handle-like implements of bone, mostly pierced longitudinally, and with oval openings about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, cut in the middle of their length; two long-handled combs, and a fragment of a third, ornamented with bands of parallel lines; handles of deerhorn pierced longitudinally; long-handled spoons (one $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a looped head); needles, pegs, awls, etc., of bone; implements of bone, apparently the handles of spoons; a hemisphere of bone, ornamented with a dot and two concentric circles; a stud-like ornament of bronze $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, a thin, circular bronze brooch $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, showing traces of enamel; fragments of bronze, including the links of a chain; fragments of vitreous paste and glass; a portion of a small cup of Samian ware (Dragendorff, No. 27), probably of 1st-century date; grains of charred wheat, and fragments of charred beech, ash, willow, hazel, and other trees; also fragments of iron.

The osseous remains included:—*Mammals*: rabbit, water-rat, black rat, field mouse, horse, ox, sheep, red deer, roe deer, pig, badger, otter, fox, cat, marten. *Birds*: Buzzard, hen-harrier, common fowl, pigeon, rook, magpie, starling, razor-bill, swan, gull, etc. There were also found the remains of many varieties of shell-fish.

The articles recovered were deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and full and illustrated reports of the excavation and its results were published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, x. p. 476; xi. p. 305; and xii. p. 369.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lvii. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 29th September 1911.

69. *Sculptured Stone from Kirkandrews*.—Outside the museum at Kirkcudbright there is a sculptured stone which is said to have been brought from the old burial-ground at Kirkandrews. It measures some 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 4 inches and is about 11 inches in thickness. Upon one face an equal-armed cross, set on a shouldered shaft, is carved in relief. The arms expand from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the intersection to 5 inches at the extremities, where a triangular incision gives them a somewhat heart-shaped form. The cross-shaft has a breadth of 8 inches, and a length of 1 foot 4 inches. Immediately beneath the extremity of the south arm is incised a two-edged sword about 1 foot 6 inches in length over all, with a straight grip and guard. Upon the upper end of the stone is cut a circle 10 inches in diameter with straight lines radiating from a centre; the lines have been roughly cut and appear to be of comparatively late date, suggesting that an attempt had been made to convert the stone into a sun-dial. There is a depression forming the centre of the

PARISH OF BORGUE.

circle which may indicate the position of a gnomon, but there are now no signs of figures to represent hours at the circumference.

Visited 5th September 1912.

SITES.

70. *Manor Castle*.—The site of this castle, about which nothing appears to be known, is on a grassy plateau or terrace with high ground above and the shore rocks below, on the south point of Ross Bay. Mr F. R. Coles, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 128, gives a plan and sections of the deep trench which bounds the site on the west, and of the indications of structures on the plateau itself.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvii. NE. Visited 29th September 1911.

71. *Mote-Hill, Conchieton*.—This site, noted by Mr F. R. Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 143, close to the high road to the north-east of Conchieton, has been so reduced in the course of cultivation as to render it quite indescribable. Facing the roadway on the north is a curving bank which has a somewhat regular and artificial-looking scarp some 6 to 8 feet in height, but elsewhere all signs of defences have been obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlviii. SE. Visited 8th September 1911.

72. *Fort, Muncraig*.—On a slight rocky ridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-north-west of No. 62, and about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile west-south-west of Muncraig, the O.S. map marks a fort; but so slight are the existing remains that it may be recorded as a site. A fragment of a trench opening on the face of a steep natural scarp on the south-east face of the ridge is almost the only indication of a defensive work.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., liv. SW. Visited 14th May 1912.

PARISH OF BUTTLE.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

73. *Buttles Church*.—The ruins of this church are situated upon high ground close to Buttles Parish Church, and distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road to the south-west of Dalbeattie. They show a building oblong on plan, consisting of a nave and chancel measuring 44 feet by 16 feet 3 inches and 28 feet 7 inches by 19 feet 3 inches respectively, within walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. An unusual feature in connection with the plan is the greater width of the chancel as compared with that of the nave, which gives ground

* Symson (p. 24) has the following regarding finds of plate and coins presumably at this castle, which was in ruins in his time (c. 1684):—"Adjacent to this bay is a promontory called the Mickle Ross, wherein is to be seen the ruins of an old castle, where, in times past, some of the inhabitants have digg'd up silver plate, as I am informed; as also therein have found certain peeces of silver with a strange and uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coine."



FIG. 49.—Buittle Church : Interior.



FIG. 50.—Buittle Church : Window in North Wall of Chancel.

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

for the suggestion that the former has been added at a later period. The east wall is pierced by three lancet windows, the arch-heads being pointed to the exterior and segmental to the interior. Within comparatively recent times a square-headed doorway has been formed below the central light. On the exterior of the south wall there is a small doorway, now built up, with a semicircular arch-head, while in the north wall there is a corresponding doorway, also built up, with a pointed arch-head. The side walls have each a narrow window with roughly constructed round arch-heads. The chancel arch is evidently contemporary with the rest of the chancel. It consists of a single pointed arch with chamfered mouldings springing from shafts of pointed section with moulded caps and bases,

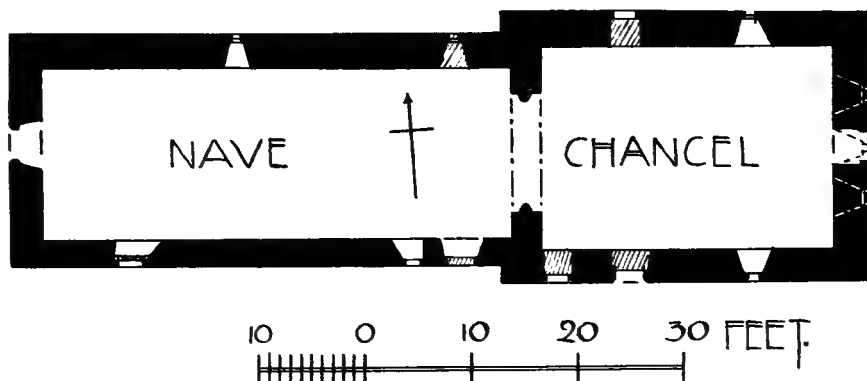


FIG. 51.—Buittle Church (No. 73).

the whole being characteristic of the first half of the 14th century. The nave appears to have undergone frequent repair in later times, but the greater part of it is of earlier date than the chancel. There are two small round-headed windows in the north and one in the south wall. The west gable has a round-headed doorway and window which may have been reconstructed at a later period. It is surmounted by a plain belfry probably of the 16th century.

Presuming that this is the church of St Colmanel, which seems probable, the earliest reference to it is contained in a Charter of 1381 by Bishop Thomas of Galloway bestowing it on the monks of Sweetheart Abbey.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 300 (plan and illus.); *The Book of Caerlaverock*, ii. p. 426.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xliii. SW.

Visited 21st July 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

74. *Buittle Castle*.—The fragmentary ruins of Buittle Castle are situated upon the west bank of the river Urr about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road west of Dalbeattie. The site has been one of considerable natural strength defended by the river to the north-east and by a broad trench and rampart to landward. On plan the castle has been

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

of the Edwardian type, with curtain walls enclosing a space of about 150 feet by 100 feet, and massive round towers projecting at the angles, as indicated by a few fragments of walling on the south-west slope. The main entrance has undoubtedly been from the north-west, where the existing masonry seems to indicate the central abutment for a drawbridge, measuring some 14 feet by 8 feet 6 inches with side walls 6 feet in thickness, and each having a check 10 inches square hewn at the interior angles of the broken terminations towards the north-west. These recesses were possibly designed to hold timber posts which may have been used in connection with the support of the drawbridge. At each side of the abutment are the foundations of a round tower commanding the main entrance,

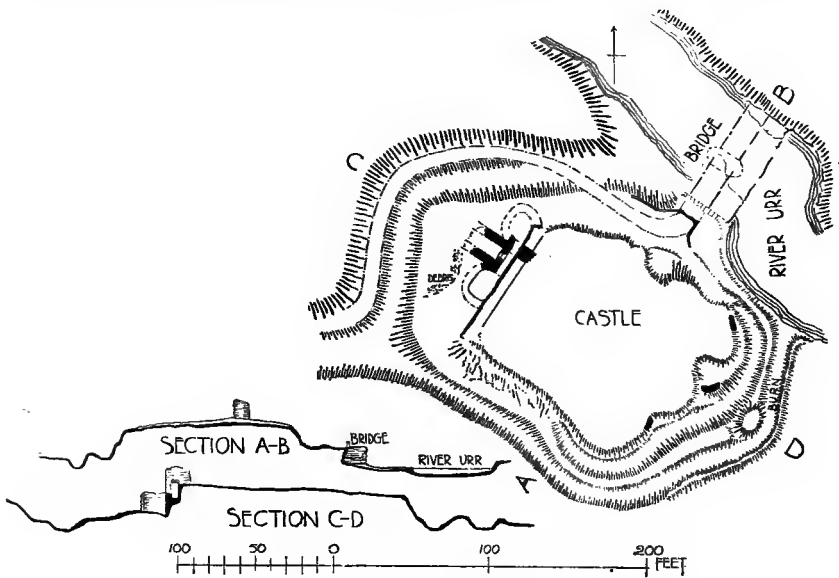


FIG. 52.—Buittle Castle (No. 74).

measuring some 15 feet in diameter within walls 6 feet in thickness, joined by a passage 4 feet in width with a narrow window in the north-west wall. The floor of the passage has apparently been about 8 feet below the ground level of the plateau to the north-west, while the depth of the abutment walls from the passage floor to the existing ground level is fully 10 feet. Above the roughly arched entrance to the north-east tower is a fragment of masonry 9 feet in thickness, rising to a height of about 12 feet above the courtyard level.

At some later period, probably during the 17th century, a bridge has been built across the Urr immediately to the north-east of where the castle stood, and the outer slope of the deep fosse to the north and west was then banked up and converted into a roadway, as shown by dotted lines on the plan. All that now remains of the bridge is the south-west abutment, and a portion of the stone causeway formed in the bed of the river; also indications of what was probably a centre

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

pier in midstream. Grose, writing in 1789, says: "the mount, some scattered fragments of walls and the surrounding foss, all overgrown with trees, shrubs, and bushes, are the sole remains of this fortress"—a description still applicable at the present time.

In front of the entrance, and cut off from it by the trench surrounding the castle, is a considerable area of ground roughly triangular, or pear-shaped in form, its longest axis, parallel with the river, measuring 500 feet in length by 300 feet in greatest breadth, and containing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The frontage towards the stream presents a steep scarp of artificial appearance with a vertical height of 25 feet or thereby, while the glen of a small stream bounds the northern half of the area to landward, and a sloping bank and hollow, the latter for part of its distance containing a stream from the adjacent Slot Well, demarcates it on the south, and opens into the trench surrounding Baliol's Castle on the west side. Along the edge of the ravine on the north, and with a return for a short distance along the scarp overlooking the river, there are the remains of an artificial mound. The artificial character of the features demarcating this area are not sufficiently determinate to warrant the assumption that it is a defensive work, but it probably formed a forecourt to the castle. Such a court of large extent may be seen in front of the entrance to Tibbers Castle in Dumfriesshire.

The old castle of Buittle, or Botel, was a stronghold of the lords of Galloway, and figures prominently in the early history of the province, particularly during the Wars of Independence in the 13th-14th centuries, during which period it is said to have been the chief residence of the Baliols, who succeeded through Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and wife of John Baliol. That the lands of Buittle were held by the Baliols at this early period is confirmed by a writ (issued by Edward III. in 1348 to secure Edward Baliol in possession) which describes the lands as belonging to Baliol's ancestors from the days of King Alexander, no memory existing of any other owners. On the death of Dervorgilla in 1290 her son John Baliol, King of Scotland, succeeded to the lands of Buittle, and in the civil war which ensued the castle played a prominent part and was attacked by the Bruces. In 1325 the lands of Buittle were bestowed by King Robert on Sir James Douglas (surnamed the Good), and in 1535 they passed to Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, and Agnes Stewart, his wife. They are now possessed by the family of Maxwell of Munches.

See *The Douglas Book*, ii. p. 601; *Caledonia*, v. p. 263 *et seq.*; *Hist. Dumf. and Gall.*, p. 66 *et seq.*; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 182 (illus.).

75. *Buittle Place*.—This tower stands amongst the farm buildings of Buittle Place about 100 yards to the north-west of the old castle (No. 74), from the ruins of which it was probably built. According to Grose the building was ruinous in 1790. In modern times it has been restored, and is now in occupation. The plan (fig. 53) is of the usual L shape, measuring 36 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 6 inches over the walls, which are 4 feet in thickness. The shorter wing projects about 13 feet from the north wall and is 14 feet in breadth. The ground floor consists of a vaulted and a ceiled cellar respectively in

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

the larger and the shorter wing, and entering one off the other. The entrance doorway was probably in the usual place at the re-entering angle, but there is no staircase to the first floor within the building. A modern doorway has been formed in the south wall at the first-floor level, approached by a straight flight of stone steps starting at the south-west angle of the main building. A turret staircase corbelled out over the re-entering angle gives access to the upper floors, and slight indications of angle turrets exist at the west angles supported by corbels in the usual way. The turrets have been

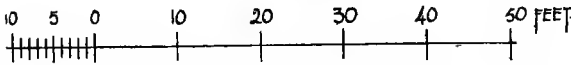
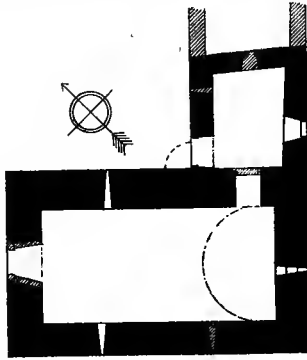


FIG. 53.—Buittle Place (No. 75).

almost entirely cut away in the construction of the modern roof. The exterior of the building is harled and covered with white-wash, but is in a fair state of repair. Judging by what features remain, it probably dates from the end of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliii. NE.

Visited 31st August 1911.

76. *Orchardton Tower*.—This tower (fig. 54) is situated in a quiet valley about 6 miles south-east of Castle-Douglas. The plan (fig. 56) of the building is most unusual, being circular in form, but in other respects closely resembling the arrangement to be found in the smaller castles of the 15th century. To the south, east, and west of the tower are the remains of enclosing walls, reduced to grass-covered mounds, excepting at the south side, where there has been a range of buildings, now represented by the ruins of a vaulted cellar at the south-west angle. This cellar measures about 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet within walls almost 4 feet in thickness, and has a narrow window in the south wall, while the entrance appears to have been through the north wall, which has been practically demolished. The ground slopes considerably to the south, showing clearly that the floor level of the cellar must have been several feet below the surface of the ground within the enclosure. The existing entrance to the tower is approached from the east by an outside stair leading to a doorway at the first-floor level. The basement, or



FIG. 54.—Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

PARISH OF BUITLE.

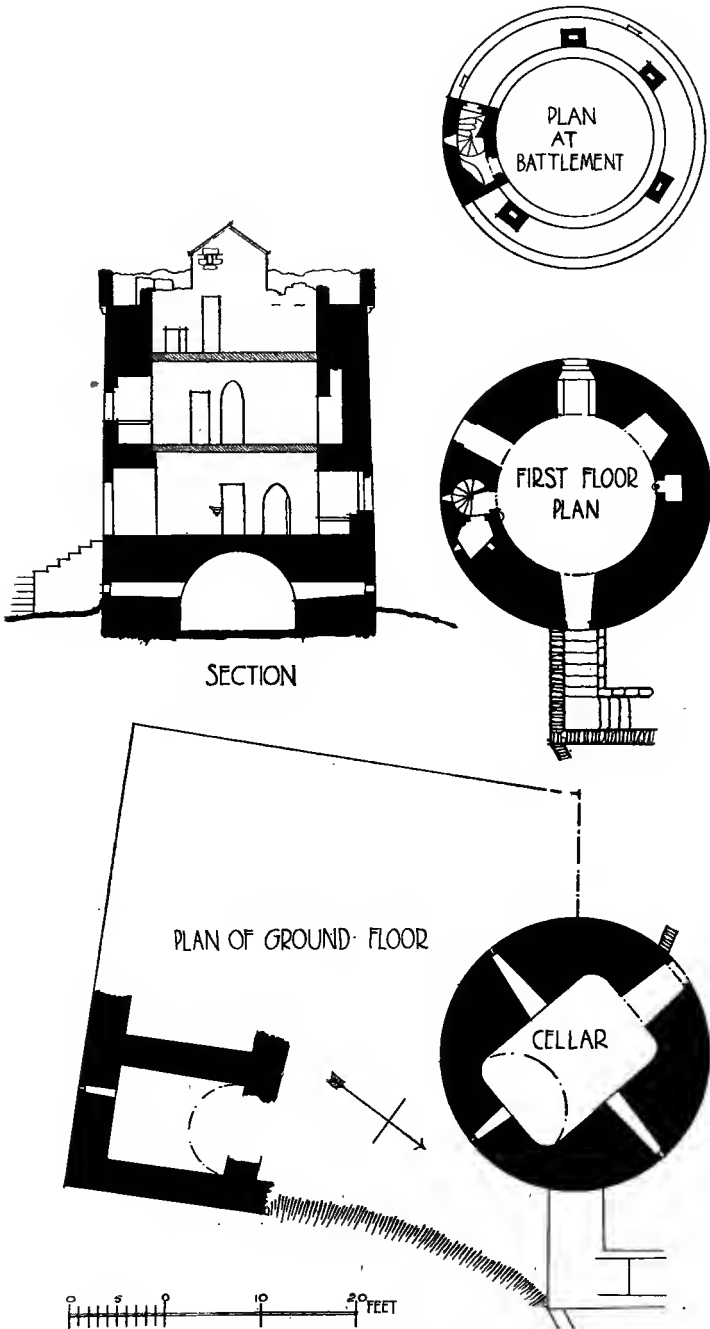


FIG. 56.—Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

ground floor, consists of a rectangular chamber (16 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 9 inches) vaulted in stone and with rounded internal angles, which was probably used for storage purposes. The entrance to this apartment is from the west at the ground level, and light has been introduced by a narrow window in each of the walls to the north, south, and east. The in-goes of the two side windows are fully 8 feet in depth owing to the curve of the exterior walls. It is interesting to note that the plan of this chamber has been made as nearly as possible rectangular in order that the favourite form of barrel-vault could be utilised in its construction. The three upper-floor rooms, on the other hand, being circular on plan, have been floored with wooden joists. The first-floor apartment is about 17 feet in diameter, within walls measuring 6 feet in thickness, lighted by two windows, one of which, facing north-east, has possibly been converted at a late period into the existing doorway, while the original door to the south has been closed up with iron stanchions and now does duty as a window. The other window to the south-west appears to be original, and has stone seats in the in-goes. On the west side is a fireplace. Here also are the remains of an ambry with a pointed arch-head infilled with trefoil cusping and surmounted by an ogee-section hood-moulding ornamented with foliated enrichment, which, though now much broken, is spirited both in design and execution. A circular piscina, now much ruined, with a drain, is worked on the sill, indicating the use of this apartment as a chapel. Judging by the mouldings and construction of the arch-head—cut out of two separate stones and meeting in a straight joint at the apex,—it appears to be nearly contemporaneous with similar work at Cardoness (No. 8), which probably dates from the latter half of the 15th century. There is also a corbel of somewhat unusual design carved upon the north side of the doorway at the stair foot, at a height of about 3 feet above the floor level. It measures about 10 inches by 9 inches over all, and is almost semicircular on plan, with a small moulding resembling an abacus wrought on the upper part. Towards the lower extremity it tapers considerably, terminating at the wall face in a delicately cut leaf ornament. The position of the corbel in relation to the doorway seems to suggest that it may have been designed to hold a lamp. Next to what has been called the original entrance is a wheel-stair 4 feet in diameter contained in the thickness of the wall, with a small mural chamber at the stair foot measuring roughly 3 feet 6 inches square, lighted by a narrow window and with a small recess for a lantern opposite the doorway. The staircase communicates directly from this level to the two upper floors, terminating in a quaint cape-house leading to the parapet walk which goes round the top of the walls. The arrangement of the two upper floors is similar, each being well lighted and entered directly off the wheel-stair, the only point worthy of note being the mural *garde-robe* with a doorway leading from the second-floor apartment adjoining the entrance from the staircase, the latter having a pointed arch-head and the former being finished with a straight lintel, as shown in the section. The whole of the exterior is exceedingly simple in design, the chief features being the small gabled cape-



FIG 55.—Arched Ambry, with piscina, Orchardton Tower (No. 76).

PARISH OF BUTTLE.

house and the projecting parapet supported upon moulded corbels. The walls are of rough rubble work throughout, with a batter of from 8 to 10 inches in the total height of 33 feet from the ground to the level of the parapet walk. Although uninhabited the structure is in a fair state of repair. The wall faces have been roughly pointed, and the upper surface of the main vault has been recently cleared of vegetation and cemented.

The lands of Orchardton are said (*History of the Family of Cairns, etc.*) to have come into the possession of Alexander Carnys, Provost of Lincluden, who died in 1422, and upon them, it is added, John Cairnis erected a residence in the middle of the 15th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, v. pp. 83, 388; *History of the Family of Cairns, etc.*, p. 59 *et seq.* (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., l. NE. Visited 11th September 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

77. *Mote* (doubtful), *Ernespie*.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Ernespie is a knoll rising from a low, wet-looking hollow, marked "Mote" on the O.S. map. In form it is an irregular oblong lying east-north-east and west-south-west and expanding somewhat in the latter direction. Its greatest height from base to summit is about 12 feet, and its slopes are not uniform in their gradient, which is in all cases an easy one. The contour is also irregular, and there are no sure indications of defences. It is a doubtful site, though its summit at the broad end looks as if it had been levelled. The extreme length is 82 feet, the breadth at the east-north-east end 32 feet and at the west-south-west 50 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

78. *Fort, Camp Hill, Meikle Knox*.—The site of this fort is on a shoulder slightly to the north of the summit of a broad-backed hill to the north of Meikle Knox farm. The fort has been much destroyed by cultivation, but appears to have consisted of a double segmental entrenchment with an intervening rampart, probably resting at either end on a steep bank with a long slope to the north-west, but not now actually traceable to it. The construction is too fragmentary for measurement.

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

79. *Fort, Nethertown of Almorness*.—At the landward end of the promontory terminating in Almorness Point, and dividing Orchardton Bay from the estuary of the Urr, lies a group of low rocky hills rising from a wide encircling base. The name "Castle Hill" covers the group. Immediately to the north-north-east of Nethertown of Almorness, on the summit of one of these rocky eminences which has an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of a stone-built fort. The hill, lying with its longest axis north-west and south-east, rises by a gradual slope from either end over a surface broken by ridges and terraces of rock, and is very steep on both flanks for the last 30 to 40 feet below the summit. The summit, which is fairly level, has been encircled by a wall of boulders, now entirely broken down, measuring some 7 feet in thickness at the ends and

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

somewhat less along the sides, enclosing an area oblong in form with rounded ends, 78 feet in length by 56 feet in breadth. Both ends have been defended with outworks. At the north-west, where a somewhat level plateau extends beyond the actual summit, the outer lines consist of a wall some 10 to 11 feet thick, parallel along the front with the inner wall, 14 feet distant from it and returned sharply at the east side, and an outer wall resting on the last at its east end, and curving round the plateau with a radius at the centre of 33 feet. These walls at the west side are connected with each other and with the front wall of the main enclosure by short traverses, and are carried westward to a rock face at the edge of the summit, an arrangement not indicated on Mr Coles' plan (*op. cit.*). At the south end of the fort, at 12 feet from the inner wall, is a terrace supported on a built scarp some 5 feet in height, while 14 feet beyond it is an outer segmental stony rampart curving from flank to flank. Along the west side is a terrace 11 feet below the summit at its north end, and gradually rising as it passes southwards, eventually merging into the natural slope. All along the west side there lie many boulders just protruding from the slope, and it is difficult to discriminate between building and natural outcrop. On the east side a steep slope, with a declivity of some 40 to 50 feet from the face of the inner enclosing wall, has probably enabled terracing to be dispensed with. The position of the entrance is not apparent. In the interior, close to the south end, are two irregular circular foundations not clearly visible by reason of the bracken.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, l. SE.

Visited 11th September 1911.

80. *Hill Fort (vitriified), Castlegower.*—This fort is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the farm of Castlegower, from which it is most easily approached. It occupies an isolated rocky eminence rising to a height of 80 feet or thereby from its base to its summit, and lying with its longest axis north-west and south-east. Steep, and in places precipitous on the west side, it rises with a gradual inclination from south-east, while its east flank is steep like the west, but grassy. The summit is an irregular oval measuring some 152 feet by 56 feet. The lines of the defences are not very clear. Towards the north-west, some 15 feet in elevation below the summit, there is a terrace cut across the steep terminal ridge some 15 feet in width, which appears to be traceable, but by no means definite, round by the east to the south end of the hill. Some 10 feet above this, also at the north-west, is a shelf-like area apparently levelled out of the rock, measuring some 30 feet by 37 feet, above which, some 5 feet in elevation, commences the actual summit, which rises with a slight inclination towards the south-east. Along the higher portion of the summit, especially towards the east, there are distinct traces of a summit rampart or wall, now in the main either pulled out or overgrown with thick turf. At the south-east end the summit terminates in a scarp some 12 feet in height, below which the terrace traceable along the east flank terminates in a crescent-shaped expansion 24 feet in depth at the centre of the curve. Down the ridge at this end, as the hill dips to its base, a series of rampart-like ridges cross it with hollows opening up from the steeper western slope, all of which appear to be

PARISH OF BUTTLE.

natural. On the summit, resting on the steep west flank, is a broad semicircular hollow, with a chord of about 90 feet, around which the level rises, with, in places, a suggestion of building. On the east side, where the remains of the summit defence are exposed to a very small extent, vitrification causing agglutination of the stone is visible. It is noteworthy that this appears firmly embedded on what must be the base of the structure, but its extent can only be ascertained by excavation.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 132 (plau).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xliii. SW. Visited 11th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

81. *Rumbling Well, Barskeoch Hill*.—This well is indicated on the O.S. map at the north-west end of Dalbeattie Reservoir on Barskeoch Hill. Symson says in 1684 that it was then “frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases, the first Sunday of May; lying there the Saturday night, and then drinking of it early in the morning.”

81A. *Slot Well, do.*—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Rumbling Well another well is indicated on the O.S. map called the Slot Well, which is no doubt the well mentioned by Symson as being frequented by country people for a cure when their cattle had a disease known as the “connoch.” “This water they carry in vessells to many parts, and wash their beasts with it and give it them to drink. It is, too, rememb’red that at both the wells they leave behind them something by way of a thank-offering. At the first they leave either money or cloathes; at the second they leave the bands and shacles wherewith beasts are usually bound.”

See Symson, p. 16.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xliii. NW.

SITES.

82. *Camp, Camp Hill, Milton Park*.—The O.S. map marks the site of a camp at Milton Park, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Haugh of Urr. The hill on which it is indicated has long been under cultivation, and Mr F. R. Coles, describing the “camp” in 1892, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvi. p. 144, says: “Here . . . is a nearly circular depression, but how once trenched it is impossible to say.”

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvi. SW. Visited 19th September 1911.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

83. *Chapel, south-west of Calfarren Wood, Cairny Hill.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., l. N.W.

84. *Kirkennan Church and Graveyard, about 400 yards north-north-east of Gardenburn on the west side of the road and of the river Urr.*

” ” ” NE.

PARISH OF BUITTLE.

85. *Fort, Ramshaw Wood, to the north-north-east of Courthill and about 400 feet above sea-level.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xliii. SE.

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

86. *Dundeugh Castle.*—The ruins of this castle are situated upon the north bank of the river Deugh and distant some 6 miles to the north-west of Dalry. Nothing now remains but a few feet of broken walling, scarcely sufficient to give a rough indication of the general dimensions, but enough to suggest that the castle was originally of the L type, the main portion measuring about 26 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 2 inches over walls averaging about 3 feet in thickness, and the west wing, which probably contained the staircase, 12 feet 7 inches in width with a projection of about 7 feet. The staircase wing is now represented by a mass of fallen debris, and it is doubtful whether the main portion was ever vaulted, seeing that the highest part of the walling at the north-east angle does not rise to a height of more than 7 feet 6 inches above the surface of the ground. The situation seems to have been selected with a view to defence, being protected by the river Deugh to the south and west and by a considerable extent of marshland to the north and east. Judging by the form of the plan, this castle possibly dates from the 16th century. Distant about 7 feet to the south-west of the L-shaped ruin are indications of another building measuring some 35 feet by 21 feet 8 inches over walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. Nothing remains above ground but a fragment of walling at the east and west ends, so that the date and purpose of this annexe are alike uncertain.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xliii. NW.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

87. *Fort, Carminnow.*—About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the westward of the High Bridge of Ken, where the Deugh, threading its way in a narrow channel through walls of rock, makes a sudden bend at right angles to its previous south-easterly course, is situated a fort. Resting on the precipitous cliffs on either flank the angle is contained by a triple rampart of earth and stone and intervening hollows now much effaced. Towards the centre a ridge approaches from the north, and here the defences are best preserved. The outer line is faintly discernible; the intermediate mound measures some 24 feet in breadth at base, and in height about 4 feet; over a space measuring 30 feet from crest to crest rises the inner mound some 6 feet 6 inches in height and 27 feet broad at base. Towards the north-east the level dips in the interior, and here the scheme of defence appears to have been modified, there being a trench in rear 30 feet wide and about 3 feet deep. The mounds are much levelled on this flank and difficult to determine. At 77 feet from the edge of the rock by the river on the east there appears to have been an entrance through the

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

defences, which, towards the river, have clearly consisted of three trenches with two intervening mounds. The general form of the fort is almost lozenge-shaped. It is situated within a wood, except for a short distance on the north.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xiii. NW.

Visited 1st August 1911.

“*Mote*,” *Brockloch*.—The O.S. map indicates a mote here. This is a long natural gravel ridge or moraine on which there are no indications of defences.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., vii. NW.

Visited 31st July 1911.

“*Mote*,” *Lamford*.—The mote marked by the roadside here is a natural mound, and though a broken section on the top discloses a few stones, laid there by the hand of man, there are no indications of any defences whatever.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., iii. SW.

Visited 31st July 1911.

* HUT CIRCLES, ETC.

88. *Hut Ruins, Lamford*.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, or rather less, to the east of the cairn (No. 89) is a small group of cairn-like mounds, probably the ruins of small circular stone huts. The largest has a diametrical measurement over all of 18 feet and interiorly of about 8 feet. The position of the entrance is not apparent. Against a low bank some 3 feet 6 inches in height, and facing north-west, are ruins, measuring along the bank some 30 feet over all and in breadth about 13 feet, which appear to be the remains of two huts with probably a space between them.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., iii. SW.

Visited 31st July 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

89. *Cairn, Lamford*.—On the open moor about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due east of the shepherd's cottage by the roadside at Lamford, and at an elevation of some 950 feet above sea-level, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter 48 feet and in elevation about 5 feet 9 inches. It is in good condition and does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., iii. SW.

Visited 31st July 1911.

90. *Cairn, Water of Deugh*.—About $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Waterhead, on the right bank of the Water of Deugh, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea-level and distant some 300 yards from the river, which flows by 100 feet lower down, is a circular cairn. Though somewhat dilapidated, it is to all appearances unexcavated, and measures about 30 feet in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches in elevation. (Unnoted.)

91. *Do., do.*—Some 400 yards further up the valley, and about the same distance back from the Water of Deugh, is a larger cairn which has been in part quarried for stones on the east and to a considerable extent removed from that direction. It measures in diameter 55 feet from north to south by 58 feet from east to west, and at highest has an elevation of about 5 feet. At 9 feet in from the edge on the south an upright pointed slab is exposed to a height of 2 feet 4 inches, measuring 2 feet 6 inches in breadth where it emerges from the debris, while opposite to it lies another slab which has fallen towards it. What has probably been a cap-stone measuring 3 feet 10

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

inches by 3 feet by 1 foot lies displaced near. The pointed character of the upright stone probably indicates the existence of a chamber of which the outer end only is exposed, rather than of a short cist.

92. *Do., do.*—About 150 yards to the westward of the cairn (No. 90) has been another cairn, now almost entirely removed. A slab measuring 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, which has evidently formed the cover of a cist, lies exposed and displaced at the edge.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., iii. NE.

Visited 31st July 1911.

93. "*Lagwine Cairn,*" *Holm of Daltallochan.*—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the west end of Carsphairn village, at the base of Craig of Knockgray, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the road at Lagwine, is a large circular cairn originally some 78 feet in diameter and now reduced to a ridge of stone crossing the centre, about 50 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 4 feet high.

94. *Chambered Cairn (long), "Cairn Avel," Carsphairn.*—Situated on a slight natural elevation at the edge of the moorland, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Carnavel farm and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south of Carsphairn Church, is a long cairn (fig. 57). It has originally been pear-shaped, lying with its longest axis west by north and east by south and having its broader end in the latter direction, but except for a slight bank of stones marking its outline, it has been entirely cleared away from the west end for a distance of nearly 50 feet. Its extreme length has been 103 feet; its breadth at the west end 25 feet, at 26 feet eastwards 32 feet, and at its maximum towards the east end 65 feet, where also it remains to a height of 10 feet. There is no indication of a frontal semicircle. At two or three places on the top slight excavations have been made, but no chamber or cist is exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., vii. SE.

Visited 31st July 1911.

95. *Cairn, Craigengillan.*—On the crest of the moorland as it rises up to the westward from the Water of Ken, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Craigengillan, is a large circular cairn, over the top of which two walls have been erected at right angles to form a sheep shelter. It measures in diameter 77 feet from north to south by 82 feet from east to west, and in elevation about 10 feet. The outline is marked at base by large rounded boulders, markedly contrasting with the angular fragments of stone which strew the surface.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., viii. SW.

Visited 1st August 1911.

96. "*Carlin's Cairn.*"—On the summit of the mountain known as the Carlin's Cairn, 2650 feet in height above sea-level, is a large circular cairn which has perchance given the mountain its name. It measures in diameter 54 to 56 feet, and in elevation 9 to 10 feet on the east, where the ground level is lower, and 7 feet on the west. The cairn is ancient in appearance, and tradition connects it with the adventures of Robert the Bruce in this region towards the end of his reign. In which connection it is said to have been erected by the wife of the miller of Polmaddy as a monument to the memory of her king, who had rewarded her with a grant of land in the neighbourhood for effecting his escape when pursued by the English, concealing him among the sacks of corn behind the happer of the mill. Little reliance

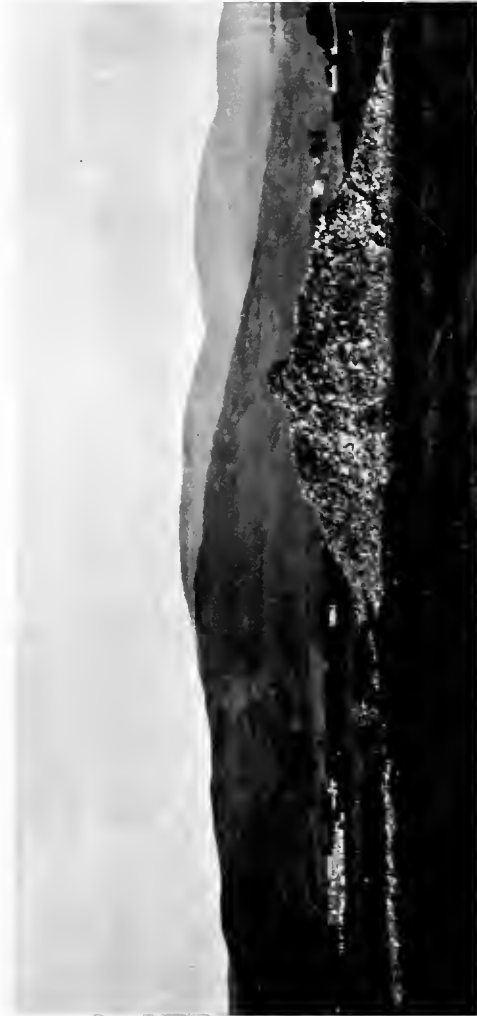


FIG. 57. — "Cairn Avel" (No. 94).



FIG. 60.—Cross-slab, Braidenoch Hill (No. 100).



FIG. 59.—Cross-slab, Daltallochan (No. 99).



FIG. 58.—Stone Circle, Holm of Daltaolochan (No. 97).

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

can be placed on this tradition of its origin, and, on the other hand, its very remote situation renders its sepulchral character doubtful.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xii. NW. Visited 11th August 1911.

97. *Stone Circle, Holm of Daltallochan*.—In a low-lying meadow some 200 yards west by north of Holm of Daltallochan farm, around a slight elevation which lies at the base of a steep hillock, is a stone circle (fig. 58) consisting of thirteen irregularly shaped masses of whinstone rock and boulders, varying in size, as exposed, from 2 feet to 7 feet 3 inches in length. They are nearly all displaced (except one large mass which stands somewhat to the east of the north point) and lie prostrate, several of them to a considerable extent overgrown with turf. In form, the setting is an irregular oval with its longest axis north-north-east to south-south-west and narrowing towards the latter direction, where also the outline is slightly concave, as if some of the stones had been moved from the original line of the circle. The greatest diameter within the stones is 81 feet, and at right angles to that 59 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., vii. SE. Visited 31st July 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

98. *Standing-Stone, Holm of Daltallochan*.—Close to a field dyke, in the same park as the stone circle (No. 97), at a distance of about 110 yards to the south-east, is a small standing-stone. It measures 3 feet 10 inches in height above ground and is almost rectangular in section, measuring 2 feet by 1 foot 5 inches and faces directly towards the circle.

99. *Cross-slab, Daltallochan*.—Standing on the east side of the approach to the farm-house of Holm of Daltallochan is a slab (fig. 59) incised with a cross, having a circular boss 2 inches wide in the centre, and arms expanding from 3 inches at the point of intersection to 5 inches at the edge of the stone. The shaft also broadens to the foot, which is rounded. The extreme length of the cross is 2 feet 5 inches, and its breadth across the arms 1 foot 2 inches. This cross was brought to its present position from the neighbouring farm of Garryhorn, whence it is said to have come from the cairn of Daltallochan (No. 106).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., vii. SE. Visited 31st July 1911.

100. *Cross-slabs, Braidenoch Hill*.—Lying on the south-west slope of Braidenoch Hill, near the top and some 300 yards south of the actual summit, are two incised crosses, the one complete though broken in two, and the other a fragment. About them lie several other blocks seemingly of quarried whinstone. Their position is most easily found from the north-west wall of the field, which starts from the side of Braidenoch cottage standing north-east and south-west in the valley below, with which they are in line. The crosses are similar in design. The most complete (fig. 60) measures 13 inches in length, is equal-armed and hollow angled, with arms 5 inches in length, expanding from 3 inches to 5 inches, and with a boss in the centre $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The cross-head is set on a shaft 17 inches in length, expanding downwards from 2 to 3 inches. The slab

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

on which this cross is incised measures 3 feet 3 inches in length, 12½ inches in breadth at the upper end, 17 inches at base, and 7 inches in thickness. It is broken across near where the head joins the shaft.

The second stone measures 2 feet 2 inches in length, 9 inches in width, and 6½ inches in thickness.

Both stones are of the Silurian sandstone of the district.

These relics are probably in or near their original sites, high up on a hillside over 900 feet above the sea-level, and adjacent to an old bridle-path, the "packman's road."

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., xii. NE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

101. *Cross, Dalshangan.*—Sunk in the ground against the wall of the lodge at the entrance to Dalshangan House is a block of porphyry, square in section, exposed for a height of 24 inches, with a breadth of 12 inches, on which is carved in relief a plain-stemmed cross 24 inches in length by the full breadth of the stone, imperfect at base where the stem appears to have expanded. The lateral arms measure 5 inches in length and the upper arm 8 inches; they expand outwards from 1¾ inches, the former to 3 inches and the latter to nearly 5 inches. The cross is said to have come from a spot near Carsphairn village called the "Crumock Knowes."

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., xiii. NW.

Visited 1st August 1911.

Gravestones, Carsphairn.

Within the graveyard at Carsphairn are several good examples of early 18th-century tombstones, four of which are recorded below (Nos. 102 to 105):—

102. Lying near the gateway into the Manse grounds is a large slab 6 feet in length by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, bearing at one end initials and the date 1644.

103. Adjacent to it is an upright stone, carved on one side with an hour-glass and skull surrounded by mantling, all in high relief, and on the other side, in incised characters, the inscription:—

R.G.	G.G.
FAITHFUL ROBERT GRIERSON	
DOTH LY BESIDE THIS STONE	
WHO IN HIS LIFETIME WAS	
REPUTE ANE HONEST ONE	
RELIGION HE DID AWN	
WHEN FEW IT COUNTENANC'D	
ETERNITY IS COME	
WHERE HE IS HIGH ADVANC'D	
WHO DIED THE 11 OF JUNE	
1699 AGED 80.	

104. Another stone bears the following quaint inscription:—

THIS MONUMENT DOO NOW
THE TELL WHER OLD LOCHHEAD
INTERED WAS · HIS NAMS DAVID
MCENAY WHO NOW DOTH PRAS AND
NOT PRE USEFUL IN CHURCH MILITINT
AND THE CHURCH TRI(UMPHANT)

PARISH OF CARSPHAIRN.

105. A fourth stone is inscribed in bold letters cut in relief:—

YOU TRAVLERS AS YOU
PASS BY COME READ AND
DO NOT FEAR FOR DO:
:UN BELOW THIS STON DO:
:TH LY TRUTH CHAMPION
BURIED HERE ALTHOUG:
:H HIS BONES BELO THIS
STON DO PIGE AND PICE
DECAY HIS SOUL IN
HEAVEN OF GLORY SH'AL
ANE DEDM VEAR FOR AYE.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., vii. SE.

Visited 11th August 1911.

SITES.

106. *Cairn of Daltallochan*.—In a clump of trees by the roadside $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Holm of Daltallochan is the site of the cairn of that name. It has been almost entirely removed and only its site is recognisable

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., vii. NE.

Visited 31st July 1911.

107. *Cairn, Nether Holm of Dalquhairn*.—Enclosed by a wall and planted with trees, on the low-lying ground between Nether Holm of Dalquhairn and the Water of Ken, there has been a large circular cairn with a diameter of some 84 feet, but now consisting merely of a ring of loose stones around the line of the circumference. An oblong depression near the centre possibly marks the position of a cist which has long since been opened.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., iv. SE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

Note.—The "*Deil's Dyke*" is recorded under Minnigaff Parish (No. 368).

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

108. *Southwick Church*.—The ruins of this church are situated within a burying-ground distant about 6 miles by road to the south-east of Dalbeattie at the east base of Bainloch Hill. The existing fragment is oblong on plan, measuring 62 feet 6 inches by 26 feet 3 inches over walls from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet in thickness and about 12 feet in height. Traces of a cross wall indicate that the interior was divided almost equally into two parts, but only a few "tusks" of the cross wall remain on the interior surface of the south wall. In the east gable are two round-arched windows measuring 2 feet 9 inches in height by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, with splayed outer jambs and wide inner scuncheons. It is to be noted that the arch-heads are hewn out of single stones, and the jambs have no check for leaded glass. There are three rough openings in the north wall, from which all the hewn work has been removed with the exception of the east jamb of a central doorway, and the east half

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

of the south wall is demolished. The original foundation appears to have been dedicated to Our Lady of Southwick in the 13th century. The existing fragment, however, has been much altered, if not rebuilt, in post-reformation times.

See *Stat. Acct.*, xvii. p. 105; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 323; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 304.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, li. NW.

Visited 25th May 1911.

Sepulchral Monuments.

109. Within the ruined church at its east end, and against the north wall, lies a coped stone, broken into three parts, 6 feet 4 inches in total length, 10 inches in depth, 1 foot 8 inches in breadth at the head, and 1 foot 5 inches at the foot, bearing on its upper surface a sword with deflected quillons and an ornamental tri-lobed pommel.

110. In the north-east corner of the ruin lies a large slab 6 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches broad, inscribed with boldly cut characters in relief:—

HERE LYETH ANDREW DESEY OF GLENSTOKEN
VHA DIED THE LAST OF AUGUST 1660.

111. Another stone, said to be situated "at the east end of the church near the site of the altar," is mentioned in Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (p. 304), but was not observed on the date of visit. It is there described as follows:—A freestone slab $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, lying on the ground, and evidently a portion of a much larger stone inscribed with the arms, it is supposed, of the family of the Lords Carlyle of Torthorwald. In the centre of the shield is a Maltese cross, and upon the top of the shield is the crest; the supporters (rudely represented) are two peacocks, proper, with spread tails. The motto appears to have been HUMILITATE, the first two letters of which are obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, li. NW.

Visited 27th August 1911.

112. To the south of the ruin of the old church is a recumbent stone inscribed:—

HIC JACET JOHANES LINDSAY DE MAIN QUI OBIIT
26 FEB. 1665 AGED 42 ET ISOBELLA McLELLAN
EJUS CONJUNX QUAE OBIIT 26 JAN. 1695 AGED 78.

At the upper end is a panel carved with the chequers of the Lindsays.

113. Adjacent to it is a small upright stone of red sandstone 1 foot 7 inches in height by 1 foot in breadth, on which is carved in high relief a human skeleton, and incised on the margin HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI, with no other inscription.

114. *St Lawrence's Chapel and Well, Fairgirth.*—Of the chapel of St Lawrence at Fairgirth there is not a trace, and what is indicated as the site is occupied by a small dwelling-house used in connection with Fairgirth farm, situated about 4 miles to the south-east of Dalbeattie. To the south of the small house is a rectangular courtyard, used as a garden, measuring 57 feet 3 inches by 36 feet 10 inches, within walls averaging 2 feet 10 inches in thickness, and about 5 feet in height. This house, forming the north side of the enclosure, contains no ecclesiastical features; it measures 54 feet

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

6 inches by 21 feet 6 inches over walls 2 feet 8 inches in thickness; a modern addition, about 15 feet in length, has been built at the east end, and the whole of the interior has been adapted to modern requirements. The only surviving features of interest are the circular wheel-stair at the west end, leading to an attic, and an ambry in the north wall. The latter has a recess 1 foot 10 inches wide, 11 inches deep, and 2 feet in height: each jamb is splayed on the edge, and the solid stone lintel has two sinkings, similarly splayed, wrought on the face in the form of semicircular arches. Two or three headstones, probably dating from the 18th century, have been built into the courtyard wall, which would seem to indicate the former existence of a churchyard in the vicinity. To the north of the dwelling-house, within the farmyard, is said to be the site of St Lawrence's Well, referred to by T. S. Muir in his *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture*. Neither the enclosing walls nor the dwelling-house have any features that indicate an earlier date than the 17th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., li. NW. (Well unnoted).

Visited 25th May 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

115. *Auchenskeoch Castle*.—Situating within the farm steading of Auchenskeoch, about 5 miles by road to the south-east of Dalbeattie, are the ruins of the old castle of Auchenskeoch. The remaining portions consist of a circular tower 10 feet in diameter at the north-west angle, from which two walls project to the east and south for a distance of about 37 feet and 6 feet respectively. The walls have a uniform thickness of 2 feet 6 inches throughout and an average height of about 20 feet. The tower has been entered on the ground floor by a doorway in the circular portion enclosed by the two side walls, and has been lighted by three narrow windows with widely splayed jambs at the same level. This ruin is enclosed to the south by modern farm-sheds, and is in a neglected state. Judging by the size and position of the tower, the plan appears to have been of the Z type, that is a rectangular building with a projecting tower placed diagonally at two opposite angles. Its probable date is in the second half of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xliv. SE.

Visited 25th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

116. *Promontory Fort, Portowarren*.—On the east side of Portowarren Bay, a small spit of rock projecting from the face of the heughs, at an elevation of some 100 feet above the sea-level, has been formed into a triangular fort by cutting a trench segmentally across the landward base and throwing up a rampart on either side of it. The diameter from the crest of the rampart to the apex of the triangle is 78 feet, and the length of the base measured along the inner rampart 70 feet. The defences have been formidable, measuring some 70 feet over all, and the ditch still has a depth of 5 feet or thereby. The outer rampart has been considerably ploughed down.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., li. SW.

Visited 15th September 1911.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

117. *Mote, Boreland of Colvend*.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of the farm of Boreland of Colvend there is an oblong natural hillock rising from what has been marshy ground. At the south end the scarp appears to have been steepened and the south-east and south-west angles are regularly rounded, but the whole hillock has evidently been ploughed over, and built upon, to such an extent that it bears little more than a general resemblance to a mote-hill. A ruined cottage stands at one end, and to the north of it are foundations believed to be those of farm buildings. A wall which appears at the upper edge of the bank on the north-east is not ancient.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., li. SW. ("Fort (supposed remains of) Moat").

Visited 15th September 1911.

118. *Promontory Fort, Castle Hill Point, West Barcloy*.—The land which bounds the estuary of the Urr on the east terminates at the open water of the Solway in a promontory rising some 80 feet above sea-level, and some 25 feet above the almost level ground, which stretches northward from its base in the direction of Rockcliffe. Except to landward, the cliffs of the promontory are steep all round. On this site a fort has been constructed by tracing in a curve across the land at its base a trench, some 23 feet in width from crest to crest and 6 feet and 4 feet in depth, below the scarp and counterscarp respectively, with a broad stony rampart on the crest of the latter. Within this trench the promontory rises with an easy gradient for a distance of about 45 feet to a terrace-like level some 10 feet in width, in rear of which is a massive stone wall (fig. 61) passing from cliff to cliff almost concentrically with the outer defences. This wall, which is partially exposed for a distance of 63 feet on the east half of its course with at highest a height of 4 feet, has been faced with large square blocks laid in courses, and without mortar. Though its inner face is nowhere exposed, it appears to have had a thickness of about 10 feet. Towards the west it is overgrown with turf and its position is not clearly defined. The summit within the wall is fairly level, with a slight rise to seaward. In form it is an irregular ellipse, measuring from north to south 84 feet, and from east to west as far as ascertainable 132 feet. There is an approach from 9 to 10 feet wide to the interior, through the outer mound and over the trench, some 80 feet from the west end, which, passing up the slope diagonally to the left, leads to an entrance through the wall some 76 feet from the western cliff. The west side of the entrance, faced with a slab and having a single stone to form the outer angle, is preserved for a distance of 5 feet inwards.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 92 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., l. SE.

Visited 15th September 1911.

119. *Mote-hill, "The Brough," Southwick*.—On the north side of the road opposite the home-farm at Southwick is a partially artificial mound bearing the name of "The Brough," which shows no signs of having borne any such structure, but appears to have been a mote-hill. It is situated at the edge of a plateau which falls sharply to the roadway on the south and to a small stream flowing past below it on the east. The mound, the outline of which is rather irregular, is approximately oval with its longest axis north-north-west and south-south-



FIG. 61.—Wall of Fort, West Bareloy (No. 118).

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

east. Above the plateau on the north it has an elevation of about 6 feet, and at its base on that side there is a faint indication of a ditch, while above the bed of the burn its summit rises to a height of about 25 feet. Towards the south it is some 14 feet in height above the gentler slope in which the bank tails out. The summit is fairly level, measures in diameter some 70 feet by 60 feet, and on the south retains a trace of a parapet mound. From the north-west a somewhat artificial-looking bank with a flat top winds along the park in the direction of the angle where the mound meets the bank of the burn, terminating some 30 yards short of it. This may possibly be the remains of an approach.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., li. NE. ("Fort"). Visited 27th August 1911.

120. *Hill Fort (vitrified), "Mark Moat," Rockcliffe.*—The rocky hill on which this fort is situated rises to an elevation of about 150 feet above sea-level, straight from the foreshore to the north-west of the village of Rockcliffe and almost due north of Rough Island in the centre of the estuary of the Urr. Mark Hill and a lesser height nearer the firth screen it on the north and north-north-west, while higher ground obstructs its outlook towards the east; but it commands the whole estuary and holds in view the hill-tops on the west from Ben Gairn to Airds Point. The hill lies with its longest axis north-west and south-east, and all around its sides are very rough and steep and in places precipitous. The summit on which the fort has been situated has in outline much the form of the sole of a human foot with a toe-like projection, at a slightly lower level, towards the north-west. At each end is a flat-topped rocky eminence, that at the north-west being the higher and having a spur running out towards the other terminating some 35 feet distant from it, leaving a hollow between, which broadens out to the edge of the summit. Along the edge of the hill there has been erected a stony wall or rampart, represented now, and only in certain places, by a low grass-covered ridge, and also from the projection at the north round to the east by masses of displaced stones. On the line of this wall on both sides of the summit pieces of fused granite are to be found, and on the west below the higher rocky eminence vitrified matter may be observed firmly embedded *in situ*. The extent of the vitrification, however, it is not possible to gauge without excavation. The side of the hill is less steep than elsewhere on the north-east, and here, some 12 feet from the top, there has probably been a second wall, judging from the mass of stones on the lower slope. The total length of the enceinte on the summit has been about 271 feet, and the breadth some 56 feet at the south-east end, and 105 feet across the highest point towards the opposite extremity. In the hollow between the rocks on the summit there is plentiful evidence of occupation in the discoloration of the soil and the animal bones that are exposed in it.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., l. SE.

Visited 15th September 1911.

* This fort was excavated subsequent to the visit of the Commission. A detailed account of the result will be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for the year 1913-14.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

121. "*The Moyle*," *Barnbarroch*.—Moyle Hill is a conspicuous rocky eminence attaining to a height of 475 feet above sea-level, to the east of Upper Barnbarroch farm. Its summit at the north end rises but little above a long irregular plateau which lies to the south of it. Around the greater part of the area, occupied by these two main features, are the ruins of a massive dry-built wall of circumvallation curving for the most part along the edge of the steeper ground, but occasionally seeming to avoid a defensible rock ridge to contain a hollow at its base. The length of this enclosure (O.S. measurement) is about 1000 feet and its greatest breadth some 610 feet. Through the centre from north to south runs a broad well-defined hollow with rocky ground to east and west of it. The ruin of the surrounding wall varies considerably in extent, but has an average width of from 12 to 15 feet. Towards the south end, where the surface is less rocky, the wall almost disappears, suggesting at this point a turf superstructure, and along the rocky north end it has also been slighter. At the south end of the higher summit another wall, in places consisting of single slabs set on edge, is traceable from the west side crossing the interior into the central hollow, where it disappears. Along the east side at several points low ridges of rock running towards the wall from the interior carry on their crests slight remains of building, and at several places close to the east side there are ruins of small circular hut-like enclosures. At the extreme south end on the west slope of a lateral hollow which here opens on to the central one, there is an oblong enclosure measuring some 76 feet by 45 feet, having a smaller parallel enclosure abutting on its north wall. The walls of these enclosures are also entirely ruined. This construction can hardly be termed a fort, nor can the term be properly applied to the small interior enclosure; but it has probably been constructed as a refuge for all the flocks and herds of the district during periods of danger and invasion.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., l. NE.

Visited 19th September 1911.

CRANNOG.

122. *Crannog (supposed)*, *Barean Loch*.—This sheet of water lies some 5 miles to the south-south-east of Dalbeattie and about 2 miles from the coast. Ironhash is at its north-west end, and the loch is sometimes known by that name. In 1865, the level of the loch having been lowered owing to drainage, an artificial island was exposed in it, surrounded by a circle of oak piles enclosing a wooden flooring. On the oak piling beams had been laid horizontally, some of oak and some of fir, still retaining the bark. The space within the piles was nearly circular, and measured some 24 feet in diameter. Outside the piling, and between it and the loch, was an area of from 5 to 8 feet wide, filled with angular granite blocks to protect the wooden flooring. On the island were found two metal pots. One of these, of bronze, with bulging sides and everted lip, measuring 5 inches in height and 4½ inches in diameter at the mouth, has been preserved.

See *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 37; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1864-65, p. 1; *ibid.*, 1880-83, p. 71; *ibid.*, 1898-99, p. 38.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., li. NW. (unnoted).

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

HUT CIRCLES, ETC.

123. *Hut Circle, Slewcairn*.—On the west side of a small rill which flows down a hollow into the Mid Burn, and some 80 feet distant from the latter, is a circular hut circle, with an interior diameter of 23 feet. The surrounding bank, in the formation of which many round boulders have been used, is some 5 feet in thickness. There is a clearly defined entrance towards the south-east some 2 feet 6 inches in width, and on the bank to the east of it lies a large pointed boulder 3 feet 6 inches long, which has probably been a portal stone. The hut circle is on the west side of the burn and on the level of the foundations of a cairn surmounted by a modern beacon on the Slewcairn, just below the 800-foot elevation above sea-level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlv. NE. ("Fort").

Visited 27th August 1911.

124. *Hut Circle and Small Cairns, Abbey Fell*.—On the south-west slope of the Abbey Fell, about 700 feet above sea-level, in the angle formed by the Mid Burn on the west and another stream flowing into it from Boreland Hill on the east, is a hut circle much worn away, but distinguishable by its having been formed on a small artificial terrace, dug out of the upper slope and levelled up on the lower side. Over all it has measured some 29 feet by 27 feet.

Some 60 feet distant, higher up the hill, an ancient bank is traceable, terminating at its lower end in a sharp incurving return towards the west.

Commencing some 50 feet to the north of the site of the hut circle is a group of about a dozen small cairns, measuring from 12 to 20 feet in diameter, and the highest about 2 feet 6 inches in height. Immediately below the lowest of these cairns, some 70 feet distant, is another terrace dug out of the slope and banked up in front, which has evidently been another hut circle. It has been dug out at the back for a depth of about 2 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 27th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

125. *Cairns, Slewcairn*.—On the Slewcairn, a gently rounded tract of rising ground sloping to the Cuil Burn on the west and the Mid Burn on the east, are the remains of several cairns.

(1) This cairn is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the junction of the burns, some 250 yards east of the Cuil Burn and 700 feet above sea-level. It is much dilapidated, and at its north end, confusing its original outline, there has been constructed a small enclosure within which are the ruins of a small hut. In type the cairn appears to be a long one, though its length is somewhat short, being only 61 feet. It lies with its longest axis north and south, measures 42 feet in breadth at the north end and 26 feet at the south, which is rounded. It has been greatly reduced in elevation, and though at several places excavations have been made, neither chamber nor cist are exposed.

PARISH OF COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK.

(2) Some 300 yards west of the Mid Burn, and just above the 700-foot elevation, is a circular cairn much dilapidated and with a hollow in the centre such as may have been produced by excavation. It measures some 30 feet in diameter and about 3 feet in height. A number of small mounds lie around it.

(3) About 100 yards higher up the slope are the foundations of a third cairn, which has been circular, with a diameter of 30 feet or thereby.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliv. NE.

Visited 27th August 1911.

126. *Small Cairns, do.*—Some 250 yards back from the Cuil Burn, and about 200 yards further up the slope than the cairn (No. 125 (1)), at an elevation between 700 and 800 feet above sea-level, is a group of about a dozen small round domical cairns overgrown with turf, measuring some 12 to 15 feet in diameter. There are no hut circles visible in their neighbourhood.

Across the hill, about the same level and towards the Mid Burn, are many more cairns of the same character.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 27th August 1911.

127. *Small Cairns, Clawbelly Hill.*—At the base of Clawbelly Hill, towards the east, close beside the road to Southwick Station, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Auchenskeoch Lodge, is a group of small domical cairns of about 12 to 15 feet diameter. Some of them have been dug into, but no cists are exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th August 1911.

128. *Cairn (doubtful), Heugh of Laggan.*—Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Heugh of Laggan farm, near a burn and in a small cultivated field, is a circular cairn low in elevation and very regular in shape. The rabbits have turned up yellow sand on the top of it, a circumstance which throws doubt on its sepulchral character.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., li. NW.

Visited 15th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

129. *Standing-Stone, Kells.*—On the slope below Kells and some 200 yards east of the east lodge of Southwick House, is a large granitic boulder set on end, tapering upwards and measuring in height 5 feet 3 inches, and in circumference at base 9 feet, somewhat boat-shaped in section with its flat faces looking east and west. This has all the appearance of a standing-stone, but is unnoted as such.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., li. NE. (unnoted). Visited 27th August 1911.

Gravestones, Colvend Churchyard.—In this churchyard are two old grave-slabs described below, Nos. 130 and 131.

130. Lying some 30 yards south from the west end of the church is a slab measuring 5 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, the inscription on which is effaced, but which is probably of late 17th-century date. At each end of the stone is a square compartment containing carvings in relief: that at the upper end a skeleton representing death, holding in his right hand a bell and in

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

it above the cliff, and contained an area measuring some 87 feet from north to south by 72 feet from east to west. Towards the north, the broad mound which intervenes between the terrace and trench terminates, and the course of the latter is interrupted by an outcrop of rock. At this point from the base of the hill there is an easy approach, and along its direction at the level of the

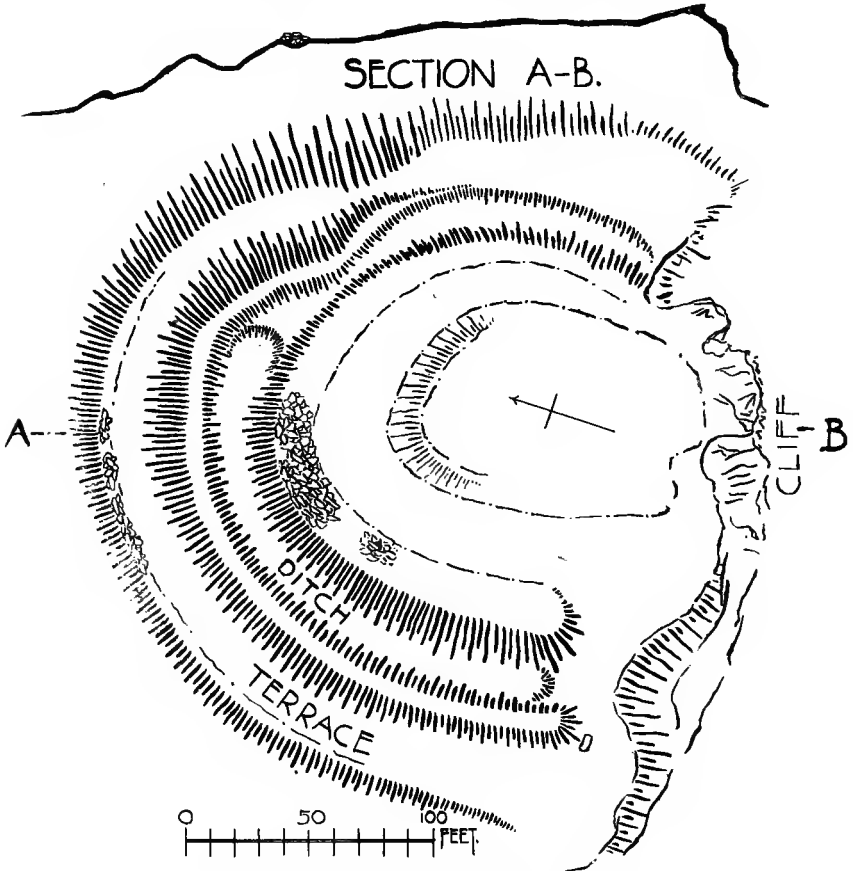


FIG. 63.—Fort, Glengappock (No. 134).

mound there is an oval hollow measuring approximately some 28 feet in length by 12 feet in width. To the south-east, as the flank steepens, the lower defences are discontinued, and a shallow trench some 8 feet in width, with a low mound on the outer edge and a scarp some 6 feet in height, is carried round to meet the side of the rocky face. There appears to have been an approach to the summit from the west some 3 to 4 feet wide past the termination of the lower defences, and flanked by a steep scarp rising from a somewhat irregular terrace carried to meet the rock face on the south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxv. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 2nd August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

135. *Hill Fort, Loch Roan*.—From the west and wooded shore of Loch Roan towards its southern end, the ground rises rapidly to three distinct eminences. On the most southerly of these, with an elevation of 700 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of a stone-built fort. Running from east to west across the top are three parallel ridges of outcropping rock some 20 feet or thereby in width, rising to a height at most of 6 or 7 feet above the grassy hollows which separate them. These hollows are not uniform in width, but at the east end measure 15 feet and 20 feet respectively across. From the base of the outer ridges on the north and south the ground falls sharply away as it does also towards the loch on the east, while to westward it is rough and broken. The fort has been formed on this strongly defensible site by the erection of a dry-stone wall composed of angular fragments of stone along the top of the two outer ridges of rock where they did not present a vertical or unscalable face, and across the ends of all three. Being covered with low-growing oaks, long heather, and ferns, the making of accurate measurements was almost impossible, but the breadth across the west end seems to be about 145 feet and the length along the north ridge of rock about 215 feet. Mr F. R. Coles, who surveyed the site in 1892, gives the dimensions from east to west between the two longest ridges as 228 feet, and the width over all from north to south 240 feet. The wall is very much ruined. The site is a very commanding one.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 153 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxv. NE. ("Auld Kirk of Loch Roan (supposed site of Fort)"). Visited 2nd August 1911.

136. *Fort, Balgerran*.—Situated in a field about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of Balgerran farm are the remains of an elliptical enclosure. Towards the west and south the ground is fairly level, but from the edge of the fort on the north-east it falls with a steepish gradient for some 20 feet to rough boggy land. A single mound, with an elevation of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the interior, and with a scarp some 4 to 5 feet in height, constitutes the only defence. Towards the east-north-east it has a breadth at base of 30 feet, and as it passes towards the west it gradually diminishes to 13 feet or thereby. The enceinte is imperfect and its limits have entirely disappeared on the west, but as far as remaining, it measures 95 feet in length by 72 feet in breadth, with its longest axis east-north-east and west-south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxv. NE.

Visited 2nd August 1911.

137. *Fort, "Ernambrie Mote," Clarebrand*.—On the top of a well-defined rounded eminence which rises in an undulating landscape, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Nether Ernambrie, on the west side of the road from Balgerran to Clarebrand, is a small circular fort which has been much reduced by ploughing. The hill lies with a trend from north-north-west to south-south-east. On the summit is a flat circular area measuring some 72 feet in diameter, with no remains of a mound or rampart around its edge, but scarped for some 18 feet all round with a declivity of 5 feet. Towards the north-north-west the outer defences are not entirely obliterated, and

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

in this direction the scarp merges into a level space some 11 feet in width, at the outer side of which a slight swelling of the surface for a breadth of about 38 feet indicates the previous existence of a rampart now spread by the plough. Towards the south-south-east, from the foot of the scarp the ground extends outwards for some 27 feet on the level before falling away in the slope of the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxxv. SE.

Visited 9th August 1911.

138. *Fort, Halferne Cottage*.—On the top of a low ridge some 170 yards to the south of Halferne Cottage and due east of Newlands farm, which is on the opposite side of the road, is a small circular defensive construction. A low circular mound, slightly depressed in the centre, occupies the top of the ridge, measuring 77 feet from north to south by 71 feet from east to west, with a slight suggestion of a rampart around its edge and a scarp all round with a fall of 4 feet or 5 feet, the scarp on the flanks blending into the natural slope. Across the ridge at either end there appears to have been an outer mound. At the south-east it is barely discernible, but towards the north-west it may be recognised some 12 feet outwards from the base of the scarp. The whole construction has been greatly reduced by ploughing and has been an earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxxv. SE. ("Halferne Moat").

Visited 9th August 1911.

139. *Fort, Dunjarg*.—In a thick fir plantation about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Dunjarg farm-house is a small circular defensive construction, with an interior diameter of from 112 feet to 117 feet, as far as it is possible to ascertain. It is formed by a low mound of earth and stone, rising, where remaining, about 1 foot above the interior, some 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches above the ground level on the outside and 7 feet in thickness.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxxvi. SW. ("Moat").

Visited 9th August 1911.

140. *Fort, "Trowdale Mote"*.—Sited in low-lying swampy ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Trowdale farm is a small defensive site. A circular mound, scarce rising above the general level, and measuring some 56 feet in diameter, is surrounded by two concentric ditches separated by a low mound. The inner ditch measures some 28 feet in width, the intervening mound 18 feet, and the outer ditch about 13 feet. Both ditches appear to have held water, and probably do so still in wet weather. From the east, a bank about 10 feet wide crosses the inner ditch as if forming an approach to the central mound. A broad gap in the mound that separates the ditches towards the south-east is probably secondary for drainage purposes, and other smaller breaks in the periphery may be similarly so, or, as has been suggested, they may have been utilised for bringing water into the ditches. Around the central mound there protrude the heads of large stones, suggesting that there has been some building in the construction. On the north and east the lines have been somewhat confused by the cutting of drains.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxxv. NE.

Visited 2nd August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

141. *Fort, "Crofts Mote."*—Around the flat top of a low hill which rises from amidst cultivated fields, with a general elevation of some 40 to 50 feet, about 1 mile south-east of Crossmichael village, and adjacent to the farm of Crofts, are the defences of a fort (fig. 64), bearing the name of Crofts Mote. In form the enceinte is an irregular oval lying with its longest axis north and south, somewhat flattened on the east, with a deeper curve on the west side, and measuring interiorly 297 feet from north to south by 185 feet from east to west. The ground has steeper gradients on the sides of the fort and rises by an easier slope towards either end. Around the summit is a steep artificial scarp with a general height of about 10 feet rising from a terrace, the breadth of which has been regulated by the natural slope, and varying from about 12 feet in width on the north-west to 26 feet on the south. On the flanks the terrace falls away in a steep scarp, but at the ends a low rampart or parapet surmounts both the upper and lower scarps, while at the north end in a parallel curve across the front some 17 feet beyond the second rampart is a third. The entrance has been from the south end directly through the defences at a level of some 6 feet below the crest of the ramparts at either side and some 10 feet in width. On the south-east the terrace is slightly hollowed as it approaches towards the entrance, and where it terminates at that point there is a circular depression some 10 feet in diameter. The ramparts appear to be of earth and stone, and here and there on the scarps large stones are visible, suggesting that they have been faced. Around the interior, at an average distance from the edge of about 20 feet on the west and 17 feet on the east, there is an irregular stony face about 1 foot in height, which possibly marks the inner edge of a wall or stony rampart long since torn out.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxv. SE.

Visited 8th August 1911.

142. *Fort (supposed), "The Round," Mote Hill, Clarebrand.*—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north of Clarebrand School the O.S. map indicates a "Moat." The site is a gently rising hill within a wood, thickly planted over the summit and in consequence impossible to survey. The ground has at one time been under cultivation, and on the south side the old ridges and furrows are quite distinct. Of fortification there is little trace. From north round towards the south-west there are two distinct terraces separated by a slight glacis 14 feet broad with a fall of about 5 feet. The upper terrace measured where most distinct 24 feet broad, and the lower one at the same place 19 feet broad. There are no signs of trenches or ramparts associated with them.

143. *Fort (supposed), Gerranton.*—By the roadside in a cultivated field, and about 100 yards south-west of Gerranton farm, is a circular flat-topped mound with a height of from 5 to 6 feet above the general field level on the north, less on the west, and merging into the natural fall of the ground on the south. On the east there is a ledge which may have been a terrace. The whole has been greatly reduced by ploughing, and its details are quite indefinite. The soil over the top of the mound is in no way different from that over the rest of the field, suggesting that the mound is probably a natural one which has been adapted.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvi. SW.

Visited 9th August 1911.

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

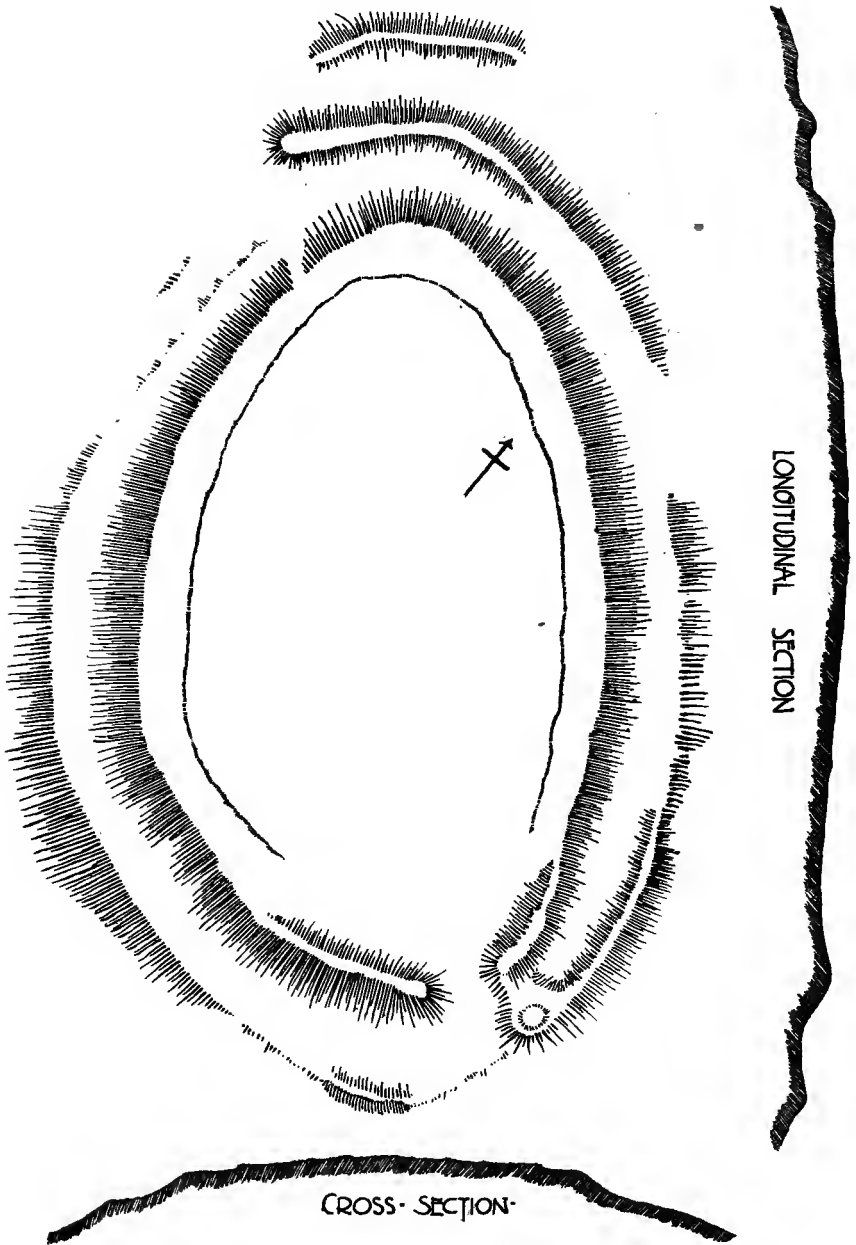


FIG. 64.—Fort, "Crofts Mote" (No. 141).

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

144. *Cairn (supposed), Greenlaw.*—In the park in front of Greenlaw House, and a short distance back from the railway, is a grass-covered stony mound which, in its present condition, more resembles a cairn than a mote. It is elliptical in outline, with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west, and measures diametrically 70 feet by 55, with an elevation of about 5 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlii. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 25th September 1911.

145. *Crossmichael Church.*—On the south side of the modern church at Crossmichael is a circular tower with a pointed roof.

Bell.—The bell of Crossmichael Church, hanging in the steeple and accessible only with great difficulty, is dated 1611 and bears the legend IAN · BURGERHWS · ME · FECIT · 1611. It has a diameter of 13½ inches.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxv. SE.

146. *Burial Vault, Crossmichael Churchyard.*—There is within this churchyard an ancient burial vault of the Gordons of Airs, having on the front of it above the entrance a shield bearing arms: Three boars' heads erased, and the inscription William and Robert Gordons of Airs 1629.

147. *Martyr's Tomb, do.*—To the south of the east end of the church is an 18th-century slab inscribed:—

HERE LYES WILLIAM GRAHAM WHO MAKING HIS
ESCAPE FROM HIS MOTHER'S HOUSE WAS
PURSUED AND TAKEN AND INSTANTLY SHOT
DEAD BY A PARTY OF CLAVERHOUSE'S TROOP
FOR HIS ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMA:
TION COVENANTS NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE
1682.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxv. SE.

Visited 7th September 1911.

SITES.

147A. *Tower and Fortalice of Greenlaw, Castle Douglas.*—This fortalice is said to have stood amidst the marshy meadowland on the east bank of the Dee, distant about 1½ miles to the north-west of Castle-Douglas. Outworks of a defended site are all that now remain. On plan it consists of a rough oblong or ellipse with the main axis running from north-east to south-west, and measuring some 440 feet by 310 feet within the continuous ditch and rampart which encircle it, excepting to the south-east where the inner rampart is now almost obliterated. A level rampart or terrace some 40 feet in width bounds the whole length of the south-east side, the outer line being clearly defined by a scarp which curves towards a small pond at the south-west where it merges into the river bank. Indications of an entrance can still be seen, in the centre of the north-eastern line of defences, which, owing to the marshy nature of the surrounding ground, appears to have been approached by a raised

PARISH OF CROSSMICHAEL.

causeway from north-east. The Ordnance Survey map indicates the site of a castle at the south-west end of the enclosure, but no building now remains with the exception of a modern cottage and a few inequalities on the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the point indicated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xlii. NE.

Visited 10th August 1911.

148. "*Carlochan Cairn*," *Carlochan Hill*.—On the summit of a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Newlands farm are the remains of a cairn. It has been a very large construction, but has been quarried to such an extent that the outline is quite indefinite. It appears to have been examined about 130 years ago, when a cist was discovered in it, and a bronze dagger-blade $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length (but originally about an inch longer) and 2 inches wide at the butt end. The blade is in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, having been presented to the Museum in 1782.

See *Antiquaries*, xii. p. 454.

149. *Cairn, Meikle Ernambrie*.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Meikle Ernambrie farm is a large circular cairn reduced to an elevation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. The outline is indefinite, but it appears to have measured about 96 feet in diameter. There is no sign of a cist or chamber; whichever it contained having probably been long ago removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xxxv. SE.

Visited 9th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

150. *Abbey (supposed site) east of the river Dee, Glenlochar.*

O.S.M. KIRKCUd., xlii. NE.

151. *Fort, Dunmuir Hill, Castle Douglas.*

" " " "

152. *Cairn, east of the road at Newlands.*

" " xxxv. SE.

PARISH OF DALRY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

153. *St John's Church, Dalry*.—The village of Dalry, or St John's Town, is situated about 10 miles north of Parton, upon the east bank of the Water of Ken. Here on the high ground above the left bank of the river stands a fragment of the old parish church, consisting of a small Transeptal chapel, the greater part of its site being occupied by a modern structure erected in 1829–31. It measures some 21 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 8 inches over walls averaging about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. The south crow-stepped gable rises to a height of about 21 feet above the sloping surface of the ground, containing a central window 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches closed by an iron grill, over which is a carved shield within a stone border, bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); *Sinister*, a lion rampant (for Crichton). Above the shield are the initials I G and M ? C in raised letters. A date on the stone

PARISH OF DALRY.

is now too nearly effaced to be legible, but it is said to be 1546. In that case the arms and initials are probably those of James Gordon of Lochinvar (King's Chamberlain for a portion of Galloway), who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and his wife Margaret Crichton, only daughter of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, whom

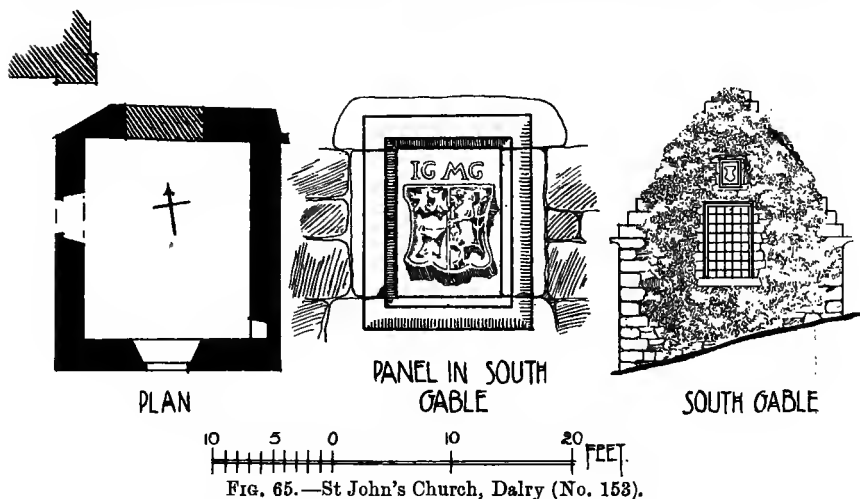


FIG. 65.—St John's Church, Dalry (No. 153).

he married in 1520.¹ The north entrance from the church, now built up, consists of an opening 6 feet 5 inches in width with a roughly formed round arch-head. There is a doorway in the west wall and a small ambry at the south-east angle. At the north-east angle is the fragmentary west jamb of a window, with an outer splay and a groove cut for glass, showing that the main south wall of the old parish church continued eastwards, forming a part of the original chancel.

See ¹ *Scots Peerage*, v. pp. 107–8.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xviii. S.W.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

154. *Font (doubtful), do.*—Lying beside the path to the church is a large rudely fashioned oval block of whinstone measuring some 2 feet 7 inches in length by 1 foot 11 inches in breadth and 13 inches in depth, with a hollow on the top, roughly circular, measuring in diameter 16 inches by 15 inches and 5 inches in depth and somewhat conical in section. This is said to be a font, but the designation is open to doubt.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xviii. SW.

Visited 4th August 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

155. *Earlston Castle.*—This small mansion-house is situated upon low-lying ground about 2 miles north-north-west of Dalry. Like Barscobe (No. 35), in the same neighbourhood, it has been a good example of a 17th-century dwelling-house. It has been subsequently added to and converted into a house with a courtyard. On plan the building is of the usual L type, with the doorway in the re-entering

PARISH OF DALRY.

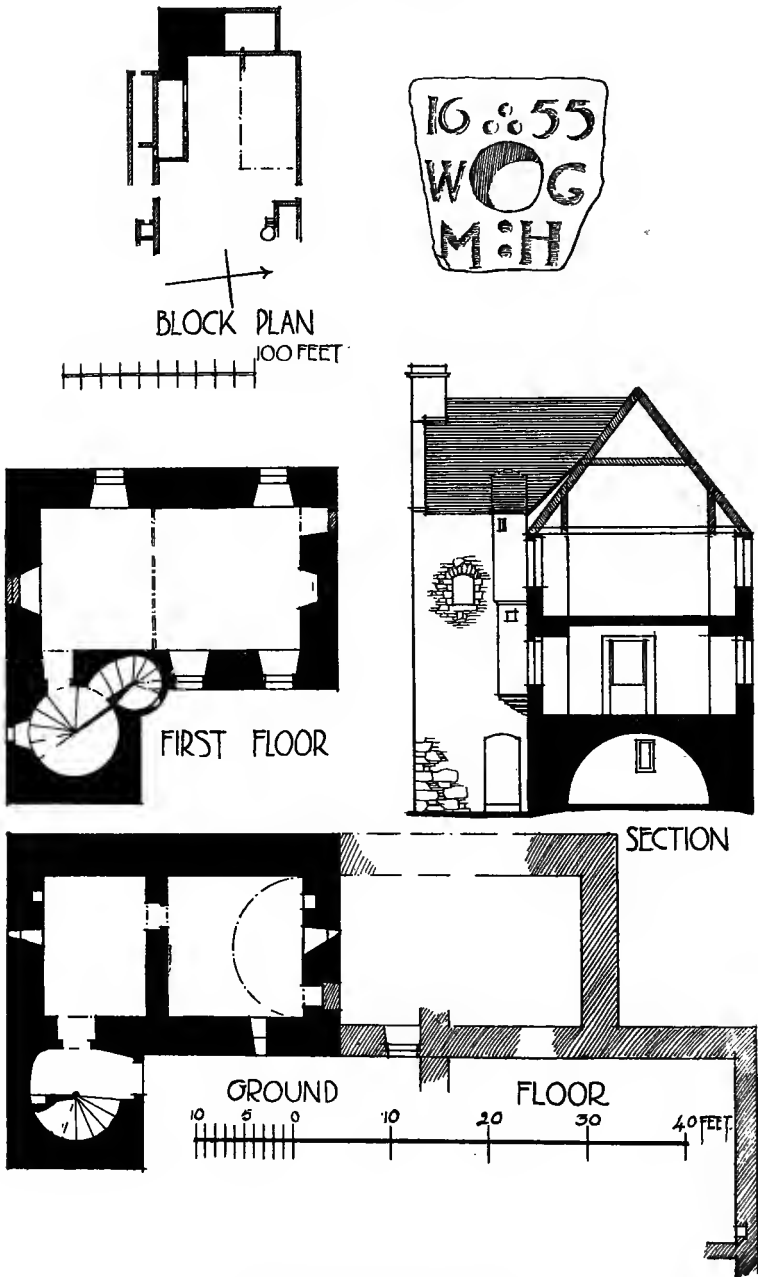


FIG. 66.—Earlston Castle (No. 155).

angle leading directly to a wheel-stair in the south wing and communicating with the basement by a doorway opposite to the stair foot. The basement has consisted of two vaulted apartments, each lighted

PARISH OF DALRY.

by a narrow window in the east and west walls and with two small ambries adjoining the windows. The westmost chamber measures some 23 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 9 inches within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness, while the one to the east is fully 24 feet square. A doorway in the division wall has given access to the latter apartment. The wheel-stair communicates directly with the first floor, whence another and a smaller wheel-stair corbelled out over the re-entering angle has led to the second floor and attics, thereby gaining space for two small rooms above the main staircase. The first-floor apartment has evidently been used as the principal living-room. It has been well lighted by windows on three sides, and has a fireplace in the east wall. The excellence of the interior woodwork must have been originally very striking, as the decayed remnants of panelled walls and doors, and of a pilastered fireplace, even now, indicate the refined design and workmanship of the Renaissance style. The arrangements and furnishings of the upper floors appear to have been similar, but unfortunately these are now in a dangerous state, rendering a minute inspection impossible. Abutting against the east wall is a later addition, which probably contained a kitchen and offices, the walls of which are now ruinous and for the most part do not exceed 8 feet in height. Communication with this building has been effected by slapping a doorway (now built up) in the east wall of the main building. There seem to have been buildings within the courtyard walls on the east and west sides, but only indefinite indications of these remain on the east side, while those on the west have been recently rebuilt and converted into coach-houses. A well still exists at the south-east angle of the courtyard, partly fed by a small stream which flows from the high ground on the east. The details of the window jambs, with back-fillets and beaded angles, indicate that the main building probably dates from the beginning of the 17th century. The exterior has recently been repaired and is in good order, but owing to the building being shut up and disused, the interior is in a ruinous state.

There seems to be some doubt as to the early ownership of the lands of Earlston, but the most probable statement is that they belonged to the Sinclairs, from whom they passed to the Gordons through marriage towards the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. The castle was possibly built by William Gordon, who married Mary Hope, daughter of Sir John Hope of Craigiehall, President of the Court of Session. A wedge-shaped stone pierced by a circular hole was formerly built into the south wall of the east addition. It is now placed in the south wall of the castle. Incised upon it are the initials of William Gordon and his wife: W · G · M · H · and the date 1655.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 521; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 412; *Ibid.*, iv. p. 76; *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. p. 347.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xviii. NW.

Visited 31st July 1911.

156. *Lochinvar Castle*.—Towards the north end of Lochinvar there is a small island measuring about 60 feet by 50 feet, which is said to have been the site of an ancient castle. A few vague indications of walling are all that now remain, forming a rough rectangle measuring some 48 feet by 35 feet over walls now very indefinite,

PARISH OF DALRY.

about 5 feet in thickness. At the north side of the rectangle the vestiges bear a rough resemblance to a circular tower measuring about 10 feet in diameter. There are no features of any kind to suggest the antiquity of the building represented by these ruins.

According to the *Statistical Account* remains of bridges were also observable towards the end of the 18th century. Lochinvar formed part of the lands held by the ancient Lords of Galloway and afterwards by John Baliol. For generations the Gordons have been in possession.

See *Stat. Acct.*, xiii. p. 56; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 406.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xiii. SE.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

157. *Mote, Dalry*.—Immediately to the north of the church, at the village of Dalry, there stands on the top of the east bank of the Water of Ken a large and important mote-hill. The ground dips slightly towards the north-west, so that the mound is highest in that direction, and there it rises to an elevation of 24 feet, while on the south its height is 15 feet; all round it is scarped at an angle of about 32°. The surface of the summit is somewhat irregular towards the south-east, where it rises to a slight mound, while the edge does not follow the contour of a true circular figure. From north to south it measures 112 feet and from east to west 102 feet. At its base it has been encircled by a ditch, broadest on the side away from the river where it measures some 23 feet in width, and diminishing as it curves towards the river bank where its width is reduced to 10 feet. Along the south it has been interfered with by the formation of a road, and on the east-south-east it appears to have been filled in for a distance of 45 feet, or has been left unexcavated.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 162 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xviii. SW.

Visited 4th August 1911.

158. *Mote, Lochrinnie*.—Some 40 yards distant from the termination of the ridge which descends to the north-east from the hill above Lochrinnie farm, and in the angle formed by the confluence of the Minnygryle and Blackmark Burns, stands an elongated natural hillock which has been adapted as a mote-hill with citadel and base court. It lies with its main axis east-north-east and west-south-west, and is formed into two unequal divisions by a trench which has been excavated down the flanks from both sides of a narrow gangway connecting the two areas. The portion towards the west-south-west is the larger and higher, and has formed the citadel. The sides have been steeply scarped, and rise to a vertical height varying from 22 to 24 feet. The summit, which is level, forms a parallelogram 110 feet in length by 46 to 48 feet in breadth. The gangway which connects this with the more easterly division is 18 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth across the track, and dips to meet the base court at a level 6 feet below that of the citadel. The extreme length of the lower division is 86 feet, its breadth at the dividing trench 46 feet, a breadth maintained for some 50 feet onwards, whence it rapidly narrows, running to a point towards the

PARISH OF DALRY.

east. Its average elevation above the ground level is 16 feet. The dividing trench on the south side, which from the position of the gangway is longer and less abrupt in its fall than that on the other side, is curved round towards the west-south-west end of the citadel, and the upcast has been thrown up to form a covering defence on its outer face for some 30 feet. Around the base of the higher portion of the hillock there is an indication of a ditch, but not sufficiently expressed to admit of its definition. The same indication may be observed along the whole length of the north side and across the tailing out of the hillock at the extreme east-north-east end. On the south side of the base court, however, it is not apparent.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvi. p. 164 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xiv. SE.

Visited 4th August 1911.

159. *Hill Fort, Stroanfreggan*.—On the north of the Monibuie

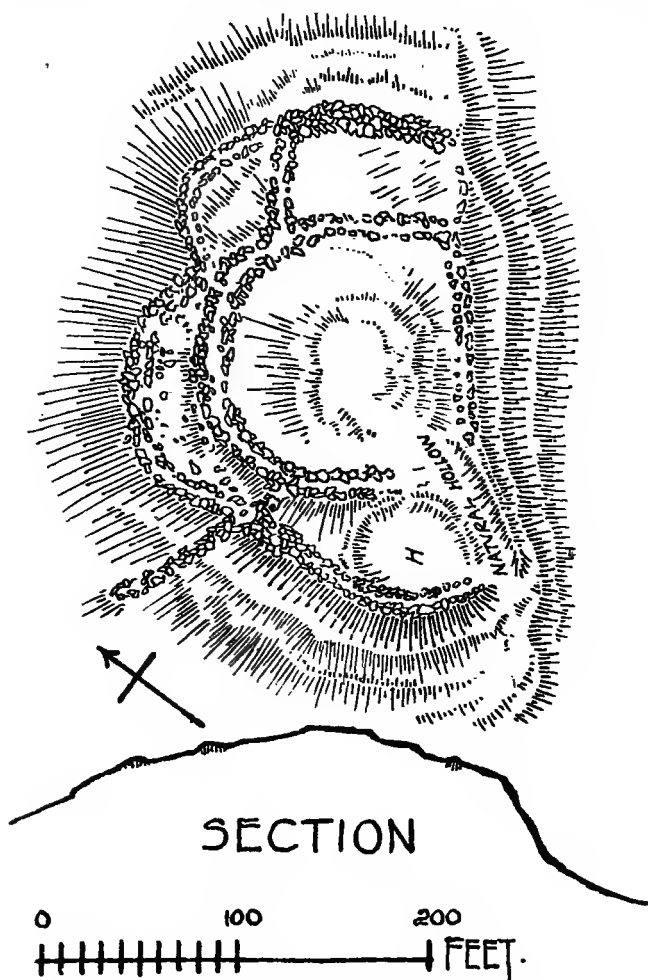


FIG. 67.—Hill Fort, Stroanfreggan (No. 159).

PARISH OF DALRY.

road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of the point where it is joined by the road from Holm of Dalquhairn, rises with a steep gradient a ridge of rock trending in direction from south-west to north-east. Occupying the most prominent point of this ridge, where it presents a craggy face above the small glen on the south-east, is a stone-built fort (fig. 67). The main enclosure, which occupies the actual summit, is roughly circular, subtended by a somewhat straight base along the face of the crag, and measures interiorly some 140 feet by 125 feet; but as the wall which surrounds it is in an extreme state of ruin, accurate delimitation is impossible. On the north-east some 30 feet out from the wall of this inner enclosure there runs an outer and approximately parallel wall with a return at the edge of the steep slope on the north. The area thus marked off is divided into two unequal divisions by a cross-wall some 70 feet distant from the face of the crag. From the north end of this enclosure, where its outer wall abuts on the summit, another outer wall, following the line of the edge of the ridge and subsequently crossing it, swings round towards the face of the crag on the south, but is separated from direct contact with it by a long natural hollow. Towards its southern extremity this outer wall swings outward somewhat, so as to enclose a natural depression marked H on the plan. The walls have been of considerable size, and the ruin of the inner wall on the north measures some 25 feet across.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., viii. SE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

160. "*Stroanfreggan Cairn*."—Situated at the edge of a bank on low-lying ground near the Stroanfreggan Burn, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of its junction with the Water of Ken, is a large circular cairn, which has measured 73 feet from north to south and 76 feet from east to west. It has been much used as a quarry, and during such operations as recently as 1910 a cist was exposed sunk beneath the natural surface in the interior. The outer edge of the cist is set at 25 feet in from the edge of the cairn on the east. It lies with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and measures interiorly 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the north side, 3 feet 3 inches on the south side, 2 feet in width, and 2 feet 3 inches in depth, formed of single slabs on the sides and ends. Within the cist there was found a finely wrought flint knife (fig. A of Introduction), now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth, the one end rounded and trimmed to a sharp edge on both sides. The covering slab has been replaced. The periphery of the cairn has been marked by large boulders 2 to 3 feet in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height, of which three only remain, while the beds from which others have been removed are distinct.

See *Antiquaries*, xlv. p. 428 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., viii. SE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

161. "*White Cairn*," *Corriedow*.—In the angle formed by the meeting of two dykes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-east of the road

PARISH OF DALRY.

bridge at Corriedow, on the road from Dalry to Moniaive, and about 200 yards back from the road, stands a large and conspicuous cairn, measuring 12 feet in elevation to the base of the modern beacon which surmounts it. In the past it has been to a considerable extent despoiled for stones, but the bulk of it still remains. In diameter when complete it has measured 92 feet from north to south and 104 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xix. NW.

Visited 4th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

162. *Holed Stone, Lochrinnie*.—On the crest of a hill which lies along the left bank of the Blackmark Burn, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-west of the junction of that stream with the Minnygryle Burn, stands a holed stone, the upper part of which across the perforation has been broken off. It is a grey whinstone slab measuring some 3 feet in height above ground, 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and varying from 4 to 9 inches in thickness. The hole measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and for the greater part of its depth has probably been a natural cup mark. The stone was wantonly broken some sixty years ago, but the upper fragment, which was preserved for many years at Lochrinnie Cottage, was afterwards handed over to the Rev. Mr Corrie, U.F. Minister at Glencairn. The high ground adjacent is known by the name of "Chapel Rig," and the stone is reputed to have been used in connection with the old Scottish ceremony of "handfasting."

The existence of a stone circle at the spot as suggested in the article quoted below is very doubtful. The stones supposed to form it are very irregular in size and in character: some are rather small boulders easily moved with the foot, and others are large irregular pieces of detached rock. The general appearance negatives the suggestion that it is a stone circle.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 314 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xiv. SW.

Visited 4th August 1911.

SITES.

163. *Cairn, Culmark Hill*.—On the high ground about 1 mile south-east of the High Bridge of Ken is the site of a small cairn which has had a diameter of about 36 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xiii. NE.

Visited 1st August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

164. *Chapel, Chapel Rig, Loch Rinnie Hill.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xiv. SW.

165. *Do. about 660 yards north-west of Bogue.*

" " xviii. NE.

166. *Cairn, at the south-west end of Stroanfreggan Craig, near the parish boundary.*

" " viii. SE.

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

167. *The old Church of Girthon.*—The old parish church of Girthon, now in ruins, stands upon the summit of a knoll rising directly to the east of the road to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, from which it is distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road in a southerly direction. On plan it is a simple oblong 69 feet by 20 feet within walls averaging about 3 feet in thickness. Both in size and general design it bears a strong resemblance to the old church of the neighbouring parish of Anwoth, which probably also dates from the same period (*circa* 1627). In each of the east and west walls there is a doorway with a rounded outer arch-head, measuring some 3 feet 6 inches between the outer jambs, upon which is wrought a simple splay, while the in-goes are checked for doors to open inwards. The only opening in the north wall is a plain square-headed doorway which has given access to a gallery over the east end by means of an outside stair, of which hardly a vestige remains. In the south wall are four round-headed windows, and a central doorway of classical design. The upper part of the east wall has been lighted by two windows with semicircular arch-heads to the exterior and segmental arches to the interior. At the apex of the west gable is a square stone belfry, now very much ruined and from which the bell has been removed. The side walls exist to a height of about 12 feet 8 inches, and the height from the ground to the apex of the ruined east gable measures about 22 feet. The greater part of the building appears to have been reconstructed in the 17th century, but portions of the east gable and the eastern end of the south wall are pre-reformation work. The corbels at the foot of the skew table of the east gable are carved with shields; one of these seems to have a crozier behind it. The arms cannot be seen distinctly. There is a somewhat remarkable piscina in the south wall, about 3 feet 6 inches from the interior of the east wall, and 2 feet 10 inches from the approximate floor level to the surface of the piscina basin, which has a central drain. The jambs are moulded in the form of hollowed splays, each 3 inches on the face. The recess containing the piscina basin has rounded inner angles, measuring 12 inches in width and having a depth of about 11 inches from the interior surface of the wall. The jamb mouldings are continued round a slightly ogee-shaped arch-head, hewn out of a single stone. The total height of the piscina is 2 feet 8 inches. The two lower courses of the jambs are tapered towards the surface of the basin, in the centre of which the jamb mouldings die out at the line of the wall. The construction of this piscina seems to indicate a comparatively late date,—probably 16th century. The existing building is roofless and the walls are in a very bad state of repair owing to the dense growth of ivy which covers them.

168. *Martyr's Tomb.*—Close to the exterior of the east wall, on the north side of the doorway of the old church at Girthon, there is a monument of red sandstone measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11 inches and about 3 inches in thickness, incised upon the exposed surface of which is the legend :—

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

WITHIN THIS TOMB
 LYES THE CORPS OF
 ROBERT LENNOX SOME
 TIME IN IRELANDTOUN
 WHO WAS SHOT BY GREIR OF
 LAG IN THE PAROCH
 OF TOUNGLAND FOR
 HIS ADHERENCE TO
 SCOTLANDS REFORMATION.
 COVENANTS NATIONAL
 AND SOLEMN LEAGUE
 1685

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlvi. SW.

Visited 8th August 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

169. *Cally Castle*.—This castle stood upon the low-lying ground to the north-east of the modern mansion-house of Cally and near the west shore of Cally Loch. The building has probably been oblong on plan. The north gable, measuring 23 feet in width over walls 4 feet in thickness, is the only portion now remaining. It contains an arched fireplace 10 feet in width and 3 feet in depth, with a built chimney diminishing as it rises to a height of fully 25 feet from the present ground level. In its height the building appears to have contained a vaulted basement, two upper floors, and possibly an attic. At the north-west side of the castle indications can still be seen of a wide moat which no doubt formed part of the outer defences. The remaining fragment is thickly covered with ivy, and no features exist to indicate its probable date.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlvi. SW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

170. *Mote, Moat Park, Cally*.—In a park about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Cally House, and at the edge of a natural bank which trends obliquely towards a small stream, is a circular hillock, in form a truncated cone, surrounded by a ditch 15 feet in width having a slight mound above the counterscarp. Except for a small gap on the south-east whence a hollow leads up from the burn, the cincture is complete. From the bottom of the ditch the elevation of the mound varies from 12 feet on the north to 16 feet on the south, and the summit, nearly a true circle and slightly hollowed, measures some 80 feet in diameter. A large split boulder some 2 feet in diameter lies with its flat surface uppermost on the east side of the summit. For some distance on the west side the ditch has been cut through rock. The mound is planted with trees, and is in places being damaged by cattle.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlvi. SW.

Visited 16th August 1911.

171. *Fort (remains of), Castramont House*.—The remains of a fort here are now hardly distinguishable, and are confined to a bank curving from the west side of the house in almost a semi-oval to the

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

edge of the carriage-drive on the east. The house and garden have both been formed on the site, and the incidental paths, buildings, and plantings have all helped to obliterate the remains. The site was examined about twenty years ago by Mr F. R. Coles, who found the dimensions to be 180 feet from north to south, 90 feet from east to west, and the slope 60 feet, while the contour, so far as determinable, was distinctly semicircular, or at least oval. This fort has been claimed as Roman probably on account of its name,¹ but there is no warrant from its present appearance for such an attribution. The mound in the garden referred to as covering the ruins of the prætorium buildings is formed of stones and modern mortar, and is probably the ruins of a cottage which once stood upon the spot.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 175; ¹*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iii. p. 500.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xli. SW. ("Supposed site of Roman Camp").

Visited 22nd September 1911.

172. *Fort (remains of), Harper's Hill.*—On the summit of the low hill which overlooks the road leading from Barlay to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of the latter place, are the remains of a fort. The hill rises with an easy gradient except on the east, where along the summit it presents a rocky face for some 30 or 40 feet before taking a more gentle slope to the level of the road below. Controlled apparently by the natural contour of the summit, the enceinte seems to have been in plan a flattened ellipse or parallelogram with rounded angles, measuring over all 150 feet from north to south, by 110 feet from east to west. The remains are very fragmentary, the single rampart probably of earth being best preserved at the north-west angle, where it is distinct for about 100 feet, measuring some 24 feet in thickness at base and 5 feet 6 inches in elevation from the exterior. An outcrop of rock approaching the fort from the north has been cut through so as to form a trench some 7 feet wide in front of the rampart.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. NW.

Visited 7th August 1911.

173. *Fort, Camp Hill, Enrick.*—Crowning the summit of a swelling cultivated hill, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-east of Enrick farm, are the remains of a fort which has been greatly reduced by the action of the plough and in places almost effaced. The enceinte, which is pear-shaped in plan, has been defended at the south across the top of the hill by a double rampart with an intervening trench, and a second trench on the inner side, while along the flanks the outer mound has possibly been dispensed with. The interior measures 130 feet from north to south and 136 feet from east to west, and the defences, towards the south where they are least ploughed down, measure 94 feet across. This appears to have been a pure earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlvi. SE.

Visited 16th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

174. *Cairn, Darngarroch.*—On the moor beside the Derrygown burn and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile due west of Darngarroch, on the road from

PARISH OF GIRTHON.

Laurieston to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, is a circular cairn, almost entirely removed except for a small heap of stones some 15 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height to the north of the centre. The original diameter of the cairn has been about 70 feet. The interment has probably been disturbed long ago.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xli. NE.

Visited 7th August 1911.

175. *Cairn, Cairntosh Hill*.—On the summit of Cairntosh Hill, at an elevation of some 1050 feet over sea-level, and surmounted by a modern beacon, is a large circular cairn measuring 50 feet in diameter and some 8 feet in elevation. A little to the north of the centre an excavation has been made to a depth of about 4 feet, but no cist is exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xlviii. NE.

Visited 7th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

176. "*Palace Yard, Enrick*."—In a low-lying meadow and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Enrick farm is an oval mound or plateau of earth somewhat artificial in appearance, lying with its main axis east and west, and measuring some 352 feet in length by 194 feet in breadth. Around it the land is to some extent marshy and overgrown with rushes. It is engirt, except for a break towards the east, where there has probably been an approach, by a well-defined ditch some 50 feet in width across the top and 6 to 7 feet in depth. The level of the plateau rises gradually from the west end until it attains a height of some 7 feet above the surrounding level. At 70 feet or thereby from the east end there appear to be beneath the turf the foundations of a large oblong rectangular building, but too indefinite for measurement.

Palace Yard has for long been traditionally associated with the incursion of Edward I. into Scotland in 1300. Here it is supposed he sojourned for a time and held his court when in Galloway.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 178 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xlviii. SW.

Visited 16th August 1911.

SITES.

177. *Cairns, Upper Drumwall*.—These cairns on Cairntop have long been reduced to their mere foundations.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xlviii. NE. Visited 22nd September 1911.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

178. "*Mill of the Lake*" or "*Mill of Girthon*," $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Girthon.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xlviii. SW.

The Mill of Girthon figures in the *Wardrobe Accounts* of Edward I., where it is stated that that monarch, on his invasion of Scotland in 1300, fined the miller 13s. 4d. for some dereliction of duty.

PARISH OF KELLS.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

179. *Kenmure Castle*.—Kenmure Castle is conspicuously situated upon a knoll on the west bank of the Water of Ken, north of where it flows into the loch and distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of New Galloway. The site has been one of great natural strength, defended on the west by a large moat, the vestiges of which can still be traced. According to one of the views given by Grose in his *Antiquities of Scotland*, there was at that time (1790) an enclosing wall forming a courtyard to the north and east with a round-arched gateway in the north wall. The general view from the north given by the same authority shows the castle buildings covering the level summit of the knoll and approached by a steep road leading to the north-west angle of the courtyard, and further strengthened on the north slope by three ramparts within the wide ditch at the base. Subsequent reconstructions have deprived the castle of many details of interest. The construction in 1817 of the new road leading to the castle was responsible for much alteration of the ancient defences. In 1790 the walls are represented as roofless and in ruins. Mention is also made of two towers, one of which stands to this day at the north end of the main building; the other, situated at the north angle of the east wing, is said to have been blown up with gunpowder many years ago.

The existing building seems to have been originally of the type known as the E plan, with a wheel-stair in the re-entering angle turret, and another in the north tower, which, until a few years ago, stood detached on three sides from the main building. The north gable was formerly left unfinished with projecting "tusks" at the angles, showing clearly that the intention was to continue the main building northwards. This has eventually been done by the present proprietor. A similar addition was made to the south wing towards the end of last century, when the stables and offices contained in that part of the building were converted into a kitchen and living-rooms. The whole of the ground floor was vaulted, and the wheel-stairs communicated directly with the three upper floors. The accompanying plans of the castle do not show the recent additions and alterations. The exterior is covered throughout with "harling" or rough-cast, and the first and second floor openings on the west courtyard elevation have a cable-moulding carried round the window-heads and along the wall face as a string-course, while at the wall-head the cornice is enriched with a series of small dentil-like corbels, characteristic of 17th-century work. The short buttresses built against the same side are modern. A doorway, now converted into a window, in the south courtyard elevation, is similarly decorated: it is therefore probable that it was removed in modern times from the west elevation. Built into the wall above this window is a projecting stone divided into three decorated panels. The central panel contains a shield bearing the Gordon arms—three boars' heads erased—within a delicate moulding, circular in form and with quatrefoil cusping of a somewhat unusual type. The side panels have similar mouldings terminating in narrow trefoil arch-heads, and each containing a draped figure carved in relief.

While a portion of the present building may possibly be 16th-

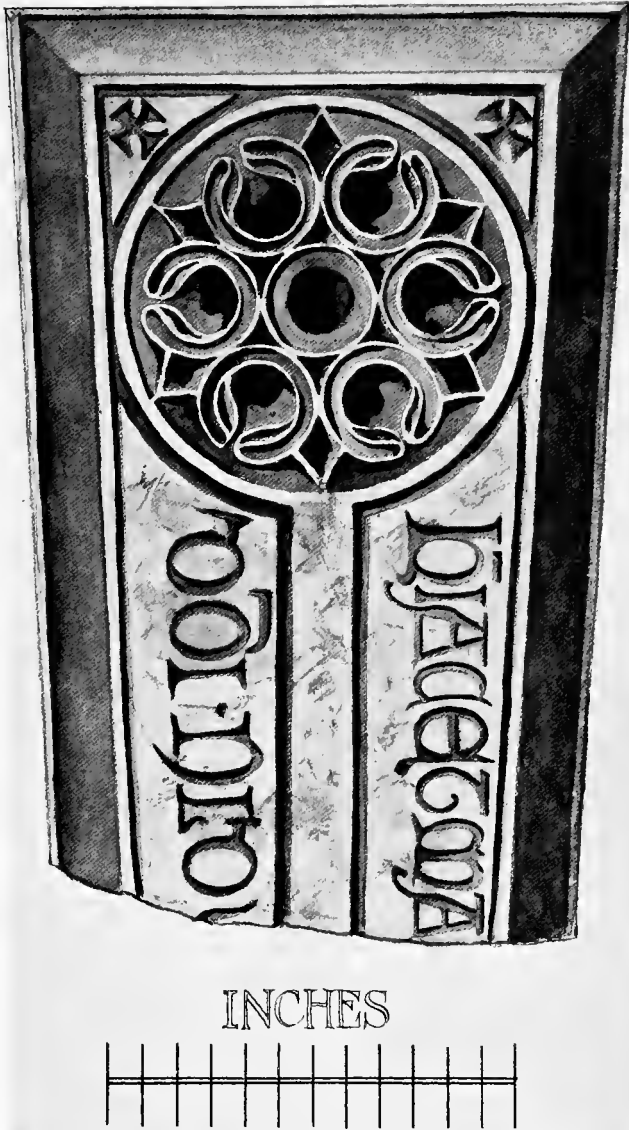


FIG. 68.—Sculptured Slab, Kenmure Castle (No. 180).

PARISH OF KELLS.

century work, the greater part of it undoubtedly dates from a period not earlier than the 17th century.

The site of Kenmure Castle has been occupied as a stronghold from very early times, and was one of the reputed seats of the ancient Lords of Galloway. The property was for centuries possessed by the Gordons of Lochinvar, one of whom—Sir John—was raised to the peerage by Charles I., with the title of Viscount Kenmure. The castle standing in 1568 is said to have been burned down after the rout of Queen Mary's army at Langside in that year, and an edifice of subsequent erection suffered in like manner at the hands of Cromwell.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iv. p. 256 (plan and illus.); *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, i. pp. 388, 389, ii. pp. 63, 415; Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 189 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., xxvi. NE.

Visited 16th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

180. *Cross-slab, Kenmure Castle.*—Lying beside the doorway of Kenmure Castle at the re-entering angle is a detached stone decorated with an incised cross on one face (fig. 68). The shaft is broken, but a portion of it and a circular cross-head are preserved, both finely sculptured with interlaced work.

181. *Font, Kenmure Castle.*—The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in the year 1887, recorded a font in the garden of Kenmure Castle. Its existence was not known at the date of the visit of the Commission, but the following details are taken from the *Proceedings* of the Society:—

Its external diameter is 2 feet 4 inches, the height of the bowl is 1 foot 6 inches, diameter inside 1 foot 9 inches, and the depth inside 1 foot 1 inch. The bowl is octagonal in shape, and quite plain except for a deep hollow moulding running round it below the brim. Its history is unknown.

See *Antiquaries*, xxi. p. 396 (illus.).

Gravestones, Kells Churchyard.—In the graveyard around the church at Kells are a number of quaint and rather interesting sculptured stones, mostly of 18th-century date.

182. Recently re-cut is a stone erected by Captain the Hon. John Gordon to the memory of John Murray, who died at Kenmore, January 3rd, 1777. Sculptured on the front is a dog, probably a pointer, a gun, and fishing-rod, a powder flask, and a bird, evidently a grouse, while inscribed beneath are the following lines:—

“ Ah, John, what changes since I saw thee last;
 Thy fishing and thy shooting days are past.
 Bagpipes and hautboys thou canst sound no more;
 Thy nods, grimaces, winks, and pranks are o'er.
 Thy harmless, queerish, incoherent talk,
 Thy wild vivacity, and trudging walk
 Will soon be quite forgot. Thy joys on earth—
 A snuff, a glass, riddles, and noisy mirth—
 Are vanished all. Yet blest, I hope, thou art,
 For, in thy station, weel thou play'dst thy part.”

PARISH OF KELLS.

It is said that a prize of one guinea was offered for the most suitable epitaph, and the foregoing, which won it, was produced by the Rev. Mr Gillespie, minister of the parish.

See *Antiquaries*, xxxvi. p. 406 (illus.).

183. Southward of the west end of the church is a stone 2 feet 4 inches high by 2 feet broad, sculptured with a representation of Adam and Eve in the garden on either side of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, around which is coiled a serpent, while a bird sits on its topmost branch. It is inscribed on the back :—

1707.

HERE LY'S THE CORPS OF AGNES HERESE SPOUS
TO ROBERT CORSON ALSO MARY, AGNES AND MARION,
MARGRAT AT ONE BIRTH ROBT. ANDREW JAMES AT
ONE BIRTH JOHN ALEXR CORSONS CHILDREN TO
ROBT. CORSON BURGESS IN NEWFOUN OF GALLAWAY
AND AGNES MCBURNAY HIS SPOUSE.

On the top of the stone are the initials R.C. and A M'B. The record of the family is somewhat involved.

184. An 18th-century stone commemorates Adam Macpwhan, who, being sick of a fever, was taken out of his bed and carried to Newtown of Galloway, and the next day most cruelly and unjustly shot to death by the command of Lieutenant-General James Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenants, National and Solemn League, 1685.

185. There is a stone, situated like all the foregoing to the south of the church, bearing at the top a shield charged with three cross crosslets between three crescents, for Kennedy, and beneath, a judgment scene: two figures—one male in a wig holding the scales, the other a female in a gown reaching to her ankles. The scales are slightly depressed towards the latter. On either side of the coat-of-arms is a cartouche containing respectively the initials D and CE.

186. At the east end of a railed-in burial-place, to the south-east of the church, containing the tomb of John M'Courtie of Furmiston, is a stone (fig. 69) in excellent preservation, with a representation of Adam and Eve on either side of the Tree of Knowledge, around which is coiled the serpent. Above the tree is a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a hand holding a dagger; *Sinister*, a chevron between three boars' heads erased. Beneath the feet of Adam is a thigh bone and a skull, while Eve has an hour-glass and another thigh bone beneath her. The inscription in relief between lines runs :—

HERE LYS THE CORPS OF JOHN, GRISEL, ALEXANDER,
MARY, ANDREW, MARGRAT, JAMES, ELIZABET, WILLIAM
M'NAUGHTS, CHILDREN TO ROGER M'NAUGHT & ANN
GORDON HIS SPOUS 1706.

187. Another displaced stone standing near bears within a frame the inscription :—

DEATHS STEPS ARE SURE
AND YET NO NOIS MAKS
HIS HANDS UNSEN AND YET
MOST SURELY TAKS.



FIG. 69.—Adam and Eve Stone, Kells (No. 186).



FIG. 74.—Preston Cross (No. 211).

PARISH OF KELLS.

It has marked the grave of someone of the name of M'Guffog in the year 174-.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xviii. SE. Visited 4th September 1911.

188. "*Cairn Edward*," *Cairn Edward Hill*.—On the summit of Cairn Edward Hill, at an elevation over 1000 feet above sea-level, is a large cairn known as "Cairn Edward." It is very doubtful if it be sepulchral.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xxvi. SE.

SITES.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

189. *Graveyard*, about 160 yards
north-east of *Upper Achie*. O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xxvi. NW.

Note.—The "Deil's Dyke" is recorded under Minnigaff Parish (No. 368).

PARISH OF KELTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

190. *Kirkcormack Church*.—The ruined church of Kirkcormack is situated within a wood in an angle formed by a sharp bend of the river Dee about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Mayfield farm. The building, which is almost reduced to its foundations, measures interiorly some 41 feet by 19 feet.

Sepulchral Slab.—Lying within the ruin at the west end is a large flat slab 5 feet 6 inches in length and 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, broken in two at 2 feet 3 inches from the upper end. Carved in high relief in Gothic letters around the margin is the inscription HIC JACET HONORABILIS VIR PATRICIUS MACCLELLAN QUI OBIT ANO D. . D^o 34. At the head of the stone placed transversely is a shield bearing arms: Two chevrons with a star in base, while incised on the lower part of the stone there has been a sword with a broad blade or scabbard symmetrically pointed. At a late date an inscription in modern lettering partly translating the original inscription has been incised across the flat upper surface.

O.S.M., KIRKCUED., xlix. NE. Visited 21st August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

191. *Mote, Kirkcormack*.—This mote is situated at the bend of the river Dee and adjacent to the ruins of Kirkcormack Church (No. 190). It rises directly from the edge of the river to a height of about 20 feet, and has an elevation of some 14 feet above the bottom of a trench which surrounds it on the top of the river bank. The trench is some 20 feet in width, and has been considerably destroyed by field dykes on the south and south-east. The summit of the mound is a somewhat irregular oval measuring 67 feet in greatest length by 56 feet in width, but as its edge is considerably broken away towards the north-east it is evident that the original

PARISH OF KELTON.

contour was more symmetrical. A slight depression is observable on the summit.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlix. NE.

Visited 21st August 1911.

192. *Mote, Ingleston.*—Between the farm of Ingleston and the road from Castle Douglas to Auchencairn, and about 100 yards

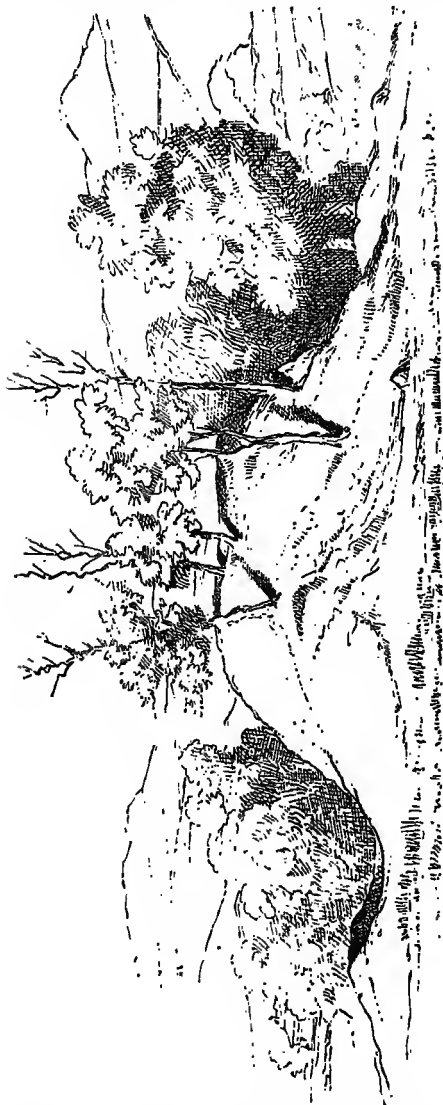


FIG. 70.—Mote, Ingleston (No. 192).

distant from the road, is a natural rocky hillock which has been adapted as a mote by scarping the sides and levelling up the summit. It is doubtful if it has been entrenched, as only for a very short distance towards the north-north-east is there any trace of an outer bank to contain an entrenchment, and that is probably natural. At the opposite end of the hillock a projecting tongue of rock has evidently been levelled down, but obviously not cut through for a trench, and similar levelling has been effected on the south. The hillock has a general height of about 18 feet, but with the fall of the ground towards the south-south-west, somewhat more in that direction. The summit is a fairly regular oval with its longest axis measuring 71 feet by 43 feet. Near the centre is a low oval mound with its longest axis identical with that of the summit, measuring some 20 feet in length by 10 feet 6 inches in greatest breadth, and rising little if at all above the general level, but formed by the excavation of a shallow trench around it a few inches in depth and

from 4 to 7 feet wide, the wider portion being on each side of the central disc at the south-south-west end and the narrowest at the opposite extremity. At the former end this hollow has been carried forward to the edge of the bank with a width of about 4 feet 6 inches,

PARISH OF KELTON.

and with the same width at the opposite end it is traceable towards the edge for a distance of 12 feet. The edge and sides of the hillock,

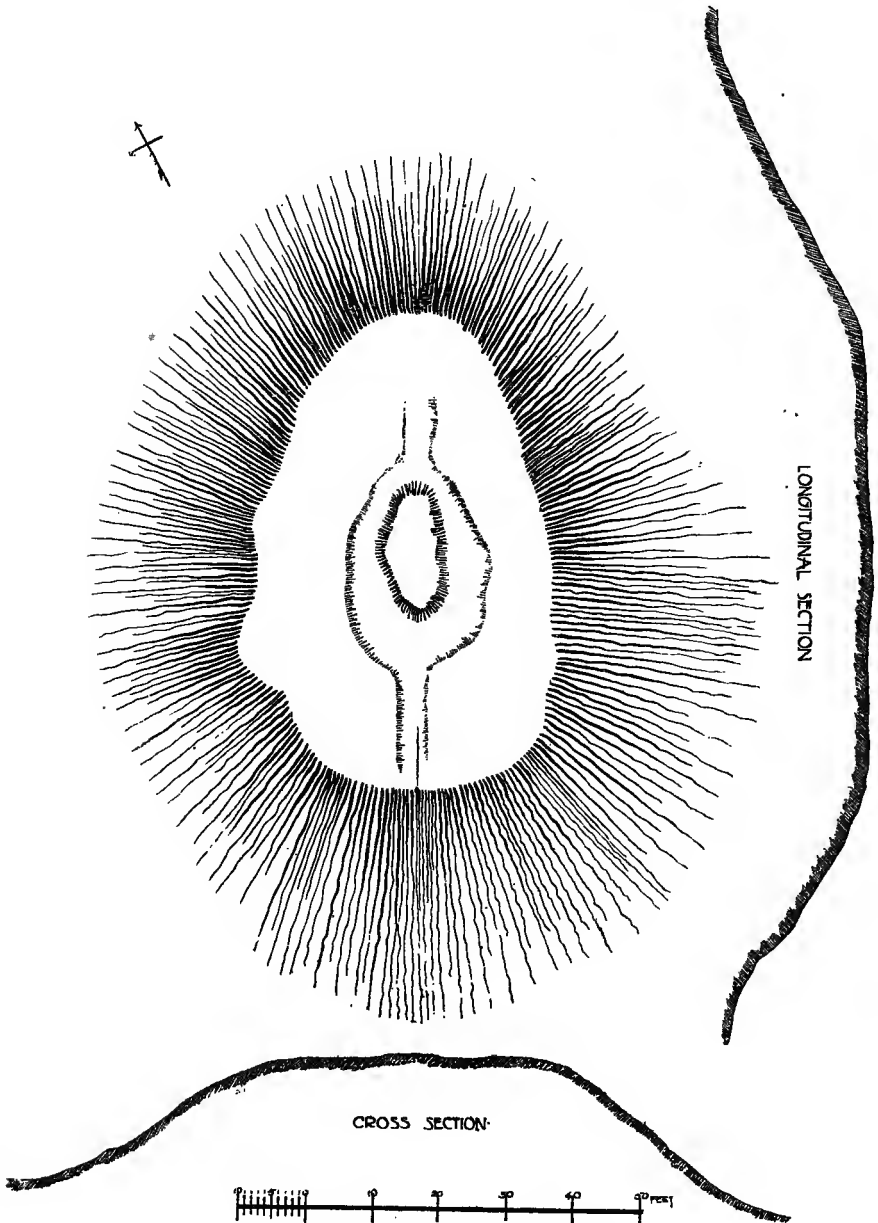


FIG. 71.—Mote, Ingleston (No. 192).

especially towards the east and south-east, have been much broken down by sheep and cattle. At the south-east there was exposed,

PARISH OF KELTON.

extending downwards from the upper surface for a depth of 2 feet 2 inches or thereby with an indefinite breadth, but not exceeding a few feet, a bed of discoloured soil containing much wood charcoal, and a few particles of calcined bone, with a good deal of burnt clay. From this there was recovered several iron nails square in section, an iron bolt with a rhomboidal nut on it, and a shard of pottery of a fine red ware covered externally with a brown lustrous glaze and decorated in appliqué with a small rosette, a wavy moulding and a number of small prunts. A cylindrical padlock of a type known throughout the Middle Ages was also found. These relics are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Antiquaries*, xlvi. p. 189.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., l. NW.

Visited 22nd September 1911.

193. *Fort, Dildawn.*—In a grass park on the south side of the avenue to Dildawn, and about 300 yards from the gate, are the remains of a small circular enclosure surrounded by a single trench much diminished by ploughing. The enclosure has measured some 61 feet in diameter, and the trench some 16 feet across. The situation is on low-lying ground, and the interior is not at all raised above the surrounding level.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlii. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 21st August 1911.

194. *Fort, Gillfoot of Netherthird.*—In a region of numerous small hillocks near the river Dee, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Netherthird, is one situated in the angle of a field which appears to have been utilised as a small defensive site. The hillock rises to a height of about 10 feet and has an almost circular summit, measuring some 53 feet from east to west by 61 feet from north to south. Around its edge, except towards the east, there are the remains of a low summit rampart. A spur, for the most part natural, projects to the southward, and at 50 feet outwards has been met by two rampart mounds from south-east and south-west. Both these mounds are probably in part natural and in part artificial, and are fragmentary. That on the south-west extends for a distance of about 120 feet; its contour is rounded and artificial looking, but it runs straight and does not follow the curve of the hillock.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlix. NW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

195. *Fortified Site, Netherthird.*—Within a wood which stretches along the slope of the hillside for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south by west of Netherthird, and near its south end, is situated a small fortified site. From a green grassy hollow lying parallel with the highway there rises a steep bank forming one side of a narrow flat-topped ridge, the other side being the scarp of a slighter hollow some 12 feet below the summit on the east. By cutting two segmental trenches across this ridge there has been enclosed an irregular circular area measuring 117 feet along the direction of the ridge by 99 feet across it. The trench on the north side is partially cut through rock and is 25 feet in width by 7 feet 6 inches or thereby in depth: that on the south, in which direction the ground slopes, is much shallower. The former has not been carried out to the face of the bank on the

PARISH OF KELTON.

east, but a solid area some 12 feet broad has been left unexcavated, forming a roadway to the interior. This entrance leads into a slight circular hollow within the enceinte, around the outer edges of which there are traces of a low mound. The whole area is overgrown with trees and undergrowth, and is consequently difficult to examine.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlix. NW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

196. *Fort, March Cleugh*.—Some 100 yards back from the steep bank of the river Dee on its east side, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the spot marked on the O.S. map as the site of Queen Mary's Bridge, is a small stone-built fort greatly dilapidated. Two outcropping and irregular ridges of porphyry, rising some 12 feet above the surrounding level, and bounding a grassy hollow some 60 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, have been utilised as the flanks of a fort, supplemented along their crests by a stony rampart or wall which is returned across the ends of the intervening hollow. The whole fort appears to have formed a somewhat trapezoidal figure, measuring 88 feet from north to south by 80 feet from east to west. An ancient wall or stony bank is traceable to the edge of this construction from the south, and, leaving it on the north-east, proceeds towards the bank of the river. Here it has been traced as a broadish rampart for a considerable distance, and is shown on a plan made by Mr F. R. Coles (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxv. p. 379). It is not obvious, however, that this has any original connection with the fort.

Contained within this bank to the south-west of the fort is an oblong natural mound overgrown with trees, marked as a mote on the O.S. map. Along its base on the east, at an elevation of about 3 feet, is a level terrace some 8 to 10 feet in breadth, gradually merging into the slope of the hillock on the north and evidently resting on stonework. At the highest part of the hillock at its south end there appears to be the foundation of a small oblong structure with rounded ends, of similar dimensions to the huts found on the shielings. Elsewhere on the mound are other remains, which appear to be those of buildings, but possibly not connected with any defensive scheme, or of that character.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlix. SW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

197. *Fort, Corra Hill, Meikle Loch Dougan*.—On the summit of a rocky hill which rises steeply above the road leading from Gelston to Kirkcudbright, just south of the cultivated land, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Airieland, are the remains of a stone fort. The hill rises to a height of 100 feet above the roadway and 475 feet over sea-level, rough and rocky towards the east and south, but with an easier line of ascent from the west. The summit, which has its longest axis north and south, culminates at each end in a round, flat-topped mass of rock, and has a well-defined edge curving outwards on the east side, while on the opposite flank the ground dips to a hollow. Passing along the eastern crest and enclosing these rocks are the remains of a stony rampart, which, after encircling the larger rock on the south, returns with an inward curve on the west so as to form a somewhat kidney-shaped enceinte. The greatest length over all is about 185 feet, and the breadth across the centre about

PARISH OF KELTON.

70 feet. The rampart is much dilapidated and shows no indication of building.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlix. NE.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

198. *Fort, Ingleston*.—Situated on rising ground, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Ingleston, are the very indefinite remains of a fort. The site is a natural flat-topped knoll, at an elevation of 450 feet over sea-level, commanding a fine prospect to the north and north-west, but overlooked by the hill country to the south and south-east. The fort for the most part lies within a wood, but covered as to its defences with such a jungle of trees and bracken that it is almost impossible to determine its exact periphery. Outside the wood the land has been under cultivation and the details are still more indefinite. It appears to have been an oval entrenched earthwork with a single trench, now almost obliterated, having in places a scarp about 6 feet in height. The approximate dimensions of the interior (given here merely to afford an idea of the extent) seem to be 202 feet from north to south by 116 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., l. NW.

Visited 31st August 1911.

199. *Fort, Dungle Hill*.—Dungle Fort occupies the top of a prominent grassy hill rising to a height of 675 feet above sea-level, an outlier to the north of the Bengairn group. Strategically it commands a pass that leads between Scree Hill and Potterland Hill, from the head of Auchencairn Bay to the fertile country around Castle Douglas. The hill, which is steeply sloped all round, consists of a rocky summit with a fairly straight craggy face towards the east, and to the west, at a general elevation some 10 to 15 feet lower, a plateau sloping away by an easy gradient in that direction. The summit and plateau have been defended by a triple line of defences in irregular horse-shoe form, the terminations resting on the craggy face of the summit towards the east. These defences, though traceable almost throughout their entire course, are faint and difficult to follow. On the north, some 30 feet below the highest point, is a terrace, while at the level of the end of the hollow which lies along the base of the craggy face, some 20 feet lower in elevation, there starts a second, and 20 feet or thereby still lower on the flank a third terrace. These terraces, varying in breadth and irregular in line, are carried along the north slope below the level of the plateau, converging as they pass towards the west. Here the two outer lines take the form of stony ramparts, while the inner one, still a terrace, passes below the base of a rocky outcrop and along the edge of a natural scarp. At this point a space of 24 feet separates the outer and intermediate defences, while 50 feet within the latter rises the rock behind the inner terrace. Towards the south-west the lines are less distinct. The higher one, some 30 feet above the wire fence which runs along this side of the hill, seemingly follows the upper edge of two slight circular depressions between two rocky ridges that run divergently from the direction of the summit; the second for a short distance is in the line of the fence, and thereafter runs parallel to it some 8 or 10 feet distant and below it; while the third continues parallel some 20 feet further out. After crossing the stone dyke which runs up the hill from the termination of the wire fence, the outer lines

PARISH OF KELTON.

gradually converge as they approach the east and rocky face of the hill, while the upper line of terrace formation appears to open on to the hollow as it slopes down to the south. Within the defences the measurements are approximately 500 feet from north to south by 360 feet from east to west. Below the summit, and between it and the commencement of the first terrace on the north, is a circular depression some 46 feet in diameter, which has a somewhat artificial appearance. There are no definite remains of constructions on the plateau or summit, though the various ridges of rock which run down from the latter have in places the appearance of ramparts, and a mound across the lower end of the plateau might prove on excavation to be less natural than it seems on the surface. The upper terrace passes along the flank at an elevation of at least 30 feet below the summit.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, l. NW.

Visited 31st August 1911.

200. "*The Ditch*," *Boreland of Gelston*.—In a hollow to the west of Boreland farm-house, and about 100 yards distant from it, is an oblong entrenched enclosure lying north and south, very much reduced by ploughing, the scarp on the west being hardly traceable. The ditch, said to have been filled in and now about 3 feet 6 inches in depth, appears to have been from 30 to 40 feet in width, but its original delimitation is very uncertain. The east and south sides of the mound, which are best defined, measure respectively 146 feet by 104 feet. The enclosure lies in a hollow with higher ground immediately overlooking it on the east and west, and commands no prospect whatever. To the north, at the same level and adjacent, was formerly another and smaller construction, now unmeasurable.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, l. NW.

Visited 19th September 1911.

CRANNOG.

201. *Crannog, etc., Carlingwark Loch*.—Towards the southern end of Carlingwark Loch at Castle Douglas is a small island of an artificial nature, marked on the O.S. map "Ash island: site of Lake Dwelling." To the south of this a larger island called "Fir island" is noted, and here, as well as at a point on the western shore at Buchan, the site of a smithy is indicated, while on the same shore, opposite Fir island where the loch projects somewhat, the "Gallows Slot" is noted. In 1765 some draining operations took place at Carlingwark, and an interesting account of the artificial constructions then found in the loch and of the relics recovered is given in the *Statistical Account*, from which the following details are taken:—

When the water was let out of the loch, at the mouth of the drain next to the loch there was found a dam, or building of stone, moss, and clay, which appears to have been designed for deepening the loch. Besides this stone dam there was one of oak-wood and earth, at the end of the town of Castle Douglas, now covered by the military road. About this place many horse-shoes were found sunk deep in the mud. Several very large stag-heads and a large brass pan were also got in the loch. Near the south-west corner of the loch a brass

PARISH OF KELTON.

dagger, 22 inches long, and plated with gold, was raised from the bottom in a bag of marl. Before it was drained there were two islets in the loch, the one near the north end and the other near the south end of it. There was always a tradition in the parish that there had been a town in the loch, which sunk, or was drowned; and that there were two churches or chapels—one on each of the large isles. . . . The vestige or foundation of an iron forge was discovered on the south isle. Around it, likewise, there had been a stone building or rampart; and from this isle to the opposite side, on the north-east, there was a road of stone secured by piles of oak-wood. In several places of the loch dug-out canoes were found, and on more than one of the little isles there were exposed large frames of black oak, neatly joined. There are two small isles that have been evidently formed by strong piles of wood driven into the moss and marl, on which were placed large frames of black oak. The tops of these were fully 6 feet under water before the loch was drained.

Between forty and fifty years ago there were dredged up from the loch a large bronze pot or caldron and a bronze sword. The caldron (fig. 72) was found near Fir island, and measured 26 inches in



FIG. 72.—Caldron from Carlingwark Loch (No. 201).

diameter across the mouth. It contained a large number of iron implements, most of which appear to be of Roman origin. The caldron and its contents are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. A bronze sword, evidently the so-called "dagger plated with gold" referred to in the *Statistical Account* found in the vicinity of the island many years ago, is also preserved in the National Museum.

See *Antiquaries*, vii. p. 7; *ibid.*, x. p. 286; *Stat. Acct.*, viii. p. 304; *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 154.

O.S.M, KIRKCUd., xlii. NE. and xlii. SE.

PARISH OF KELTON.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

202. *Stone Circle (remains of), Ernespie.*—In the park, some 300 yards south-south-west of Ernespie House, are two monoliths standing 6 feet 10 inches apart, the remains of a stone circle. Each stone measures about 4 feet 6 inches in height, the westmost 8 feet 4 inches in circumference at base, and the other 7 feet 9 inches. The eastmost stone is triangular in section, with its apex pointing directly towards the other, which is a four-sided block. The former positions of the other stones of the circle are not apparent.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xliii. NW. Visited 11th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

203. *St Ringan's* Well, Mayfield.*—This well is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-east of Kirkcormack Church (No. 190).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlix. NE.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 204. " <i>Auchlane,</i> " <i>Auchlane.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlii. SE. |
| 205. <i>Fort on summit of Doonend Hill,</i> | " " xliii. NW. |
| 206. " <i>White Cairn,</i> " $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of <i>Slagnaw.</i> | " " xlii. SE. |
| 207. <i>Gelston Kirk,</i> 100 yards west of road at <i>Kirkland of Gelston.</i> | " " l. NW. |
| 208. " <i>Kirkmirran,</i> " about 400 yards south-east of <i>Potterland Bridge</i> and 120 yards to the east of the road. | " " " " |

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

209. *Wreaths Tower.*—The ruins of this castle are situated about 1 mile by road to the south-east of Mainsriddle and on the south side of the road leading to West Preston. The building has apparently been oblong on plan, but the south-east angle containing a wheel-staircase 7 feet in diameter is all that now remains. Fragmentary portions of the south and east walls extend for a distance of 23 feet and 13 feet 2 inches respectively, each wall being about 5 feet in thickness. What remains of this building is in a very critical state, as some portions of the east wall overhang in a dangerous fashion

* The so-called cave at Billies, Kirkcormack, known locally as the "Covenanters' Cave," and situated in a glen on the edge of a small stream, described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xlv. p. 297, where it is called St Ringan's Cave, has, in all probability, been a gallery made by miners prospecting for copper. Galleries similar in form and situation are to be seen in various places in the south of Scotland.

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

at a height of about 20 feet from the ground. The basement does not appear to have been vaulted, but indications still exist of two upper floors. Judging by the thickness of the walls and the position of the staircase this castle probably dates from the 16th century.

The castle and the adjoining property is said to have belonged to the Regent Morton, on whose forfeiture and execution in 1581 for being accessory to the murder of Darnley it passed to Lord Maxwell.

Stat. Acct., xv. p. 132.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., li. NE.

Visited 14th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

210. *Cliff Fort*, "M'Culloch's Castle," *Arbigland*.—This small fort (fig. 73) is situated on the shore to the south of Borron Point, and

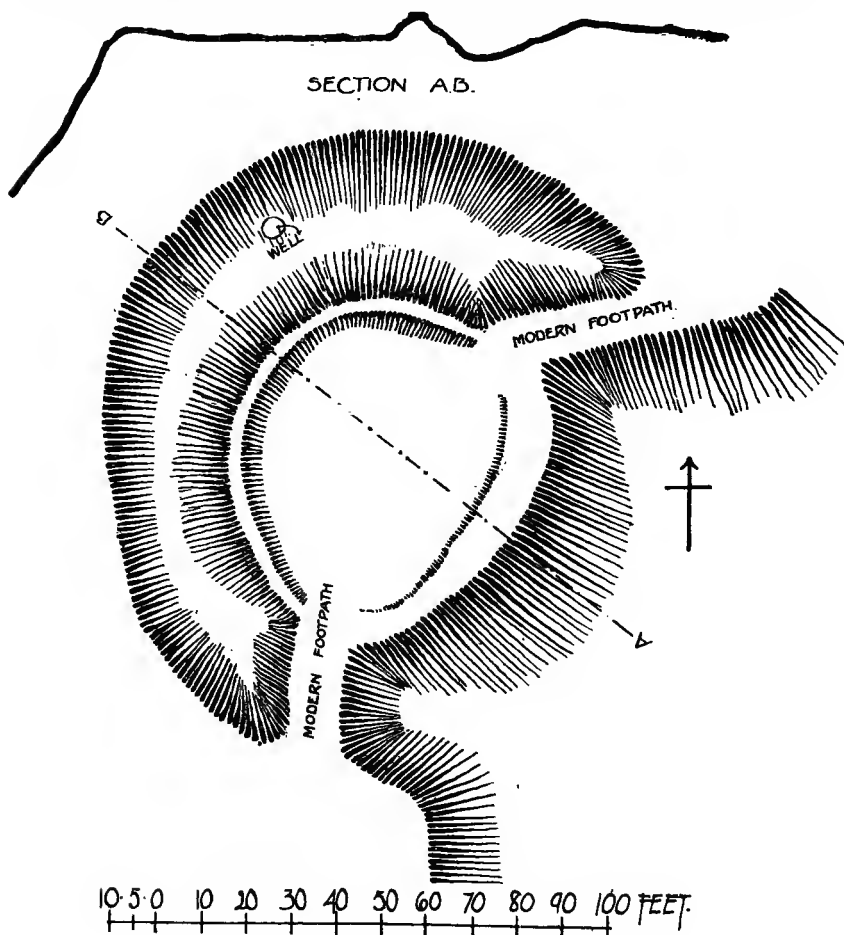


Fig. 73.—Cliff Fort, "M'Culloch's Castle" (No. 210).

PARISH OF KIRKBEAN.

about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Arbigland House. It has been formed on the edge of a steep heugh some 50 feet above the sea-level by the excavation of a deep semicircular trench some 34 to 36 feet in width across the top, and about 10 feet in depth, the upcast being thrown up as a rampart above the counterscarp. The interior measures along the edge of the heugh some 64 feet and across the centre radially 50 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlv. SW.

Visited 27th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

211. *Preston Cross*.—This cross (fig. 74) is situated on the east side of East Preston farm-house, distant about 2 miles by road to the south-south-west of Kirkbean. It appears to have been originally cut out of a single block of yellow freestone, and is secured in a granite socket surmounting a base of three roughly hewn granite steps. The cross is 6 feet 4 inches in height, measuring from the socket to the edge of the upper arm, and the width across the side arms is 2 feet 2 inches. On plan the shaft is oblong, measuring 12 inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches without a taper in the height, and each angle finishes with a splay which is returned round the arms of the cross. It is protected on all sides by a dry-stone dyke and is in a fair state of preservation, with the exception of a cross fracture in the shaft 9 inches below the side arms. According to an account in the *Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian, etc., Society*, quoted below, the cross was found lying below the surface of the ground about the middle of the last century, and re-erected on its present base by the proprietor of the lands, who also enclosed it with the wall.

Preston was anciently a considerable place and a Burgh of Regality; and this was evidently its market cross. It is referred to in the *Statistical Account* as being in use for the execution of legal processes towards the end of the 18th century.

See Small's *Crosses*, pl. 93; *Stat. Acct.*, xv. p. 127; *Caledonia*, v. p. 278; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1893-94, p. 34; Mackenzie's *History of Galloway*, i. p. 522.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lii. NW.

14th May 1911.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 212. <i>Cavens Castle, Torrarie.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lii. NW. |
| 213. <i>Preston Village, East Preston.</i> | " " " |
| (See also <i>Preston Cross, No. 211</i>). | " " " |
| 214. <i>Cairn, Hangman Hill, about 500 yards north-east of Torrarie.</i> | " " " |
| 215. <i>Do., about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Mainsriddle at the junction of the road to Wreaths.</i> | " li. NE. |

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

216. *The Church of Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright.*—The ancient church of Greyfriars, Kirkcudbright, is now represented by a modernised building used as a private school, situated upon the south bank of the river Dee and distant about 60 feet to the east of Maclellan's House (No. 218). The only portion with any claim to antiquity is at the south end, measuring 16 feet 6 inches by 14 feet within walls not more than 3 feet in thickness. At the south-west angle there is a small aisle 15 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, now used as an entrance vestibule. The interior surfaces of the walls are white-washed and the roof is in the form of a barrel-vault, while the round-arched opening in the north wall is without any features of interest. According to local tradition there is a vault or basement below the floor level, but no means of access to it is now visible.

Maclellan's Monument.—The only surviving feature of interest is the quaint monument (fig. 75) in the east wall erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie and his wife Grissel Maxwell, dated 1597. In general design and detail this monument is characteristic of its period, and is an interesting example of the admixture of late Gothic work with the classical forms of the early Renaissance. The central feature of the design is a recess 1 foot 3 inches in depth containing the recumbent figure of Sir Thomas Maclellan arrayed in armour, enclosed by a semicircular arch of Gothic section enriched with three orders of dog-tooth ornament of the late imitative type. The arch is flanked by double columns terminating in rudimentary Corinthian caps supporting a classical entablature. Above the columns are triangular-shaped pediments with circular finials, while the central portion consists of an oblong panel 4 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 8 inches with a curved bracket at each side. Immediately over this are two pointed finials flanking another central panel, upon which is carved a shield bearing arms: Two chevrons with a lymphad in base. Supporters: two men in armour, the dexter with baton and sword, the sinister with spear. Crest: on a helmet, front face, with mantling and wreath, an arm, erect, embowed, holding a sword in fess, and thereon a man's head; above this the motto THINK ON. The top of the monument consists of a winged cherub carved in relief standing upon a tympanum flanked by two curved brackets, similar in design to those below. Owing to the height of the monument the cherub figure bends forward following the line of the vault. Incised upon the lower panel in Roman letters is an inscription bearing the legend:

DOMINVS · SITVS · EST · T · MCLELLANVS · ET · VXOR
 D · GRISSELL · MAXWEL · MARMOR · VTRVMQVE · TEGIT
 HIS · GENITVS · R · D · KIRKCVDBRIVS · ECCE · SEPVLCHRVM
 POSVIT · HOC · CHARI · PATRIS · HONORE · SVI
 ILLE · OBIIT · ANN · DOM · 1597.*

On each spandril of the arch a head is carved in bold relief, probably intended for portraits of Sir Thomas Maclellan and his lady. At the back of the recess there are three carved panels. That in

* See footnote, p. 109.



FIG. 75.—Maclellan's Tomb, Kirkeudbright (No. 216).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

the centre bears the skull and cross-bones, sand-glass, and open book, with the motto MEMENTO MORI above; while each of the side-panels shows a hand pointing to the central emblem of death, the dexter one bearing on the margin the legend RESPICE FINEM and the sinister MORS MIHI VITA EST.*

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 337 (illus.); *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, ii. p. 155 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 8th May 1911.

217. *Dunrod Church*.—The ancient church and burial-ground of Dunrod are situated upon low-lying ground to the east of Drummore,

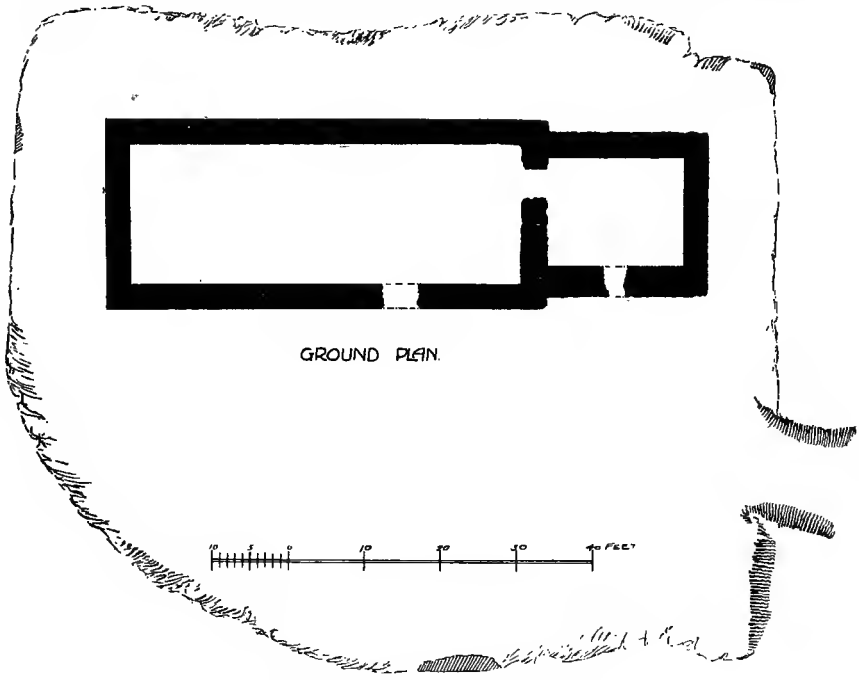


FIG. 76.—Dunrod Church (No. 217).

and distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road to the south-south-east of Kirkcudbright. On plan the ruin is of the simple Norman type, with a nave and chancel measuring 30 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 9 inches and 18 feet by 14 feet 4 inches respectively, within walls averaging about 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, now existing to a height of only 3 feet above the surface of the ground. No indication of a chancel arch remains, the division wall having been built up at a comparatively late date. In general form and dimensions this church is very similar to the Norman church of Cruggleton in Wigtownshire, probably dating from the 12th century. It appears at one time to

* Sir T. Mc'Lellan is interred and his wife Lady Grissel Maxwell; marble covers both. Born of them R.D. [*Dominus*=Lord]. Kirkcudbright, see, placed this tomb in honour of his dear father. He died A.D. 1597. Dexter panel—Regard the end. Sinister panel—Death to me is life.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

have stood within an enclosure, now almost level with the surface of the ground, measuring 76 feet 2 inches by 42 feet 2 inches; the present boundary wall enclosing the graveyard probably dates from last century. The interior of the ruined church is filled up with modern tombstones covered with vegetation, and is in a neglected state.

The church of Dunrod appears to have been dedicated to St Mary and St Brioc, and was attached to Holyrood from the middle of the 12th century, when Fergus, Lord of Galloway, made a grant of it and the adjoining lands to the Monastery.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW.

Visited 7th May 1911.

Font.—Lying at the east side of the entrance to the Stewartry Museum in Kirkcudbright is part of a Norman font, which is said to have come from Dunrod. The upper part of the bowl is square on plan, measuring 2 feet 1 inch on each side. The lower part is of multicubical design with a cabled necking at the base, the whole developing to a circle where it has rested upon a shaft, or pedestal. The total height is 1 foot 7 inches, the orifice of the bowl 1 foot 6 inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth. The drain formed at the bottom of the bowl is 3 inches in diameter. The existing portion of this font is in a fair state of preservation. It is illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 353.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

218. *Maclellan's House, or Kirkcudbright Castle, Kirkcudbright.*—This excellent example of 16th-century domestic architecture is situated within the ancient Burgh of Kirkcudbright at the junction of St Cuthbert Street and Castle Street. It stands upon the left bank of the river Dee, which at high tide formerly covered a large proportion of the ground to the east, which has been filled up within living memory. On plan the building may be said to belong to the L type, with certain modifications. At the south-east corner is a bold projecting tower, while at the re-entering angle occurs a double projection, almost a unique feature amongst the castellated or early domestic buildings of Scotland. The structure is four storeys in height, with an additional attic in the south-east tower and in part of the north wing. It has been entered by a doorway (now built up) in the west wall of the smaller projection at the re-entering angle, and has communicated directly with the straight flight of steps which leads to the first floor. From a square plat at the stair foot a doorway in the south wall has given access to a passage contained in the larger projection at the re-entering angle, which in its turn communicated directly with the three vaulted apartments in the north wing and with the kitchen passage. The two larger cellars measure about 17 feet 9 inches by 19 feet within walls averaging 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, while the space required for the kitchen passage reduces the width of the remaining cellar to 11 feet 8 inches. At a point about 11 feet to the north of the west gable there is said to be a well, which must now be concealed by rubbish or by the walls of a modern outhouse, not

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

shown on plan. It seems that but for the main staircase there was no means of communication from the basement to the first floor, with the possible exception of a wheel-stair in the south-east tower. Unfortunately the means of access to this staircase has been built up within modern times at the level of the kitchen passage which renders

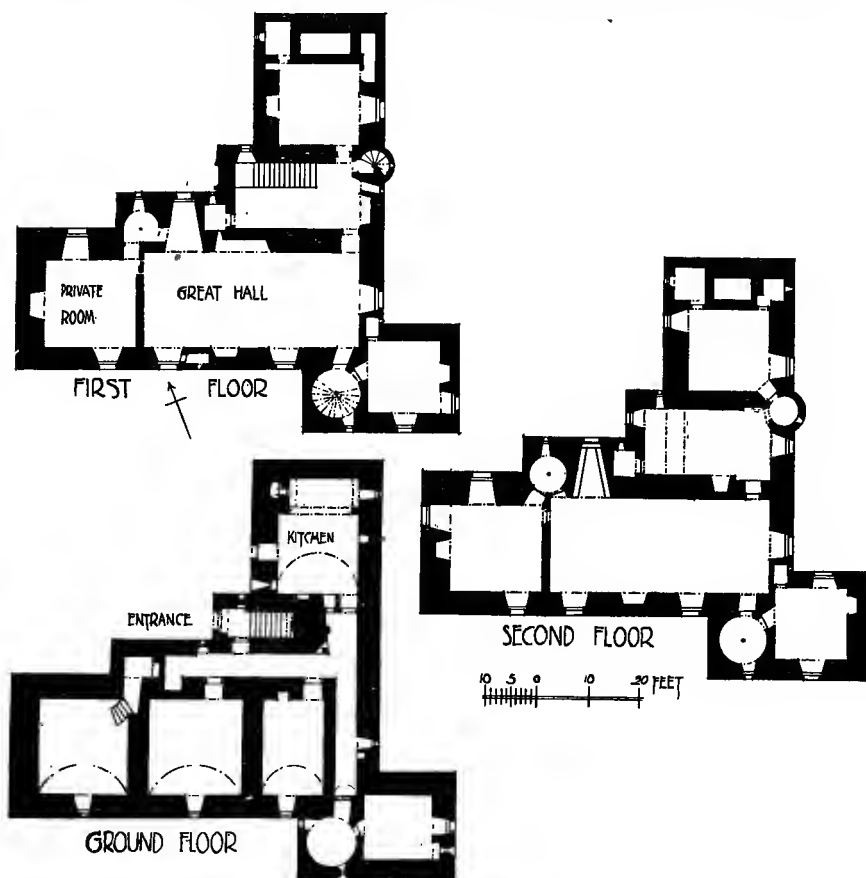


FIG. 77.—Maclellan's House (Kirkcudbright Castle) (No. 218).

this point somewhat uncertain. It is, however, probable that there would be a service stair from the kitchen and offices to the great hall on the first floor. The kitchen is in the north wing of the basement and is also vaulted. It has been entered from the outside by a doorway in the west wall, and measures about 16 feet square. At the north end is a deeply recessed fireplace 13 feet 9 inches wide and 6 feet 9 inches in depth, having a narrow window on the east side and a small cupboard in the western in-go. A sink has been formed in the east wall with a drain to the outside; while at the south-west angle is a small window, which, with the exception of the doorway, would seem to have been the only source of light to this apartment. In the south wall of the kitchen next to the passage doorway is a

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

service window. The construction at the corner of the passage is somewhat curious. The overhead masonry is supported at the angle by a square stone pillar within which is a small splayed opening as shown on plan. The purpose of this arrangement is by no means clear. The main staircase has led directly from the entrance to a wide landing at the first-floor level, to the south of which is the great hall 42 feet 6 inches long by 19 feet broad within the walls, well lighted by four windows. On account of the walls and passage below, the window in the north wall has very deeply recessed jambs, upwards of 11 feet in thickness. The remains of a most imposing fireplace still exist in the north wall. It has been about 10 feet 9 inches in width between the moulded jambs, supporting an immense lintel hewn out of a single stone and upwards of 13 feet in length. To the north of the fireplace in the thickness of the wall is a small chamber measuring 5 feet by 4 feet 3 inches, access to which has been from the staircase landing. It has a small window to the exterior and an opening, or spy-hole, cut through the back of the fireplace from which observation could be maintained on the occupants of the hall. A private room in the west wing, measuring some 17 feet 9 inches square, has been entered from the hall; it is lighted by two windows and has a fireplace in the west wall. Another room of similar size in the north wing has been entered directly from the staircase landing. It has a window and fireplace in opposite walls and a square *garde-robe* at the north-west angle, showing that it was probably used as a bedroom. There is a third room in the south-east tower, the entrance to which appears to have been from the adjoining wheel-staircase. It contains two windows, a fireplace, and a small *garde-robe* at the north-west angle. The arrangement of the second-floor plan is such that it could be divided into three distinct parts, each served by a separate staircase starting at the first-floor level. In this way a separate entrance was provided for each room. At the same time doors were formed in the division walls to take the place of passages, so that the rooms could be used as a suite if desired. The withdrawing-room has been situated over the great hall, served by a wheel-stair at each end. The east staircase, entering off the great hall, appears to have been for the use of friends and servants, while the stair at the north-west angle, entering from the deeply recessed window-jamb, has probably been designed for the exclusive use of the master of the house and his family.

Above the entrance doorway is a large recess divided into three panels, elaborately moulded and finished with a pediment. The large upper panel has suffered much from the weather, but has contained arms (possibly the royal arms) with supporters, and along each side an ornamental border formed of alternating stemmed and leaved thistles and four-petalled stemmed roses. The design is now very indistinct, but the motif is traceable on the dexter side. The lower panels also contain shields bearing arms carved in relief. The arms on the northmost panel are now much decayed, but are still discernible as two chevrons, with a helmet and mantling above the shield, while those on the adjacent shield may be blazoned:



FIG. 78. — The Tolbooth, Kirkeudbright (No. 219).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a saltire, with a label of three points in chief (for Maxwell); 2nd and 3rd, three urcheons (for Herries). Above the shield are the letters G·M· and the date 1582 in relief, and beneath it is incised the motto DOÑS (DOMINUS) DEDIT, while at the bottom of the panel, on a separately inserted piece of stone, also in incised lettering, runs the inscription:—THE HOWS OF HERR(EI)S. The arms on the dexter shield are those of Sir Thomas Maclellan. The arms and inscription in the sinister panel present a difficulty. Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the builder of the mansion, married Grissel, daughter to Sir John Maxwell, who in right of his wife was Fourth Lord Herries, and her marriage contract, which was ante-nuptial, bears date January 1584. The arms are those of Lord Herries, assigned to him in 1567, quartering Maxwell and Herries, the former differenced “with ane lambeau of three feitt gullis.” At Lord Herries’ death in 1582, Grissel was not fourteen years of age, and though it is not easy to comprehend why a date two years prior to that of the marriage should appear with the lady’s initials upon this stone, a possible explanation is that the date may be that of an earlier marriage contract entered into before she was of an age to marry (*Scots Peerage*, vol. iv. p. 413, *sub voce* Herries).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 2nd May 1911.

219. *The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright*.—The old Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright (figs. 78 and 79) stands at the west end of the south branch of the High Street. The eastmost part of the building is built in the form of a square tower terminating in a circular stone spire with a quaint weather-vane at the apex representing a ship. The whole group forms a picturesque landmark recalling the importance of the ancient burgh, the height of the tower and spire standing out in strong contrast with the lower west portion and with the weather-worn gable of the old house to the east. Although now altered and adapted to modern requirements, the general plan appears to have remained unchanged. The main point of interest is probably the tower at the east extremity, which measures 10 feet by 9 feet within walls averaging some 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. At the ground-floor level there is a doorway in the west wall through which access has been gained from the adjoining apartment, but the interior space is now almost filled up with a block of masonry inserted to support the flooring above. A flight of stone steps 7 feet in width leads to the doorway in the north wall of the tower, whence the two upper stages are reached, each lighted by square-headed and pointed windows respectively. The west portion of the building is now without any features of particular interest. The total length is 65 feet by 15 feet 6 inches within main walls not exceeding 4 feet in thickness. The ground floor appears to have been divided into two parts by a solid central wall, leaving a vaulted chamber at the west end measuring about 14 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 9 inches but containing no provision for light. Modern partitions and windows lighting stables and store-houses have almost obliterated every trace of the original work. The first floor is similar in arrangement; at the west end is a vaulted prison with a narrow window in the north and south walls, the latter, now built up on the exterior, containing a stone

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

sink at the sill level from which a drain leads to the outside. The entrance has been firmly secured by double doors at the south-east angle, fastened by bolts and chains. The angle fireplace shown on plan is obviously modern. To the east of this vaulted prison are two apartments, completely modernised with plastered walls and enlarged windows. In the reconstruction of the second floor the main walls

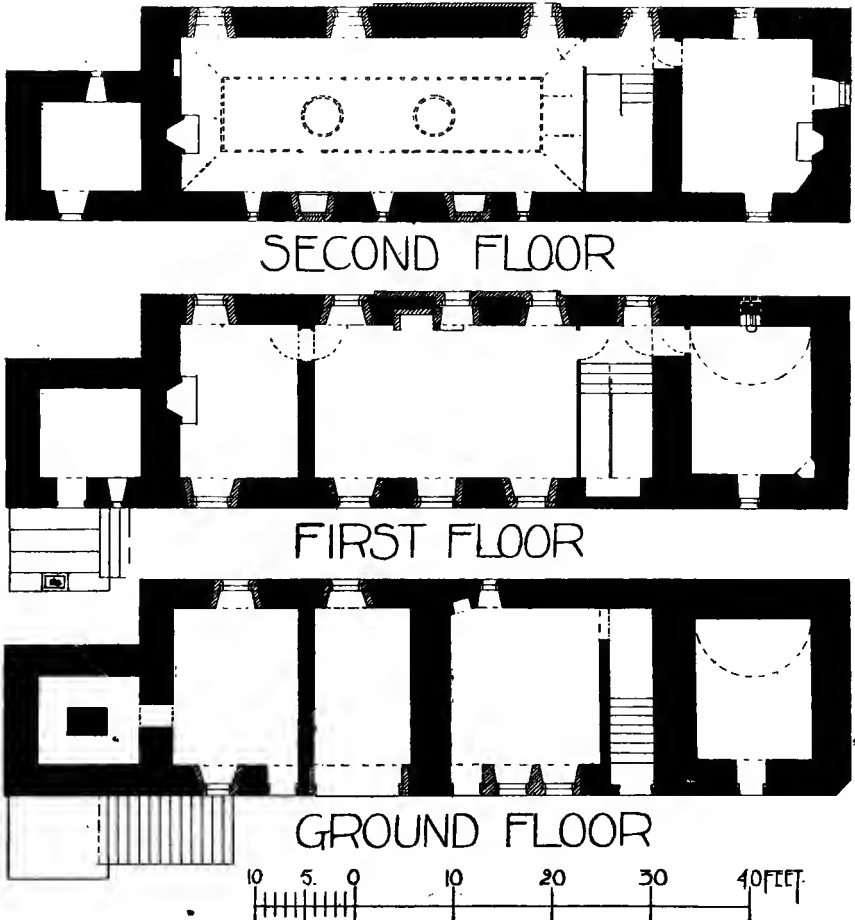


FIG. 79.—The Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright (No. 219).

appear to have been heightened and windows have been slapped at various times in the side walls. At this level there are two apartments; a small room situated immediately above the vaulted prison and one large room to the east. The staircase shown on plan is of stone to the first-floor level, above which it is of wood and obviously modern. In the north wall of the main building at the first-floor level is a recess within a moulded margin, which seems to have contained a carved panel bearing a heraldic device, now entirely obliterated by exposure to the weather and by repeated applications of

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

white-wash. Upon the wall-face below this panel and about 8 feet above the ground is part of a moulded arch-head, segmental in form, which may indicate the position of the original entrance. The appearance of the tower from the exterior is exceedingly picturesque, being finished with a projecting parapet supported by a series of small corbels connected by miniature arches, while at each angle there has been a pinnacle, pyramidal in form. Above the parapet rises the circular stone spire supported by stone arches formed at the interior angles of the tower. The apex is surmounted by a quaint copper weather-vane representing a three-masted ship with bowsprit, sails and rigging, which is said to have been erected to commemorate the battle of Trafalgar.

Market-Cross.—Upon the level plat at the top of the stone steps is a market-cross dated 1610, which formerly stood in the High Street to the north of the Tolbooth, where a flat stone sunk in the ground marks its position, whence it was removed to the Tolbooth steps during the 19th century. The market-cross is of the usual 17th-century type, consisting of a base with a splay on the upper edge and measuring about 26 inches by 23 inches and 16 inches in height. A socket formed in the base holds the tenoned end of an oblong shaft with splayed angles measuring 9 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 6 feet 5 inches in height from the top of the base to the upper extremity. The cross-head is triangular in form, measuring some 12 inches on each side and with a cavetto-moulding forming a species of necking at each side where it joins the shaft. A raised border is carried round the margin of the north side and across the face of the triangular space, dividing it into two sunk panels, the upper one bearing the date 1610 in raised figures, while the lower panel has the initials EME also carved in relief.

Bells.—There are two ancient bells of considerable interest in the upper part of the tower. The larger one measures about $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 26 inches in diameter at the mouth. Below the shoulder is an inscription in raised Roman lettering with the legend—SOLI DEO GLORIA · MICHAEL BURGERHVYS ME FECIT ANNO 1646. Above the inscription is a good ornamental border of dragon-esque strap-work. The other bell measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The inscription is in small and coarse raised Roman lettering, and reads—QUIRIN · DE · VISSER · ME · FECIT · 1724 (at top of waist) · KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Jougs.—About 5 feet above the ground level and fixed to the wall at the splayed north-west angle of the building are the old iron "jougs," some $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The iron collar is complete, jointed as usual in two pieces with a loop and socket for some kind of padlock fastening.

The Tolbooth spire is said to have been built of the stones taken from the ruins of Dundrennan Abbey after the dissolution of the religious houses in Scotland. It seems probable that the existing building was begun about the end of the 16th century, but that it was not completed till about the middle of the 17th century.

220. *Old Clock.*—In the Stewartry Museum is an ancient clock with one "hand" which for centuries told the time on the Tolbooth

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

of the town. Its working parts are said to have been originally all of malleable iron, and show good workmanship. Its origin is unknown, although there is a tradition that it came from Holland. The earliest reference to it is in the Town Council records in 1576, and it is again referred to in the Council Minutes in 1642, about which time it was removed from an earlier Tolbooth (which had become ruinous) and erected in the existing building.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1896-97, p. 113.

221. *Silver Gun*.—In the same museum is a miniature silver gun of historical interest, measuring some 7 inches in length and bearing a heraldic shield upon which are engraved the initials T. M. C. for Sir Thomas M'Clellan of Bombie, Provost of the Burgh, and the date 1587. The gun was presented by James VI. in that year as a prize to encourage the incorporated trades of the burgh in the use of firearms.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1863-64, p. 29.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. N.W.

Visited 3rd May 1911.

221A. *Auchengool House, Kirkcudbright*.—Immediately to the west of Maclellan's House (No. 218) is a house of two storeys which is said to have been the town house of the M'Cullochs of Auchengool. The house, which is oblong on plan, was probably built in the 17th century. It now presents no special features of interest.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

Visited 4th May 1911.

221B. "*Claverhouse's Lodging, Kirkcudbright*."—On the north side of the High Street, almost opposite the site of the "Muckle Yett," is a 17th-century tenement locally known as "Claverhouse's Lodging." The building is two storeys in height and L-shaped on plan, the shorter wing being presented to the street. The apartments of the upper storey are panelled from floor to ceiling.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

Visited 4th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

222. *Mote, Culdoach*.—Immediately to the south of Culdoach farm-house, at the edge of a steep glen down which there flows a burn, is a small circular or sub-oval mote-hill. It has its longest axis north and south, and measures on its summit 87 feet in length by 48 feet in breadth. There is no parapet mound, but along the east side for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length from the south end there is visible a slight ridge with a right-angled return towards the centre, which suggests a foundation. Towards the north-west at the base of the mound there remains a segment of a trench some 17 feet in width, which has terminated on the west a few feet short of the sloping side of the glen. Where it existed on the north and north-east it has evidently been filled in. At the south end of the mound the ground is marshy. The elevation from the bottom of the trench to the summit of the mound is 8 feet.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 377 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlix. SW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

223. *Fort, Little Sypland*.—Contained in the sharp bend of the road to Kirkcudbright, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Little Sypland and at the end of a long slope which runs down from White Eldrick Hill, are the remains of a fort which has been much spoiled by the action of the plough. It has been an oval construction set with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, measuring interiorly some 145 feet by 102 feet, encircled by a trench some 30 feet in width from crest to crest and now about 3 feet in depth, with a mound above the scarp. A ridge crossing the trench on the west side towards the centre of the enceinte indicates the position of the entrance. It appears to be entirely an earthwork.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlix. SE.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

224. *Fort, Meikle Sypland*.—This fort occupies the summit of an irregular rocky hill, rising by an easy gradient from north and west and having a steep and somewhat rocky aspect towards the south and east. The enceinte, which is irregularly circular, measures in diameter about 106 feet, and has been defended by a trench some 30 feet wide from crest to crest and 7 feet 6 inches in greatest depth where measured on the north. This trench is well defined from north by west to south-east, but in the steeper sides of the hill it is lost in the slopes. A slight mound has existed along the top of the scarp. Where the trench appears to have terminated towards the north-east there has been an entrance, and there are indications of another entrance leading into the enceinte from the west. From the outer side of the ditch at the north-east a broad bank runs down the slope of the hill as if to flank the approach coming up from that direction. On the north the ditch is crossed by a solid bank or traverse which does not rise to the level of the scarp. Around the base of the hill on the south-east quadrant lie a series of rocky ridges singularly rampart-like in their formation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW. ("Sypland Moat").

Visited 22nd August 1911.

225. *Fort, Whinnyliggate*.—Close to the branch road to Kirkcudbright from Whinnyliggate, beside a cottage and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south by west of Whinnyliggate School, is a rectangular oblong fort much destroyed by cultivation. The site is on the sheltered flank of a long slope down to the Balgreddan Burn, which flows southwards about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away. The main axis of the fort lies north and south. It has been surrounded by a deep trench now only at all distinct along the east side, where from the crest of the scarp to that of the rather faintly indicated counterscarp it measures some 40 feet in width. Within the ditch the north side only is complete, while owing to the ploughing down of the south end the east and west sides are somewhat indefinite in that direction. As far as measurable, the dimensions appear to have been 166 feet from north to south by 122 feet from east to west, but if the highest point at the south-west angle indicates the original edge, the south end has been some 10 feet narrower than the north. The filling up of the ditch on the west may, however, account for this apparent discrepancy. The lines of the fort are straight and the scarps regular. The scarp of the ditch where best preserved along the east side has a vertical elevation

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

of 7 or 8 feet, and lies at an angle of about 38°. There appears to have been a parapet mound above the scarp visible on the east side, some 12 feet broad at base. The angles are rounded, and the mass of soil at the north-west angle seems to indicate some additional defence at this point. In the interior the north end for some 36 feet lies at a considerably higher level than the rest. There is no indication of an entrance through either of the two sides, still fairly complete.

O.S.M. KIRKCUUD., lv. NE. ("Roman Camp").

Visited 22nd August 1911.

226. *Fort, Bombie*.—This fort is situated at a sharp angle of the road from Kirkcudbright to Bombie on its upper side, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the west of the latter place. The site is at the lower edge of a plateau which intervenes between the steeper slope of the hillside and the sharp fall of some 50 feet or thereby to the glen of the Buckland Burn, and is somewhat on a point projecting from the general north and south trend of the hillside. Like the fort at Whinnyliggate, it has been a rectangular oblong enclosure surrounded by a single trench, but has suffered even more than that fort from the effects of agriculture, and such ramparts as it had in addition to the trench are now levelled. Its main axis lies north-west and south-east. The north-west end is measurable with comparative accuracy, and has been about 98 feet in length, while the sides, less definite from the almost total obliteration of the south-east face, appear to have measured about 120 feet. The trench is fairly well defined at the north angle and along the north-west face, where it measures some 34 feet in width, and at the angle adjacent to the natural slope the counterscarp seems to have been banked up with the upcast in order to give it greater resistance. The corners are rounded. It is noteworthy that though the fort is at the edge of a steep bank, its north-west front has been retired sufficiently to afford room for the excavation of a ditch on the upper level. The situation much resembles that of the fort at Whinnyliggate except for the steeper slope in front, which does not exist there. There is no indication of the position of the entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. NW. ("Roman Camp").

Visited 22nd August 1911.

227. *Fort, North Milton*.—Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-east of North Milton farm, at the termination of a long slope from the southward, and overlooking a low, wet-looking meadow, is a small fort (fig. 80). The slope ends abruptly in a rock with a fall of 12 feet to the ground below, probably to some extent cut back to a steeper angle than nature gave it, and the fort has been formed by entrenching this rocky terminal. The trench now only exists on the higher ground, but, as it slopes down to the low level at the foot of the rock and falls away without sign of a traverse, it originally, no doubt, was carried right round with an outer mound where necessary. The interior is somewhat irregularly five-sided, with its longest axis east and west, along which it measures 76 feet, while from north to south it measures 69 feet. The trench is best preserved on the east

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

side, where it has a width of 18 feet across the top and a greatest

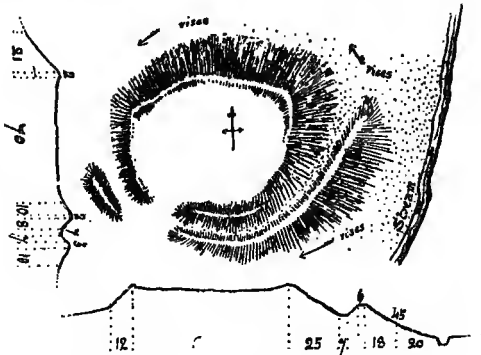


FIG. 80.—Fort, North Milton (No. 227).

depth of 5 feet. The entrance has seemingly been from the south along the easiest line of approach.

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., lv. SW.

Visited 26th September 1911.

228. *Fort, Upper North Milton.*—This fort is situated at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level, on the extreme south-south-west end of a broad ridge of high ground which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Galtway Hill and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of North Milton. It has been much destroyed by ploughing, and its lines are now by no means definite, but enough remains to show that it has been a small rectilinear construction, oblong in shape, lying with its main axis west by south and east by north, and measuring 117 feet by 64 feet. It appears to have been enclosed by a ditch, now only a slight hollow some 18 feet wide, within which the higher part of the interior rises to a height of from 5 to 6 feet, with probably a double rampart and intervening ditch beyond, but the outer mound and ditch are only now visible on the north-east. At the east end the inner trench seems to have been diminished to 12 feet in width, while the mound beyond it has a breadth at base of 15 feet, the outer trench a width of 14 feet, and the outer mound no definite measurement. The interior is not very level, but rises somewhat towards the east. Towards the north-east there is a filling of the outer trench, either to form a gangway, in which case it would be the line of the entrance, or a traverse. The line of the outer rampart to the west of it is very faint and only traceable for a distance of some 30 feet. Except where a slightly higher and adjacent elevation blocks the view on the north-east, the situation commands an extensive panorama.

O.S.M., KIRKCU.D., lv. SW.

Visited 26th September 1911.

229. *Fort, Milton Cottage.*—Some 200 yards south of Milton Cottage, on the termination of a long low ridge running from south to north and overlooking a swamp, a small circular fort (fig. 81) has been constructed by cutting a trench through the rock on the ridge, heaping up a mound to form a counterscarp where the slope becomes acute and in the low ground across the front. The rocky face on the north has an elevation of 20 feet. The trench varies in

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

width from 15 to 18 feet, and from either side of the entrance on the natural level towards the south slopes down along each side. The entrance crossing the trench on unexcavated ground is 5 feet in

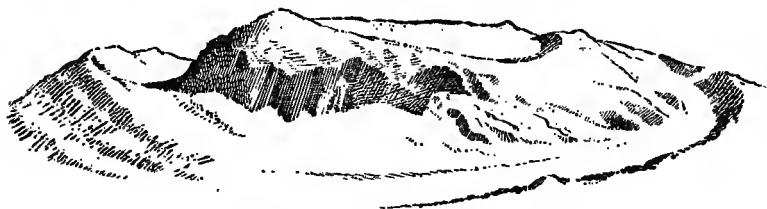


FIG. 81.—Fort, Milton Cottage (No. 229).

width, where it passes into the interior. There has been a parapet mound all round the enceinte still clearly defined, behind which the interior forms a saucer-shaped hollow measuring 66 feet in diameter.

This fortlet is exactly analogous to the one at North Milton and also to the lower fort at West Kirkcarswell.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW.

Visited 26th September 1911.

230. *Fort, Dunrod.*—This small rectilinear fort (fig. 82) lies in a low situation about 80 yards to the south of the ruins of Dunrod Church.

It is overlooked by higher ground close to it on the south, and has no outlook beyond the near encircling hills. The fort is an irregular oblong lying with its main axis north and south, measuring interiorly 122 feet in length, 84 feet in breadth at the north end, and 117 feet at the south, and is surrounded by a single trench with an average width of 20 feet and depth of 3 feet, cut through rock at the south-west corner. There are traces of a parapet surmounting the scarp on which a number of flat stones are visible, and also of a mound above the counterscarp. The east

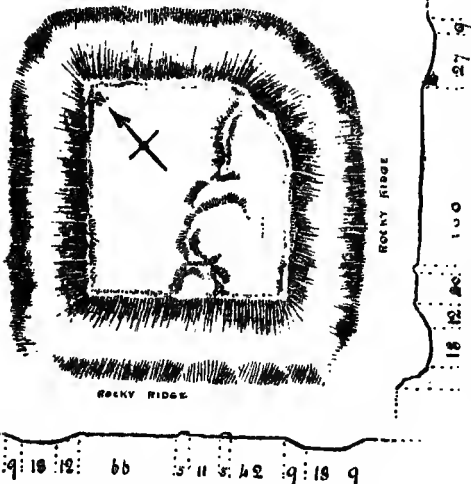


FIG. 82.—Fort, Dunrod (No. 230).

side on the interior is considerably broken down. The lines are not regular, and neither their appearance nor the situation of the fort suggest a possibility of its being Roman.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW. ("Roman Camp").

Visited 26th September 1911.

231. *Fort, Drummore.*—This well-preserved and important fort

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(fig. 83) occupies a conspicuous site on Castle Hill overlooking Kirkcudbright Bay, at an elevation of 400 feet over sea-level, and holds in view a great extent of land and sea from Netherlaw Point some miles to the eastward to the distant Burrow Head on the Wigtownshire coast. The form is an irregular oval, having its longest axis north-east and south-west, pointed towards the south-west and somewhat straight along the east side. The greatest diameter of the interior, allowing 14 feet for the parapet mound removed at the

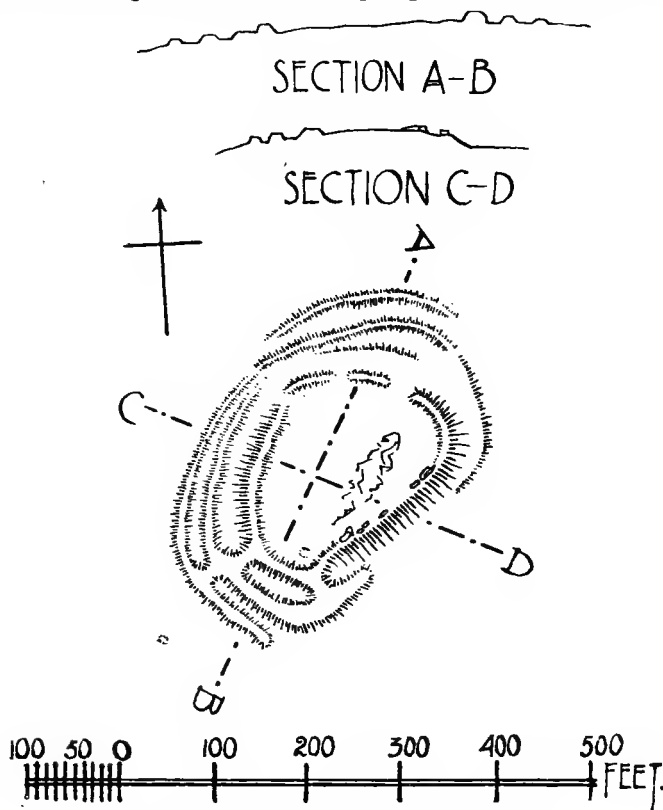


FIG. 83.—Fort, "Drummore Castle" (No. 231).

north-east end, is 192 feet, and the breadth from the east edge to the inner base of the mound opposite is 132 feet. The defences have consisted of three ramparts, the inner one a parapet mound, and two intervening trenches, except for a short distance near the centre of the north-west side. At this point the intermediate mound has been dispensed with and the outer drawn inwards; but passing onwards to the north the triple lines again appear, the inner space broadening so as to give room for a platform at the base of the inner scarp, which is probably a rock levelled down. Along the south-east side there now only remains an uneven scarp some 13 feet in vertical height and with an easy gradient, so that it is not possible to speak definitely of the original scheme of defence in this direction. At one

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

or two places towards the top of the scarp on the east side at its south-west end the slope is revetted with a building of small flat stones. The inner trench has an average width across the top of 27 feet and across the flat bottom of from 8 to 14 feet, while at the south-west end, where best preserved, it has a depth of 7 feet below both scarp and counterscarp. The outer trench measures some 25 feet across the top and 8 feet at the bottom, and, also at the south-west end, has a depth of 7 feet below the crest of its scarp and 5 to 6 feet below that of the counterscarp. The parapet mound around the interior is formidable, and at highest presents a steep scarp to the ditch 12 feet in height. The entrance has been through the defences at the north-east end. The interior surface is broken on one side by low outcropping rock, and does not appear to have been levelled. In the south corner, at the base of the rampart, is a hole with a diameter of 8 feet, in which nettles, etc., are growing, and it has somewhat the appearance of a well filled with stones. A similar hollow lies at the base of the outer mound beyond it, with a diameter of about 6 feet. The ramparts are partially of rock left in the excavation of the ditches, or of stones and earth. Across the inner ditch at the south-west end, and some 80 feet from the south angle, a mass of rock has been left, forming a foot-track or gangway on to the inner rampart.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. SW. ("Drummorie Castle").

Visited 28th September 1911.

232. *Fort Kirkland*.—This fort is situated by the road-side, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of the town of Kirkcudbright, on the top of an elongated hillock, not commanding any particular prospect or in a definite strategic position. It is elliptical in form, fashioned from the hillock by cutting trenches right across to form the north end, and partially to form the south, in the latter case a space of 21 feet in width being left at one side for a roadway. There has been a parapet mound around the interior, considerably increased in bulk at the north end, where it has a thickness at base of 17 feet. In this rampart at the north-east angle there is a small circular depression measuring 6 feet in diameter. The trench at the north end has a width of some 20 feet and a general depth of about 6 feet below the scarp, falling away to either end: at the south end the trench is some 27 feet in width, 9 feet in depth below the scarp and 3 feet below the counterscarp, and is flat-bottomed. The interior measurements are 92 feet from north to south by 86 feet from east to west. The mound rises steeply on the west side to a height of about 20 feet, and to somewhat less on the east.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

Visited 3rd October 1911.

233. *Fort, "Carse Moat"*.—This fort is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east of Tongland Bridge, a short distance to the south-west of the farm of Upper Carse. It lies towards the north-east end of a broad flat ridge, and above a wooded bank which slopes for some 30 feet to the meadows intervening between it and the river Dee. The construction is elliptical in form with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, levelled and steeply scarped all round to a height varying from 5 to 10 feet and measuring interiorly 165

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

feet by 140. The scarp has evidently been surmounted by a stony parapet, traces of which may be seen at the north-east angle. At the north end, some 21 feet out from the base of the scarp, there are the remains of a rampart 12 feet wide at base and some 3 feet 6 inches in height, which has crossed the ridge, but is now obliterated towards the east. At the south end all trace of an outer defence has disappeared. On the east side, somewhat to the north of the centre, a break in the regular slope of the scarp and a track leading diagonally upwards probably mark the entrance.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 376 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlix. SW.

Visited 2nd October 1911.

234. *Fort (supposed), Brockcleugh*.—The farm of Brockcleugh stands on the top of a high bank on the south of the road to Dalbeattie, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east-north-east of Kirkcudbright, and opposite the 25th milestone from Dumfries. The O.S. map notes it as occupying a note. The farm buildings cover a considerable part of what appears to be an artificial eminence, raised on a point of the steep bank which faces the roadway. On the west, beyond the buildings, is a plateau extending for some 112 feet from north to south, divided into two divisions by the slightly higher elevation and greater diameter of the north half, the two parts measuring respectively in breadth 26 feet and 50 feet. Along the west side there is a fairly regular scarp increasing in depth from about 6 feet at the south to 12 to 15 feet at the north, where it drops to the natural declination of the bank. From the east, where the farm now stands, there is but little rise. The summit appears to have been artificially levelled, but the interference to which the site has been subjected renders accurate definition impossible.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW. ("Moat").

Visited 3rd October 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

235. *Cairn, Galtway Hill*.—On the summit of Galtway Hill is a cairn greatly reduced in elevation and overgrown with grass, measuring some 37 feet in diameter.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. SE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd August 1911.

236. *Cairns, High Banks*.—Some 200 yards west of High Banks, in an old pasture-field and entirely overgrown with turf, is a large circular mound measuring 52 feet in diameter and about 5 feet in height, evidently a cairn.

About 150 yards to the north-east is another cairn, also overgrown, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet 6 inches in greatest elevation.

Both cairns were excavated in 1890. In the more southerly there were discovered a considerable quantity of cremated bones in small pieces and an urn of the food-vessel type, within a rounded cist 3 feet in diameter set round with largish stones laid lengthwise. In the second cairn were found pieces of a small plain urn of similar type and a quantity of cremated bones in small pieces lying around it. "Near it also was a large flat stone, 3 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size,

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

which, on being carefully lifted, exhibited a layer of small pieces of bone resting on a second but smaller slab of stone, and on lifting this, another layer of pieces of bone resting on another and still smaller stone which was at the bottom of a sort of a pit or well cut in the solid rock and sinking 3 feet below the upper or natural surface of the ground." The urns are preserved in the Stewartry Museum at Kirkcudbright. An account of the excavation is given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxv. p. 24.

Just previous to the excavation of the cairns, there was found in the same field a stone cist containing human remains and an urn of the beaker type.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

237. *Stone Circle, Drummore*.—In a cultivated field within sight of Drummore fort (No. 231), and to the northward some 300 yards

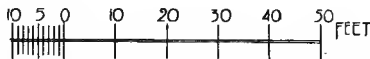


FIG. 84.—Stone Circle, Drummore (No. 237).

distant, are four large boulders (fig. 84) all displaced, the remains of a stone circle which is said to have originally consisted of nine stones and to have been destroyed by the tenant who occupied the farm in 1867. The remaining stones measure from 3 feet 7 inches to 5 feet in extreme length.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW.

Visited 28th September 1911.

Little Balmae.—Mr F. R. Coles records (*Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304) the existence of a stone circle to the south-east of this farm; but no information could be obtained concerning it at the farm, nor could anything be observed resembling it in the direction indicated in his account.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lviii. NW.

Visited 28th September 1911.

238. *Stone Setting, Balmae*.—This setting of stones, noted elsewhere (*op. cit.*) as a stone circle, lies on rough pasture some 100 yards below the road passing to the south-west of Knockshinnie, and about



FIG. 85.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-north-west of Balmae. It consists of four granite blocks, the highest standing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground, placed on an arc with a chord of 76 feet and radius at centre of 21 feet. The stones are placed at irregular distances on a sloping bank, so that the lowest stone is at 8 feet lower elevation than the upper one. Other two displaced boulders and a number of smaller stones lie in a heap to the north-west, and the beds of stones which have been removed from the setting are visible. Though the boulders have been placed in position by man's hand, it is doubtful if they have ever been part of a stone circle, and from their situation on a slope below a plateau it is probable that they represent the line of an old dyke.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 304.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lviii. NW. Visited 28th September 1911.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

239. *Cup and Ring Marks, "Rough Tongue of Bombie."*—The field known as the "Rough Tongue of Bombie" occupies the angle in a bifurcation of the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of Bombie. The existence of sculpturings there is noted in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, by Mr F. R. Coles, who describes their position and also illustrates them. His survey was made in 1895, but since then the markings appear to have been overgrown, as they were not found on the date of visit. The following particulars regarding them are taken from Mr Coles's article:—

The sculpturings occupy three separate rock surfaces on a very hillocky sixty-acre field. The particular ridge of rock on which they occur is the one nearest the public road, and north of it, and but a few yards distant, trending north-east, is an old road, marked by a tall hedge and fallen dyke. All but two of the symbols have been greatly weathered, and are barely visible except at sunrise or sunset.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 82 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NE. (unnoted). Visited 22nd August 1911.

240. *Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks.*—A remarkable series of

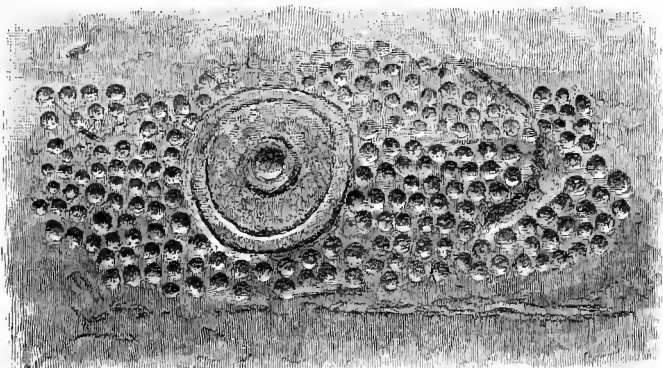


FIG. 86.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

cup and ring marks are to be seen on a face of rock about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

east of High Banks. The rounded edge of the rock is exposed for a



FIG. 87.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

distance of 97 feet facing west-north-west and with a trend from north-north-east to south-south-west. Over the greater part of the exposed

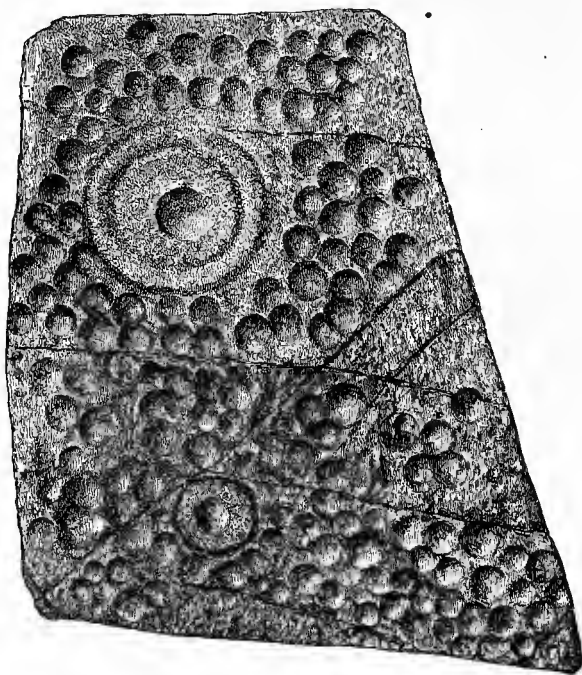


FIG. 88.—Cup and Ring Marks, High Banks (No. 240).

surface (fig. 85) are to be found sculpturings consisting of cups and rings separately and in combination, the peculiarity of the group being

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

the free use of cup marks. The most remarkable figure occupies an oblong piece of rock measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet, slightly arched at right angles to the direction of its length. Somewhat to the south of the centre is a cup and ring mark consisting of a large cup nearly 4 inches in diameter, surrounded by a well-defined ring measuring 6 inches in diameter, and across a flat space 3 inches in breadth two other concentric circles. Entirely surrounding this figure and extending in both directions along the rock are over 200 small cup markings placed close together. Smaller groups of cups appear on several other parts of the rock. (See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. and xxiii.)

Casts of four portions of this rock showing the markings are preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and three are here illustrated (figs. 86-88). In supplement of these Mr F. R. Coles described in the same *Proceedings*, xxix. p. 81, other markings on the higher and nearly level surface to the north-east, most of them lying in a direct line north-east and south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 22nd August 1911.

241. *Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park, Townhead.*—In a grass park which runs southward from the east side of the cottage by the

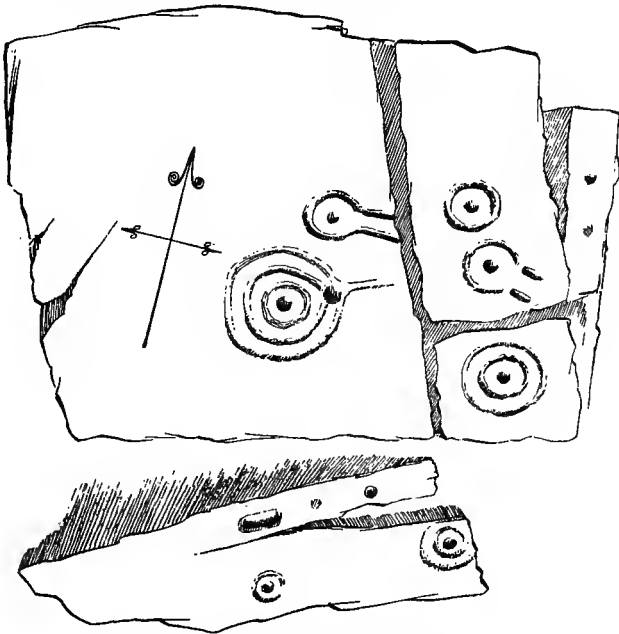


FIG. 89.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

roadside a short distance to the east of Townhead farm, are a number of groups of rock sculptures, with one exception noted and illustrated by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, xxix. p. 76).

The first group is situated on the top of a lumpish rock about 250 yards south by east of the cottage and some 200 yards back

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

from the hedge at the roadside. It shows one large figure consisting of a ringed cup surrounded by other three concentric and penannular

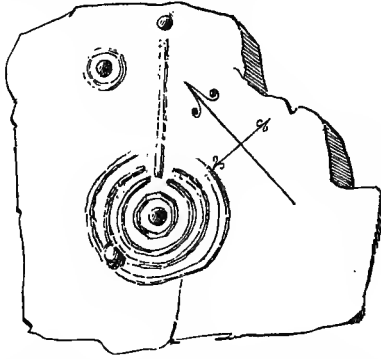


FIG. 90.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

rings, past the open ends of which a straight groove runs to another small cup. A third cup lies between the two outer rings, and a short distance away from this figure is a fourth cup surrounded by a single ring (fig. 90).

On a rock facing towards the east, some 40 yards to the west of

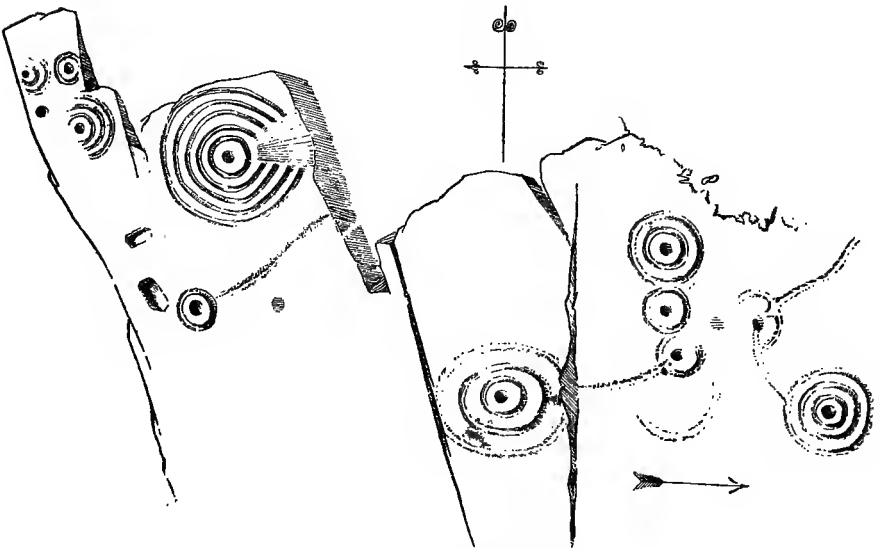


FIG. 91.—Cup and Ring Marks, Milton Park (No. 241).

the last group, is another remarkable set of concentric rings surrounding cup marks with grooves running from them (fig. 91).

About 120 yards south by west of the first rock is another out-cropping mass some 18 feet in length, exposing a series of narrow planes at its east end, on which there are very faint cup and ring

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

markings. One small central cup is surrounded by three rings and has four or five small depressions wrought in the surface beside it.

On the west side of the dyke, which forms the west boundary of the park, and at its base, is exposed a flattish rock, part of a high ridge running east and west about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the cottage. On this rock are incised the figures shown in the illustration (fig. 89), also from a drawing by Mr Coles. These markings are very distinct and comprise two of unusual occurrence, small cups surrounded by penannular rings, the ends of which are protracted and parallel.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

242. *Cup and Ring Marks, Low Milton.*—Mr F. R. Coles notes two sets "north of Low Milton" on two rocks facing westwards, but gives no more definite location.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 78, fig. 18.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW. (unnoted).

243. *Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange.*—In the south-west corner of the Dam Park at the Grange is a long prominent rocky ridge of whinstone on which grow clumps of whin and a few thorn bushes.

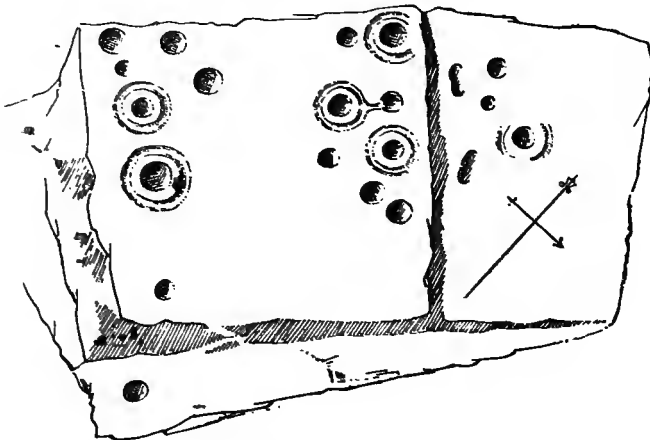


FIG. 92.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

Here in 1892, on removing several square yards of turf, Mr F. R. Coles brought to light the sculpturings shown in figs. 10, 11, and 12 of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 74, 75. They were peculiar in that they consisted for the most part of cups surrounded by single rings, or single-ringed cups contained within ellipses. The cups were large and deep. There were also observed and noted on the illustration (fig. 12, fig. 94 here) a peculiarly distinct pick-marked groove (G G') carried down the slope, then up and round, encircling one cup and almost entering another, and also a second groove, likewise pick-marked, carried downwards from F' to F. None

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

of these sculpturings are now exposed. Mr Coles' illustrations are here reproduced.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

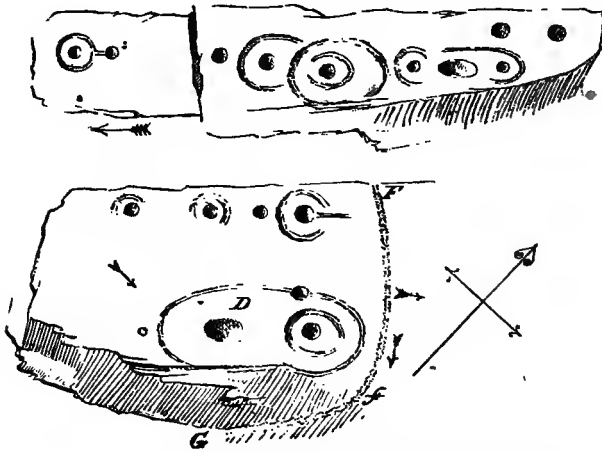


FIG. 93.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

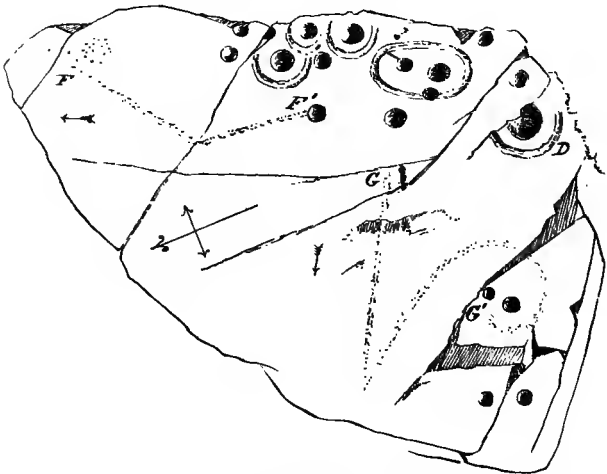


FIG. 94.—Cup and Ring Marks, The Grange (No. 243).

244. *Cup and Ring Marks, Gilroanie.*—"Near Gilroanie, in a field to the south-east, close on the edge of a quarry, there are the two cuttings, one oval and the other horse-shoe shaped, the latter enclosing a small cup. The rock slopes steeply to the north-east."

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 76, fig. 14.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

245. *Cup and Ring Marks, Blackhill Cottage.*—About 1 mile up the road from the Grange towards Townhead School, in a high field some 200 yards east of the road, stands Blackhill Cottage, and on a solitary uneven lump of whinstone some 50 yards to the south-east of it,

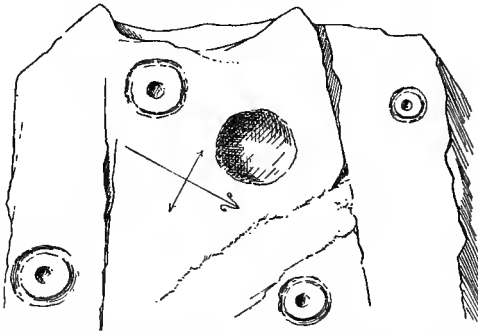


FIG. 95.—Cup and Ring Marks, Blackhill Cottage (No. 245).

having one fairly flat face a little more than 3 feet square, occurs the group drawn and described by Mr F. R. Coles (fig. 95). The rock surface is greatly weathered, and its inequalities suggest that originally there have been additional markings, now worn away.

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 76, fig. 13.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 27th September 1911.

246. *Cup and Ring Marks, Balmae.*—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile due west of Little Balmae, and reached by a track through the fields, is the ruined cottage of Ross View. Masses of grey rock outcrop in close proximity to it and over the field to the westward.

On a rock inclining slightly towards the west, about 100 yards south of the cottage, are two ill-formed concentric rings 17 inches and 10 inches in diameter, and much worn down (fig. 96 (1)).

On a small rock a few yards to the north is another figure—also much weathered—consisting of a central cup mark surrounded by three rings, with a second cup resting on the outer ring (fig. 96 (2)).

On a flat rock, some 20 yards to the north of the ruined cottage, are the markings noted in the two following paragraphs. They both show a departure from the concentric circle figure.

Fig. 96 (5), which is at the west end of the rock, is a double circle, with an outer segmental groove at one end, containing in the interior two cups, neither of which occupies the centre, from which run short straight channels, one of which opens on to the inner circle. See also *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 157.

Fig. 96 (3), the group at the east end of the rock, some 30 feet distant, discloses the same combined cups and grooves. In the main design is a central ringed cup with a connected groove, and two outer cups which an outer circle curves eccentrically to enclose.

Somewhere to the east of the last, Mr F. R. Coles notes two overlapping rings. The rock surface on which they occur is much split up by sharp deep fissures, and its general direction is south-west (fig. 96 (4)).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The following sculpturings were not found by the Commission, but have been described by Mr Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 71, as follows :

To the westward of the above group, and some "300 yards south-east of Balmae House," on a smooth rock sloping "to the west at an angle of 40°," are two sets of concentric rings, one with five rings surrounding a central cup, and the other with four rings enclosing a plain centre.

"A rock immediately below, also having a like inclination to the

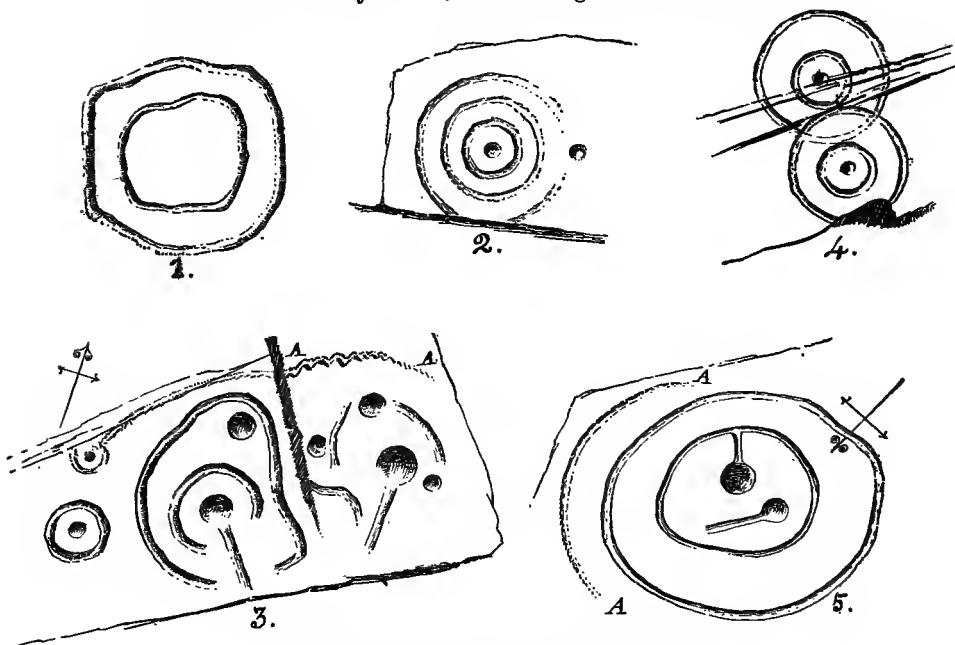


FIG. 96.—Cup and Ring Marks, Balmae (No. 246).

west, bears a group of five concentric rings, the outer one being 18 inches in diameter."

"To the north of Balmae House, on the home-fields, is a very much worn cup and partial ring. The centre of the cup is 13 inches from the upper or north-east corner of the rock. The cup measures 5 inches across, and the ring must have been about 7 inches."

"Farther north and west, and higher up, is a single cup on the corner of a rock, in much the same position as the last. It is 2 inches wide, 1 inch deep, very clear and well defined."

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lviii. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

247. *Cup and Ring Marks, Knockshinnie.*—On the summit of Knockshinnie, to the north of Balmae, and some 300 feet above sea-level, facing north-east, is an extremely weathered group of cups and rings. Noted and illustrated by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, p. 72).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lviii. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

248. *Cup and Ring Marks, Torrs.*—Some 18 to 20 feet north of the north gable end of Torrs farm-steading, and in the adjoining field, is a group of cup marks some of which are enclosed and others in contact with curving channels. The rock surface is almost flat, and measures over all 30 inches by 18 inches. The outer channel opens on the edge of the rock as shown in the diagram (fig. 97).

Three feet south of this is a vague, nearly complete ring, with a dot in its centre, on a small flat rock.

Eastward 66 feet, also on flat rock, are two small and very shallow cups, due north and south of each other, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. There are other dots and small marks picked out apparently round these two, which suggest the notion that here a group was about to be cut, but abandoned.

The following group is now covered over with soil, but has been described by Mr F. R. Coles (*op. cit.*, p. 73).

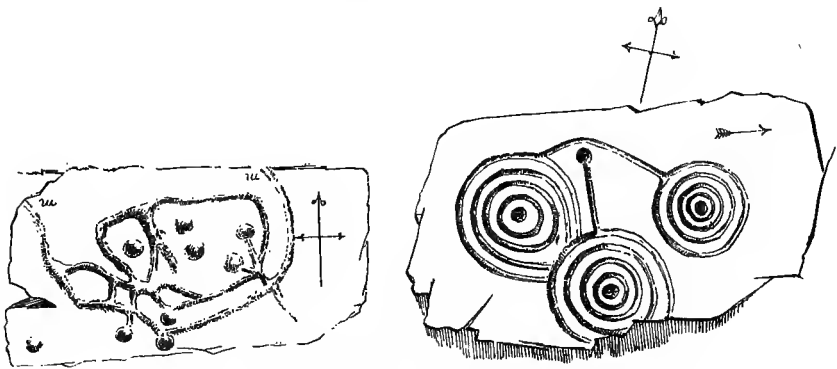


FIG. 97.—Cup and Ring Marks, Torrs (No. 248).—FIG. 98.

“Next, east-south-east of the upper of these two cups, and 8 feet 6 inches distant, is a very unusually fine cutting. It occupies a small squarish (natural) hollow in the rock, and has, no doubt, for long had the advantage of being turfed over, hence the remarkable clearness of its lines. It presents a cup 2 inches wide and 2 rings $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Neither cup nor ring is particularly deep, but the sharpness with which the edge of the rock is left between each separate grooving is very noticeable, added to which is the almost mathematical circularity. Nine inches south-south-east is a clearly-cut cup, without a ring.”

Situated on the same mass of rock as the last, and 86 feet to the east of the figure first described, is an unusual design. It consists of three encircled and connected cup marks. From the outer circle of one there runs across the space that separates the second and third a straight groove terminating in a small cup, while a channel connecting the two latter is diverted so as to avoid contact with this projection. All three figures have four rings around them, but while those of the first and third are concentric and complete, the two outer rings of the second in horse-shoe form rest on the outer ring of the first (fig. 98).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Do., Well Hill.—"On the Well Hill is a mass of rock measuring 9 feet by 3 feet, west of and not very far from the Ewe bughts. The much worn condition of the sculpturing renders examination very difficult, but it appears to consist mainly of shallow cups 1 inch wide, very numerous scattered about; a groove follows the edge of the rock and connects two cups, one of which is surrounded by a ring. The rock has a slight inclination eastwards."

See *Antiquaries*, xxix. p. 71.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 28th September 1911.

249. *Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton or Brockcleugh.*—This group of cup and ring marks is to be found in the large park at the

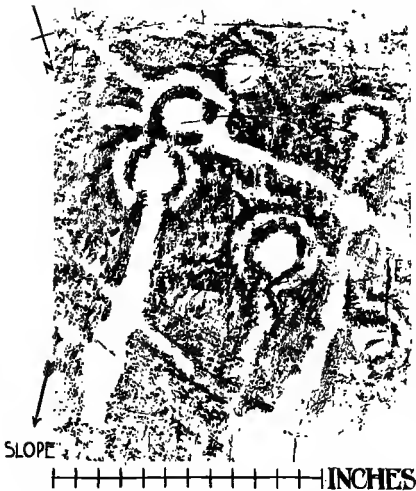


Fig. 100.—Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

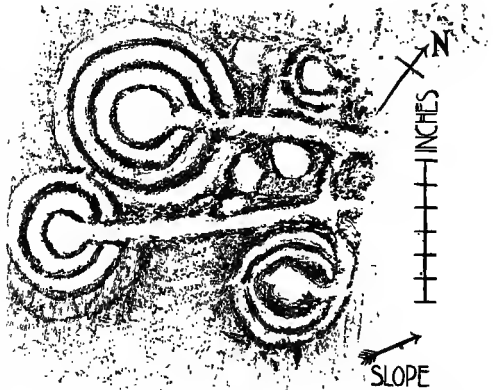


Fig. 101.—Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

east side of which the Brockcleugh plantation terminates, by the side of a road leading from Kirkcudbright to Dalbeattie. The sculpturings are upon a sharp-edged ridge of rock lying north and south, rising to a height of some 7 feet, and situated some 200 yards to the east of the dyke running north and south forming the west boundary of the park, and some 60 yards south of the north boundary dyke. There are four inscribed faces inclined at a somewhat steep angle. On the highest face is a figure formed by two concentrically encircled cup marks, meeting tangentially and further connected by a segmental curve, containing a cup mark in the enclosed angle. Both sets of circles are interrupted by a radial groove, that from the upper circle on passing beyond the outermost ring taking a right-angled bend to a small cup mark. A number of other cup marks, unconnected, are placed parallel to one quadrant. On one of the other faces are a number of cup marks surrounded by single rings with channels running from the two adjacent rings to a fissure in the rock (figs. 99, 100, 101).

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlix. SW.

Visited 3rd October 1911.



FIG. 99 —Cup and Ring Marks, Little Stockerton (No. 249).

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

250. *Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway.*—On a flat-topped outcropping rock, some 200 yards east of the north-east point of the wood in which is situated the old churchyard of Galtway, are incised on separate planes four cups surrounded by concentric rings. In two instances the continuity of the rings is interrupted by an open space untraversed by a radial groove. In one case such a groove is traceable, and in the fourth the surface is too much worn for observation. The surface of one figure recently uncovered is marked with numerous small pittings.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW.

Visited 3rd October 1911.

251. *Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway.*—At Galtway, which is between 2 and 3 miles to the south-east of Kirkcudbright, and where there is the site of an ancient village, are a number of rock sculpturings on isolated portions of rock which have been illustrated and described by Mr F. R. Coles in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 79–81. The region is dotted thickly

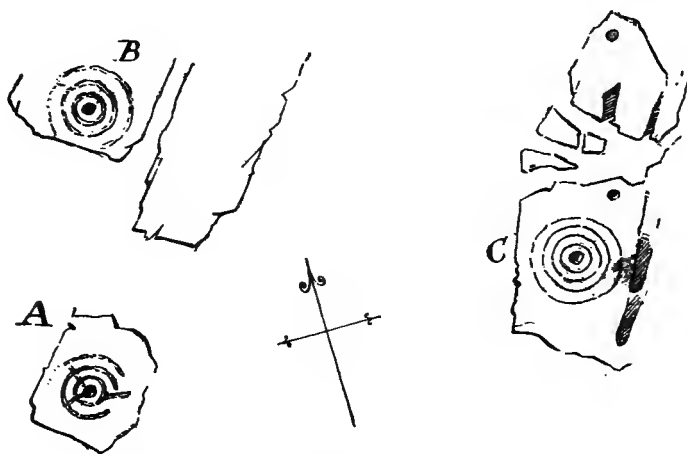


FIG. 102.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

with outcropping masses of rock, and the particular rocks bearing these markings were not discovered notwithstanding careful search and inquiry. Mr Coles's drawings and descriptions are consequently here reproduced:—

Towards the west of the village precincts on a piece of flat, coarse-grained, sandstone-like rock, is a cutting consisting of a central cup $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; a nearly complete circle 4 inches wide, two-thirds of another circle $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and a segment of about a fourth, which lies north of the rest, and would make a circle 11 inches in diameter (see fig. 102, A). Three short shallow grooves run radially out, as shown in the drawing. Associated with this are two other sets of concentric rings, with central cup (B and C, fig. 102), the circles of the latter being extremely weathered. This last is almost equidistant 10 feet from B and A, and in reality lies due east of A.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The next group occurs several hundred yards to the east, at the base of cairn-crowned Galtway Hill (fig. 103).

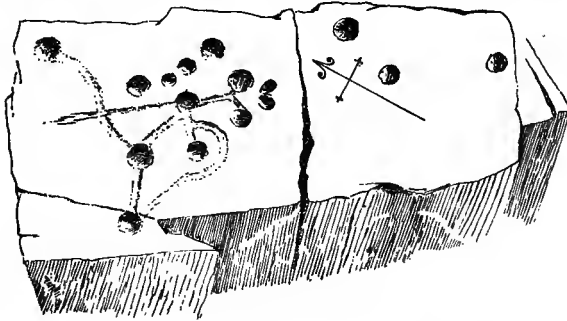


FIG. 103.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

At the base of the same hill a wonderful variety of sculpturings is shown on the rock (fig. 104).

On a higher site than the last, and to the east of it, are further rock sculpturings which show a different result

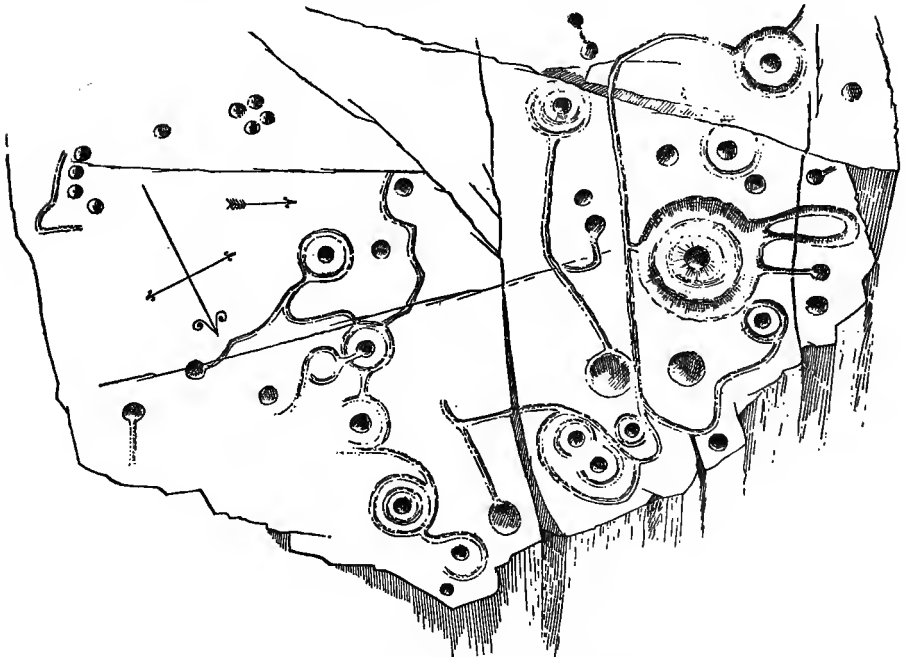


FIG. 104.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

(fig. 105). The two fine sets A and B are among the most perfect specimens we have of clear and regular concentric cutting. A occupies a "saddle-back" rock; its greatest diameter is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In B the largest ring measures 20

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

inches across. The peculiar incurving of its rings is very marked.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW. (unnoted).

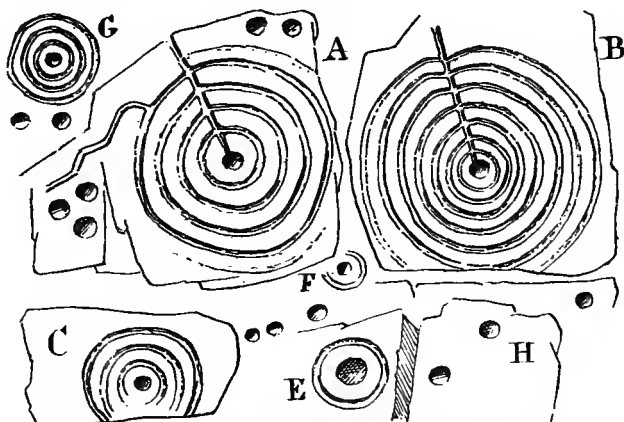


FIG. 105.—Cup and Ring Marks, Galtway (No. 251).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sepulchral Monuments, St Cuthbert's Churchyard.

Grave-stones.—Lying at the base of the sloping bank, on the south side of St Cuthbert's churchyard, are two inscribed table-graveslabs (Nos. 252 and 253, figs. 106 and 107), both bearing heraldic achievements, and said to have been brought from the old churchyard near the harbour about the year 1835.

252. The westmost of the two stones (fig. 106) is now very black. It measures 6 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, and around the border in very erroneous orthography runs the inscription:—HIC JACET ANDRES CARSAE MARCATOR VIVENS MORINS ET SESVRGENS IN CHIRTO, with the date 1626. Occupying the greater part of the surface of the stone within this inscription are two ornamental armorial shields placed vertically and looped together. The upper shield, between initials A C, bears arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three crescents (for Carson); 2nd and 3rd, three boars' heads erased (for Gordon); the lower shield, between the initials I.B., bears a chevron coupé between three fleurs-de-lis (for Brown) Beneath the shields is an oblong panel whereon is incised:—

IN FAITH IN CHRIST I LIVED AND DIED
 IN HOPE HAVE LAID MY BODE DOUN
 MY SAUL IS ASCENDIT TO ADORE
 HIR SAVIOUR IN CELESTIAL GLORE
 WITH QUHOM SHE SAL CUM AND RECAL
 THESE BONES AGANE OUT OF THIR GRAVE
 AND THEN INJOY TRIUMPHANTLIE
 DEVINE DELIGHT PERPETUALI,

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

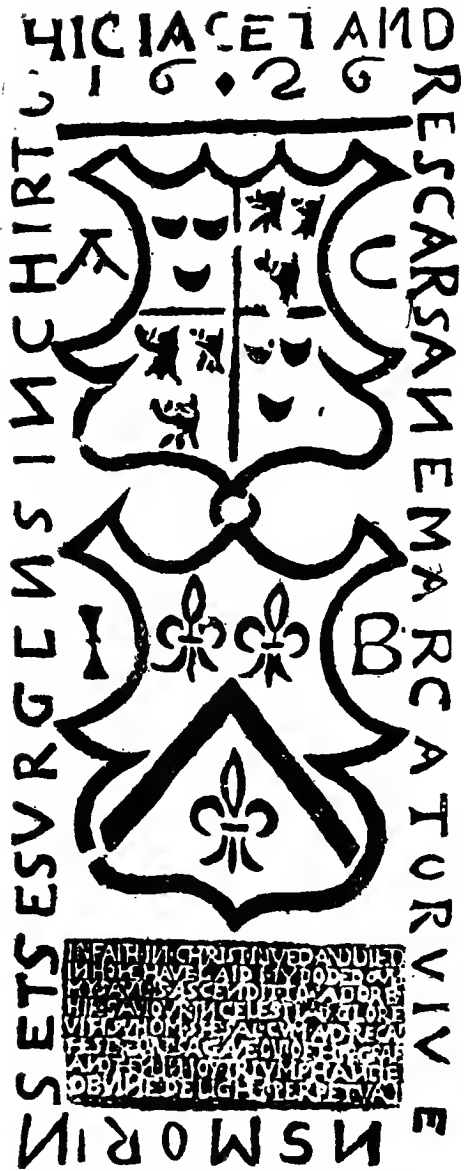


FIG. 106.—Carsane Grave-stone, St Cuthbert's Churchyard (No. 252).

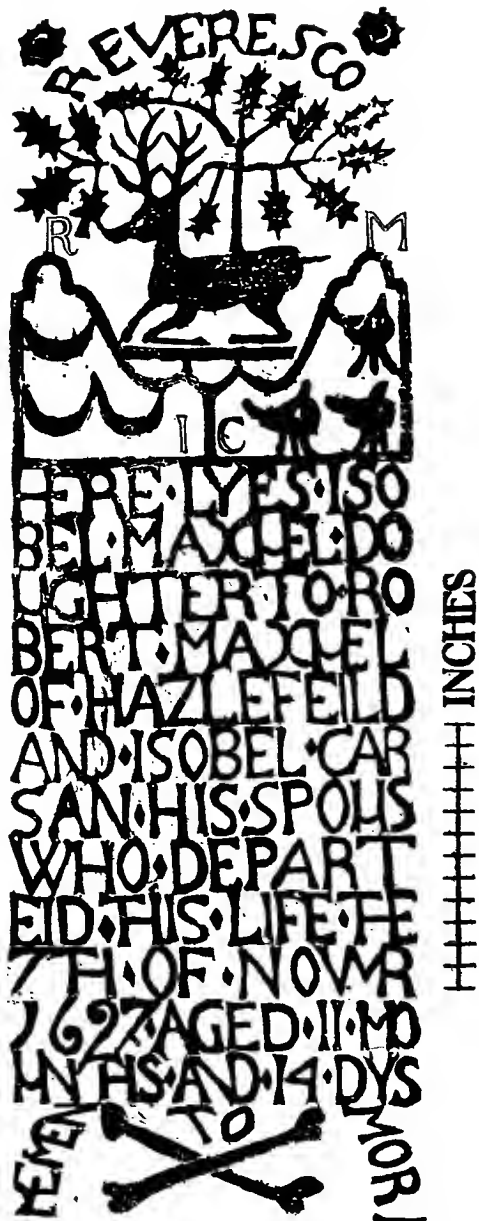


FIG. 107.—Maxwell Grave-stone, St Cuthbert's Churchyard (No. 253).

+++++ INCHES

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

253. This stone (fig. 107) is as light in colour as its neighbour is dark. It measures 4 feet 9 inches in length by 1 foot 8 inches in breadth. At the upper end is the crest of the Maxwells, a stag couchant beneath a holly tree, between the initials R.M., while beneath it, ornamentally treated, are two conjoined shields, the dexter bearing three crescents, and the sinister three boars' heads erased, the letters I and C being respectively in the adjacent corners of each shield. Beneath, in relief, runs the inscription:—

HERE LYES ISOBEL MAXUEL DOUGHTER TO ROBERT MAXUEL
OF HAZLEFIELD AND ISOBEL CARSAN HIS SPOUS WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 7TH OF NOVMR 1627 AGED
11 MONTHS AND 14 DYS.

At the base of the stone are two cross-bones, around which runs the legend, MEMENTO MORI.

254. On the north side of the graveyard, near the centre, and in front of a tombstone to the memory of one George Pottie, is a square block of stone measuring 1 foot 8½ inches in breadth by 1 foot 2 inches in height. The upper half of the stone has been cut back, and is surrounded at its upper edge by a prominent moulding supported at the angles by human masks. In the centre of the upper surface is a socket into which has been inserted the head of a coffin-shaped grave-slab, bearing within a circle a small equal-limbed cross voided in the centre.

255. To the south of the central path, some 30 yards from the gate, is a slab measuring 6 feet by 2 feet 5 inches, inscribed in relief in bold lettering:—

HEIR LYES JOHNE SHAWE WHO DEPARTED
THE XI DAY OF MARCH 16(20)

The year numerals have been incised at a later date. On it is a shield bearing arms: Three covered cups, and a Latin inscription partly obliterated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 2nd October 1911.

256. Near the entrance gate to the churchyard is a table stone commemorating John Ewart of Mullock, Provost of Kirkcudbright, who died in 1622. It bears arms: Three swords (two in saltire, points upward, and one fessways crossing the intersections of the others, point to dexter), between a heart in chief and a sinister hand appaumé, coupé at the wrist in base. Above the helmet, a small helmet with mantling, and over it for crest an arm embowed holding a sword bend-sinister-ways. Round the sides and top is the motto NEMO VINCERE POTEST, and beneath is the inscription:—

HERE LYES JOHN EWART OF MILOCK PROVOST(T)
OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT WHO DE(PART)ED THIS LIFE
(THE) (?7) DAY OF OCTOBER 1622 AND OF HIS
AGE . . .

257. *Martyr's Tomb.*—Just to the east of the centre of the graveyard, on the north half, is an upright stone 2 feet 8½ inches high, inscribed:—

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

HERE LYES JOHN HALLUM WHO WAS WOUNDED
IN HIS TAKEING AND BY UNJUST LAW SENTENCED TO BE
HANGED ALL THIS DONE BY CAPTAIN DOUGLAS FOR HIS
ADHERENCE TO SCOTLAND'S REFORMATION COVENANTS
NATIONAL AND SOLEMN LEAGUE.

258. *Ewart Monument*.—This monument is situated on the west side of the entrance to the churchyard, and in itself forms part of the south enclosing wall. The design is classical in style, as are the great majority of contemporary examples. It measures 15 feet in length, 10 feet 8½ inches in height, and 2 feet 8½ inches in thickness. Two groups of double columns, 5 feet 4 inches in height, divide the north face symmetrically into three spaces, the outer divisions being equal in size, with moulded outer angles, while the central space is somewhat wider. The columns are roughly semi-circular on plan, measuring about 9 inches in diameter and placed 3 inches apart, having composite caps with double neckings and moulded bases, the latter resting upon a plain base or ledge of small projection terminating in a moulded surbase at a height of about 3 feet 2 inches above the ground level. The design of the capitals is somewhat uncommon, each abacus having two small volutes carved within the depth of that member, while the lower portion is ornamented with a conventional leaf ornament of the Corinthian type, carved with considerable spirit. Above the level of the caps is a continuous entablature, 1 foot 4 inches in depth, with a moulded cornice and architrave separated by a plain frieze. The mouldings are returned round a break of about 1 foot 8½ inches by 8½ inches which occurs over each pair of columns as well as at the ends of the monument. Each division is finished with a pediment; that in the centre having a total height of 4 feet from the top of the cornice, in the form of a pointed arch with a moulding wrought upon the inner edges, corresponding in general outline to the panel formed in the lower space between the columns, while those on the two side divisions are rounded in form, built in three courses of plain masonry without mouldings of any kind, each measuring 3 feet 10 inches in width and having a vertical height in the centre of 2 feet 4 inches from the upper line of the cornice. The two lower courses of each tympanum have inscriptions carved in raised Roman lettering, with a different legend in each division.

Central tympanum:—

WELCOM SOFT BED MY SWEIT REPOSE
AND SO FOR CHRIST FROM HENCE I ROSE
WELCOM SWEIT SLEIP FROM THE I WAKE
OF ENDLES JOYES FOR TO PARTAKE
WELCOM FAIR NIGHT THY FAIREST MORROW
DRIVES FROM MINE EYES ETERNAL SORROW
WELCOM SOFT BED SWEIT SLEIP FAIR NIGHT TO ME
THRISE WELCOM CHRIST WHO HAS SANCTIFIED YOU THRIE.

North tympanum:—

I · E · OBIT 15 KAL FEB AN · DOM 1642 · ÆTAT 24 ·

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

South tympanum :—

JOAN HEWART KIRKCUB CONSUL
HOC STRUXIT MONUMENTUM.*

Carved on the central portion of the frieze is an inscription of raised lettering with the legend :—

REPENT IN TYM YOURE LIVES AMEND
THAT IN CHRIST JESUS YEA MAY END.

Also carved upon the projection of the frieze above the north columns is the date 1644, while on the corresponding space to the south are the initials I·E. HE. The plain spandrils of the central panel are decorated with winged cherubs carved in low relief. The upper part of the arched panel contains representations of a skull and of an hour-glass carved in high relief, and placed one over the other, each surrounded by a border of raised lettering. On the east side of these symbols are carved a spade and shovel placed saltire-wise, while on the opposite side is the usual representation of cross-bones. Within each margin of the panel the inscription is continued following the line of the arch, the whole forming one inscription with the legend :—

MORS SUA SCEPTA TENET TOTI COMMUNIA MUNDO.
PROPERAT CURSU VITA CITA TE. VIVE MEMOR LETHI.†

The lower part of this panel has also a Latin inscription in raised Roman lettering :—

INCLUSUS LAPIDE HOC QUIESCIT EHEU
EHEU FLOS JUVENUM ANDREAS HAVARTUS
NUPER KIRKCUBRLE JUBAR CORUSCUM
NUNC NOVAE SOLYMAE JUBAR CORUSCANS
QUOD MORTALE FUIT PATER SEPULCHRO
HUIC DEDIT LACHRYMIS TERENS SENECTAM HIS
MOLE SUB HAC LAPIDUM JUVENEM TE MAESTUS HUMAVI
QUI ME DEBUERAS CONTUMULASSE SENEM.‡

Carved on the surbase and centering with each set of double columns is an oblong panel with a narrow raised margin, curved within each angle and enclosing a similar margin of elliptical design, with an incised diamond-shaped pattern cut in the centre. Between these two panels there is another inscription of raised lettering with the legend :—

I GOE TO GRAVE AS TO MY BED TO SLEEP AND RYSE AGAIN
I LIVED IN CHRYST I DIED IN CHRYST I MUST NOT
HEIR REMANE.

* John Hewart, a magistrate of Kirkcudbright, raised this monument.

† Death holds his sceptre in common to the whole world. Swift life speeds you on its course. Live mindful of death.

‡ Enclosed with this stone rests, alas! alas! the flower of youth, Andrew Hewart, lately a bright star of Kirkcudbright, now a shining star of the New Jerusalem. What was mortal his father consigned to this tomb, wasting his old age with these tears. Under this mass of stones, I, sorrowful, have buried thee, a youth whose lot it should have been to have interred me, an old man.

The last two lines are an elegiac couplet. The cutter, not having room for "humavi" at the end of the line, has placed it below in smaller letters above "contum," whence, too, "contum" is reduced.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

There is also an inscription of the same type on the south face of the tomb, which is otherwise perfectly plain:—

OUR TYME RUNNES FAST AS WE MAY SIE
WHICH BEING SPENT THEN MUST WE DIE.

The inscription is terminated at the east end by a panel containing cross-bones carved in relief, while at the opposite end, and placed below the inscription, are an hour-glass and a skull.

Visited 2nd October 1911.

Grave-stones, Galtway Churchyard.

The two following monuments (Nos. 259 and 260) lie within the old churchyard of Galtway :

259. In a central enclosure and against the south wall is a slab 5 feet 7 inches in length by 1 foot 3 inches in width, inscribed in Gothic characters along one side and both ends. The inscription is much worn, but, as far as decipherable, reads:—

HIC JACET DÑS IOHAN . . .

260. In the centre of the enclosure is a large flat slab on four pillars, on which is sculptured a shield charged with a chevron and inscribed:—

HIC JACET THOMAS LIDDERDALE SANCTÆ
INSULÆ MARIÆ DOMINUS QUI OBIT DECIMO
DIE FEBRUARII ANNO 1687 ÆTATIS

The lower end of the stone has been cut down and an inscription to his son incised upon it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SW.

Visited 3rd October 1911.

261. *Font, St Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.*—This font, said to have been brought from Dundrennan, now stands at the south-east angle of the modern mansion-house of "St Mary's Isle," situated upon the east shore of the Dee and distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of Kirkcudbright, and has been placed by the present proprietor upon a large circular stone. The total depth from the upper edge of the basin to the approximate line of the necking is 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The upper part is octagonal on plan, measuring 2 feet 2 inches over all, containing a circular basin 1 foot 7 inches in diameter and 10 inches in depth, with a circular drain in the centre. The base, on the other hand, is square on plan, measuring 1 foot 4 inches on each side, and has obviously rested upon a shaft of the same form. Incised upon the vertical surface of the upper margin, 3 inches in depth, is a continuous inscription in Gothic lettering, now much obliterated. Little more than the date 1481 or 1482 can now be made out at the north-west angle of the octagon. Upon four of the octagonal surfaces shields are carved, each averaging about $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches. The shield on the north-east surface is somewhat destroyed, but it appears to have borne two chevrons. The east and south-east shields bear the same device, but the south shield is now blank. On the upper part of the north octagon a bird is carved in relief, holding in its beak one end of a cord, the other end of which is attached to the neck of a quadruped represented on the lower part of the panel. The surface of the north-west panel appears to have been completely destroyed.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

On the west octagon is carved a chalice, while the south-east side is ornamented with a grotesque caryatide. Upon the lip of the basin are four oblong incisions, apparently formed to hold the ends of an iron framework, to carry a font cover. This font, which is an unusually fine example of its period, is suffering from exposure to the weather.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NW.

Visited 5th September 1912.

SITES.

262. *Castledykes, Kirkcudbright.*—The ancient Castle of Kirkcudbright, probably dating from the end of the 13th century, was situated upon the left bank of the Dee, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-west

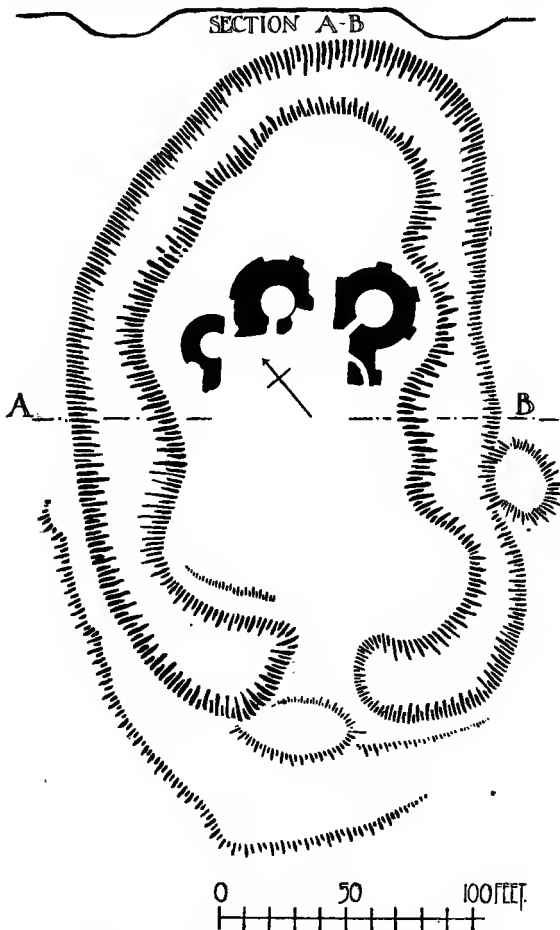


FIG. 108.—Castledykes, Kirkcudbright (No. 262).

of Kirkcudbright. The site clearly indicates that the buildings must have been originally of considerable size and importance. It is oblong on plan, measuring about 200 feet by 100 feet within a ditch

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

which averages 50 feet in width and 9 feet in depth. The north-east end of the site was partly excavated by the proprietor in the autumn of 1912, when the foundations of two circular towers were revealed with indications of a portcullis gateway between them, as also a fragmentary portion of circular walling to the west. The towers have been of exceptional size, each measuring about 35 feet in diameter over walls of undetermined thickness. The masonry, where cleared, exists to a height of fully 4 feet 6 inches. The bases of the towers are solidly built with a batter to the exterior and sloping towards the scarp of the ditch. On the face of the east tower there are indications of three buttresses each measuring about 5 feet in width and with a projection of fully 2 feet from the vertical surface of the tower. Indications of similar buttresses are also to be seen on the exterior face of the north-west tower, which has been only partially excavated.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. NW.

Visited 5th September 1912.

263. *Palace Isle, site of Castle Fergus.*—Some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile due east of the town of Kirkcudbright, and to the south of the farm-house of Loch Fergus, is a low-lying meadow formerly the bed of a loch from which rises a mound to a height of 12 to 14 feet, and overgrown with trees. This mound has for long been traditionally regarded as the site of a castle of Fergus, Lord of Galloway. It is an oval hillock lying north and south rising by an easy gradient at the base and steeply towards the summit. Along the south arc of the summit periphery are the distinct traces of a parapet mound, and a little to the south of the centre, bisecting the plateau, is an oblong hollow, measuring interiorly some 45 feet by 18 feet, evidently the site of a building, but showing no trace of ruins. The low bank which surrounds it is about 4 feet thick, and appears to have been constructed of small angular stones laid without mortar. A small depression at the south-west angle has probably been an excavation.

Possibly the foundations are those of the building referred to in a paragraph in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, which relates that on 25th February 1499–1500 a Remission was granted to "Thom Huchonsoue and Johne Carynis in the Copwod for arte and parte of the burning of Lochferguse belangand to the Larde of Bondby (Bomby) etc."

See *Stat. Acc.*, xi. p. 25; Pitcairn, i. pt. i. p. 100.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. NW.

Visited 3rd October 1911.

264. *Fort, "The Battery," near Torrs.*—The irregularly circular mound of fine sand and gravel which bears this name is situated in a low-lying meadow about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Torrs farm. It is now quite featureless as a fort, but previous to 1889, it is recorded that it consisted "of a circular rampart 3 to 4 feet high, surrounding a flat mound lower than itself, the diameter east and west being 120 feet."

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., lv. SW.

Visited 28th September 1911.

265. *Priory, St Mary's Isle.*—The O.S. map indicates the site of the Priory of S Maria de Trayll (founded in the 12th century by

* Since the date noted above, further excavations have revealed data from which fuller measurements have been obtained. See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1914–15.

PARISH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Fergus, Lord of Galloway) at the Mansion House of St Mary's Isle. The *Statistical Account*, 1794 (xi. p. 29) states that "two gates that led to it were many years ago demolished. The outer one, which was placed about half a mile distant from the Priory, and about an equal distance from the town, still retains its ancient name—the Great Cross. The inner gate, which led immediately to a group of cells, the habitation of the monks, was called the Little Cross. All these cells and buildings were pulled down and removed about a century ago."

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

266. *Monk's Well, St Mary's Isle*.—The Monk's Well is indicated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of the site of the Priory.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. SW.

267. *Tumulus, 300 yards north of Whinnyliggate School*.—In 1893 there were turned up by the plough here two urns, the larger of which fell to pieces when discovered. The smaller one (fig. B of Introduction), which belongs to the type known as incense cups, is the first specimen of its class discovered in Scotland, and is deposited in the Stewartry Museum. In shape it is doubly conical and truncated at either end, measuring 2 inches in height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its widest bulge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom. On its upper half around the lip are two incised parallel lines beneath which are fourteen large triangular perforations within a continuous chevron ornament of incised lines, while two parallel lines encircle the vessel at the bulge. Beneath the lower of the two lines is a row of minute punctures.

See *Antiquaries*, xxviii. p. 204.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlix. SE.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

268. <i>St Cuthbert's Church, Kirkcudbright.</i>	O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.
269. <i>St Michael's Kirk, Kirkstead.</i>	" " " NE.
270. <i>Galtway Church, south-east of Low Banks.</i>	" " " SW.
271. <i>Bombie Castle.</i>	" " " NE.
272. <i>Galtway Village, east of Low Banks.</i>	" " " SW.
273. <i>Dunrod Village, Milton Parks.</i>	" " " "
274. <i>"Dun's Wa's," 300 yards south of Queen Mary's Bridge.</i>	" " xlix. SW.

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

275. *Corra Castle*.—This castle is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of Kirkgunzeon upon rising ground to the north of the main road from Dalbeattie to Dumfries. The remaining portions of the building show that it was originally oblong on plan, measuring about 45 feet

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

by 16 within walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. The north gable exists to a height of about 24 feet and appears to have contained two storeys and an attic. On the ground floor there are indications of a fireplace in the east wall measuring about 7 feet in width, and two small windows remain at the north-east angle. The extent of the south wall is clearly defined with the return of the side wall at the south-west angle. It still shows evidence of two windows. The central portion, 15 feet in width, is almost level with the surface of the ground, while the remainder is fairly complete to the level of the wall head, a height of 17 feet 6 inches. The north and west walls have been taken down to make room for modern farm buildings which now fill up what has been the interior of the castle, leaving a clear space of only 6 feet within the south and east walls. The existing portions of the castle have lately been pointed and cemented at the wall-head level; they are, however, entirely without distinctive features of any kind. From its general dimensions, the building appears to have been of the domestic type, probably dating from the 17th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxvii. SW.

Visited 26th May 1911.

276. *Drumcoltrah Castle*.—This castle (figs. 109, 110, and 111) is situated to the north of Kirkgunzeon village. It is now surrounded by modern farm buildings, and has a two-storeyed dwelling-house on the western side with which it communicates by a passage 5 feet wide.

The castle stands upon comparatively level ground, and consists of a rectangular tower measuring 34 feet from east to west on the exterior and 26 feet 8 inches from north to south. At the north-west angle is a projecting staircase wing measuring 15 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, with the entrance to the castle at the re-entering angle—thus forming a building of the L plan.

The ground floor, which is vaulted in stone, enters from the vestibule formed by the clear space between the entrance doorway and the start of the circular staircase. This apartment has originally been used as a single room, but is now divided into two by a stone partition built at a later date and shown by hatched lines on the plan. There is a large fireplace in the east wall 7 feet 3 inches wide between the jambs, which have the usual half-round mouldings on the interior angles. In the north wall is a stone sink with a drain formed to the outside. This, together with the large fireplace, indicates that this ground floor was designed as the kitchen for the castle.

The circular stone staircase continues from the entrance door to the attic-floor level, giving access to each floor in turn. At the level of the top floor the wheel-steps cease and the parapet walk is reached by ten straight steps. From a level plat dividing the flight of straight steps into two, a small projecting staircase is built across the re-entering angle and leads to a small cape-house over the main staircase. This cape-house measures 12 feet by 9 feet 6 inches inside, and has a fireplace in the north wall. The first floor is entered directly off the wheel-staircase and appears to have been originally one room, but in modern times has been divided by wooden partitions into two rooms and a sleeping-closet for the use of farm labourers, and a fireplace has been built in the south-west angle. The second floor appears to have

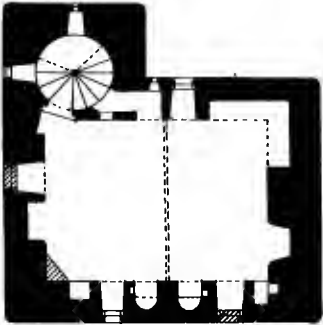


FIG. 109.—Drumcoltran Tower from the South (No. 276).

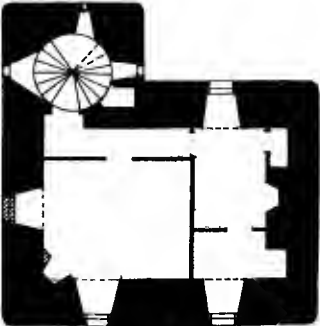


FIG. 110.—Drumcoltran Tower from the North (No. 276).

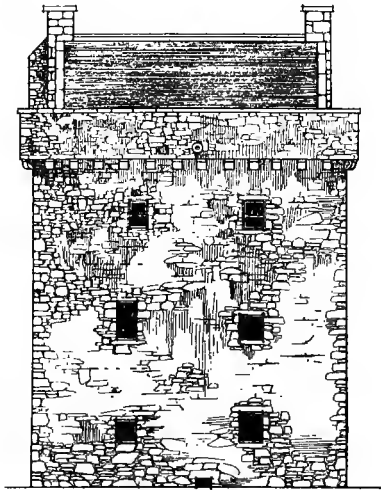
PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.



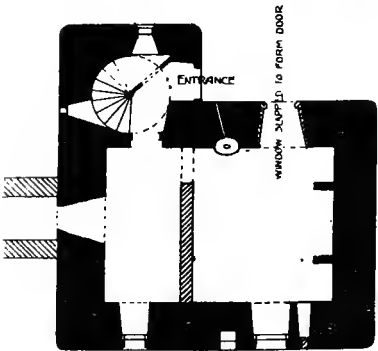
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



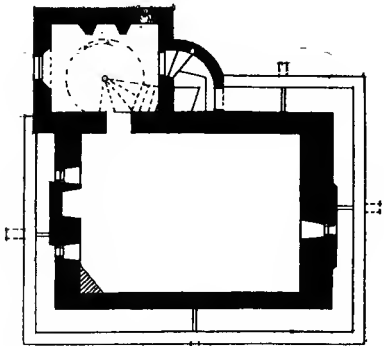
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



SOUTH ELEVATION.



PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR



PLAN OF TOP FLOOR

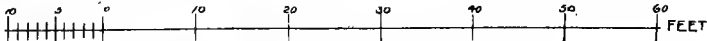


FIG. 111.—Drumcoltran Tower (No. 276).

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

been divided into two. Here there are two fireplaces, one in each gable. There have been considerable alterations on this part of the castle. In the south wall are two small *garde-robes* two feet apart in the thickness of the wall—very similar in arrangement to those at Castle of Park in Wigtownshire. At the entrance to the first-floor apartment there is a wall-chamber at the north-west angle with a door entering off the room and with a small opening into the staircase, now built up, about 3 feet in height. There is also a small window from this wall-chamber to the outside, and an opening into the room situated between the two doorways. This arrangement might indicate that the rectangular castle was built first, with a small wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall at the north-west angle, and that the projecting wing containing the circular stone staircase was added at a later date, probably in the 16th century, as in the case of Carsluith Castle near Creetown (No. 282). If this surmise is correct, the wall-chamber would be explained as the usual *garde-robe* in the thickness of the wall. There are recesses in the north-east angle of this floor which have now no features to indicate what their purpose was. The attic floor consists of one large room with a fireplace in the west wall.

The exterior is exceedingly plain, built of rough rubble. The projecting parapet is supported by a single row of corbels, and is finished by a straight stone cope. The gables are finished by straight skews, not with crow-steps as is usual in buildings of the period. Above the entrance doorway is a recess probably intended for the arms of the family who built the castle. Unfortunately there is nothing now to indicate who were the owners or builders.

A panel above the doorway bears the following legend in raised letters:

CELA SECRETA : LOQVERE
 PAUCA : VERAX · ESTO :
 (Ā · V)INO CAVE : MEMĒ(N)TO
 MORI : MISERICORS ESTO.*

There seems to be little history attached to this building, but, comparing it with others of the same type, it probably dates from the 16th century. The ground floor of the castle is said to have been inhabited twelve years ago; but since then the building has stood empty. It is now used as a store for the farm, and the window in the north wall of the ground floor has been converted into a doorway to facilitate the handling of goods. The upper floors, which are of wood, are in a dangerous state. The beams have in many places fallen and the flooring is rotten. The chimney heads to the east and west gables are in a most precarious condition, and the stone coping to the parapet is loose and threatens to fall at more than one place.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, ii. p. 84.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxvii. NW.

Visited 25th May 1911.

277. *Barclosh Castle*.—This fragment of a castle is situated upon rising ground to the south-east of Southwick Station, from which it is

* Keep hidden what is secret; speak little; be truthful; avoid wine; remember death; be pitiful.

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by road. On plan it has been a simple oblong measuring about 15 feet in width between walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. Portions of the north-east and south-west walls remain for a length of 18 feet and 10 feet respectively from the inner surface of the south-east wall. The north-west and south-east walls are entirely demolished with the exception of a small portion at the south angle which contains a single window jamb, the only portion of hewn work now remaining. The walls are not more than 12 feet in height. Judging by the plan and the thickness of the walls, the building may possibly date from the end of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xliiii. NE.

Visited 25th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

278. *Fort, Tarkirra*.—The lower of the two forts at Tarkirra is situated in the north angle formed by the junction of the farm road with the highway from Kirkgunzeon to Dalbeattie *via* Barclosh Hill. It is in low-lying ground at the base of a gradual slope and at an elevation of 250 feet above sea-level. It has been an irregular circular work, with, however, an almost rectangular point towards the east, the whole surrounded by a trench some 30 feet wide, with a stony rampart on the counterscarp some 24 feet in breadth at base, and an inner mound above the scarp. The fort has been much destroyed by agricultural operations, and towards the west the defences have been entirely ploughed down. Interiorly from north to south it has measured about 125 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvii. SW.

Visited 5th September 1911.

279. *Fort (upper), Tarkirra*.—This fort (fig. 112) is situated at an elevation of 350 feet above sea-level, close to Tarkirra farm on the east. The site is a natural gravel ridge, or hillock, which has been steeply scarped all round and made up where necessary with granite boulders. There is a general rise on the ground level from west to east, and the fort, oval in shape, lies with its longest axis in that direction. Its interior measurements are 262 feet from east to west by 146 feet from north to south; and the elevation from the base to the edge of the summit, on the north 19 feet, and on the south some 23 feet. Around the hillock has been a summit rampart; while near its base on the north side, and 17 feet below the summit edge on the south, runs a shallow trench or terrace some 12 feet in width, which gradually rises towards the crest of the ridge on the east, where it is only some 6 feet below the summit level. Here the trench has been covered to the outside by a strong stony rampart some 20 feet wide at base, and behind it the summit rampart has been more formidable than elsewhere. Large granite boulders have been freely used in the composition of the ramparts. There is a gap in the defences towards the east and another towards the north-west, both probably secondary or enlarged, to afford access to the summit for the purpose of cultivation. Dug out of the top of the scarp below the trench on the south-west is an oblong hollow measuring some 17 feet by 5 feet, showing a small portion of built wall on its inner face towards the north-east and other indications of building around it. Along the north side

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

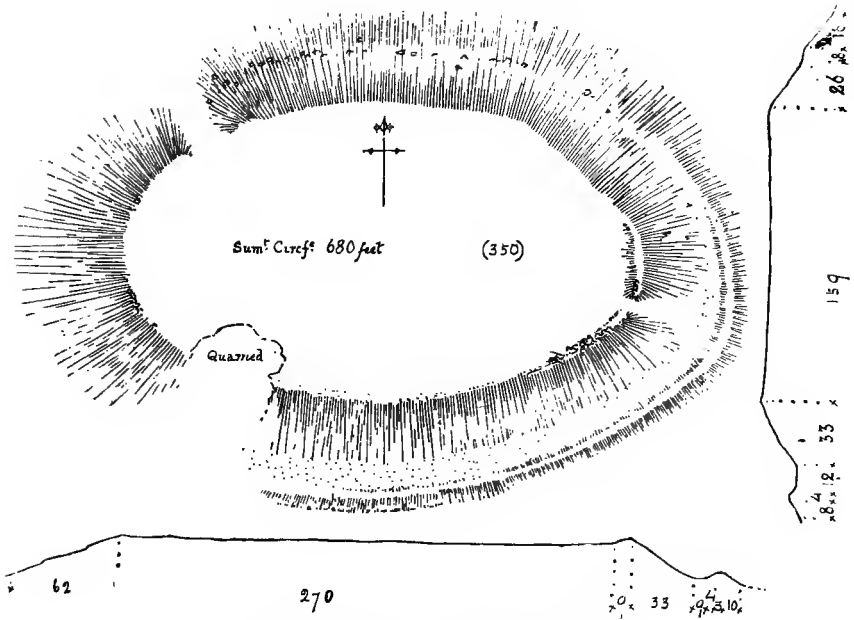


FIG. 112.—Fort (upper), Tarkirra (No. 279).

and at the west end the defences have been much broken down and quarried for stones, and a sand-pit, still in use, is eating into the interior from the south-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xxxvii. SW. Visited 5th September 1911.

280. *Fort, Drumcoltran*.—This fine circular fort (fig. 113) is situated on the north-west slope of Drumcoltran Hill, sheltered and overlooked by higher ground towards the east, but commanding a fine prospect round from north-west to south. It has been formed by the excavation of a deep trench, now quite obliterated on the lower slope to the west, but well-preserved on the upper side, where it measures 30 feet across the top and 9 feet in depth. The upcast has been piled up so as to form a massive rampart above the scarp some 25 feet broad at base and 9 feet in height above the level of the interior behind it. The fort is formed without levelling on the natural slope of the hill, and from east to west has a fall of 24 feet in the interior. The defences towards the east, where the interior was commanded by the higher ground, were on that account probably more formidable than on the west, where they have now been obliterated. The interior measures 202 feet from north to south by 189 feet from east to west. There is a gangway 8 feet wide across the trench from the north-east leading directly to an opening through the rampart which appears to be the original entrance, and there is also a wide gap on the south which is probably secondary. The area of the fort is enclosed and planted. It is recorded (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 106) that in the trench where deepest there was found in 1837 a hoard of bronze weapons, and in the same trench

PARISH OF KIRKGUNZEON.

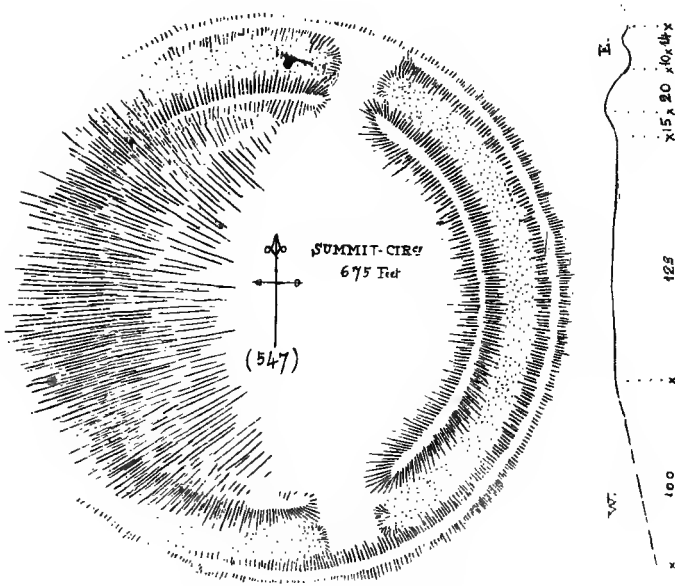


FIG. 113.—Fort, Drumcoltran (No. 280).

in 1867 an “18-inch blade.” One of these blades, a sword of rapier form, is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvi. NE. Visited 5th September 1911.

SITE.

281. The O.S. map indicates a cairn some 500 feet to the east of the fort on Drumcoltran Hill (No. 280), but it appears to have been entirely removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvii. NW.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

282. *Carlsruith Castle*.—This castle is situated about 50 yards south of the main road to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Creetown. It stands upon a promontory overlooking Wigtown Bay, to the south and west, with a natural ravine to the east. The ground to the north between the castle and the highway is said to have been “a pond” (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 247), but it is now filled up and forms the site of a garden and farm buildings.

The castle, which is of the L plan, consists of an oblong building measuring on the exterior 32 feet by 24 feet, with a projecting wing to the north, containing a wheel-staircase and measuring 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. The entrance doorway is in the re-entering angle, leading

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

on the ground floor to a passage formed partly in the thickness of the wall which gives a separate access to each of the two vaulted chambers

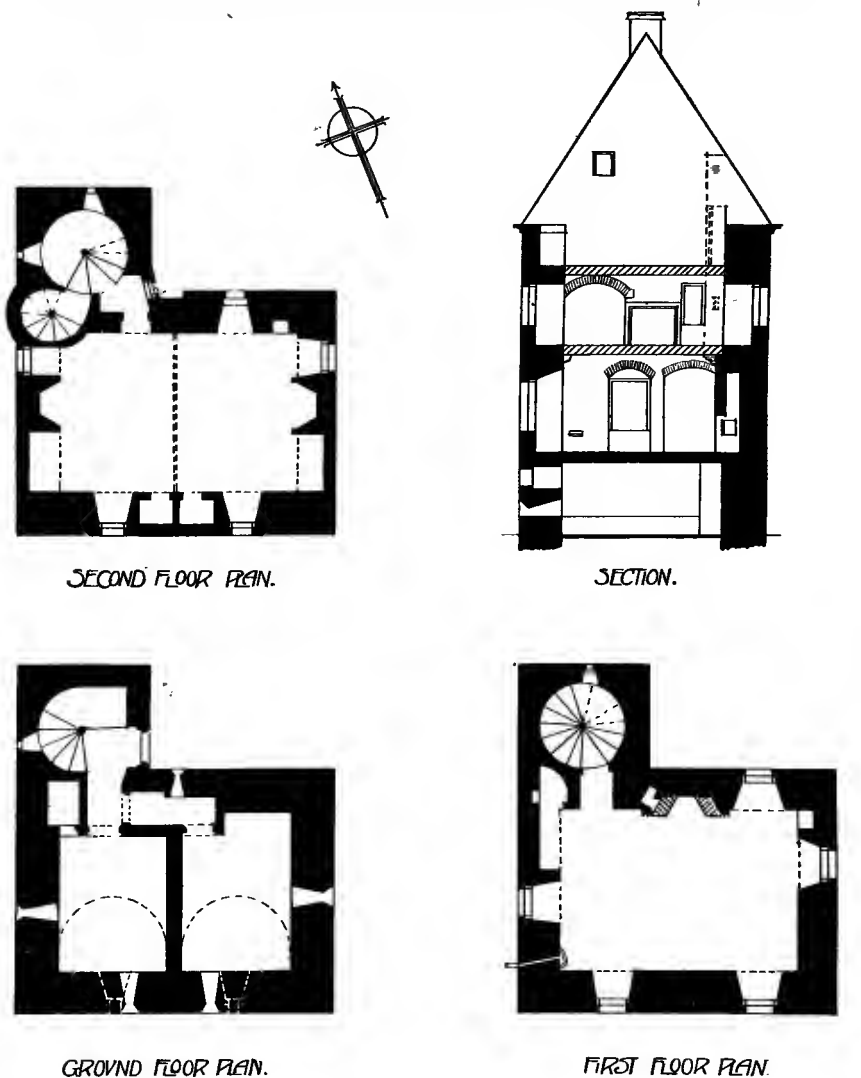


FIG. 114.—Carsluith Castle (No. 282).

on this floor. The space between the eastern chamber and the staircase has been used as a cupboard or press, with an opening from the interior. There are two curiously placed windows in the south wall

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

of each chamber, one above the other—an arrangement for which it is difficult to assign any reason, unless one of the openings was made at a later time for additional light. Neither apartment has a fireplace. The circular wheel-staircase leads from the ground to the second-floor level, whence the attic and cape-house over the main staircase are reached by a smaller wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall. The position of this staircase is unusual, not being corbelled out over the re-entering angle, which was a favourite device in castles of this type.

The first floor (the kitchen of the dwelling) consists of one large room with a fireplace 7 feet wide in the north wall. This fireplace has moulded jambs and lintel, also a curious "salt-box" at the west side with two openings, one giving access from the in-go, and the other from the interior of the apartment. There is a stone sink in the south-west angle with a drain leading to the exterior, also an ambry in the north-east angle, and a *garde-robe* entering off the recessed angle at the north-west. The second floor consists of two apartments entering one off the other, which appears to have been separated by a wooden partition. Each room has a fireplace in the east and west gables, also a *garde-robe* to each in the south wall. These apartments are lighted respectively by two and three windows. The attic has consisted of two apartments with a fireplace in the east and west walls, which would no doubt be lighted by dormer windows.

The building has undoubtedly been altered from time to time. Possibly the original structure consisted of a plain oblong, the staircase wing being a later addition. The curved side of the *garde-robe* at the north-west angle would in that case indicate the position of the staircase belonging to the original castle. The way in which the east wall of the staircase wing runs into one of the second-floor windows of the main building goes to prove that the projecting staircase was an after-thought, as does the manner in which a small staircase window is built at the angle of the window thus encroached upon by the staircase wing. It is important to note the corbels on the north side, which are of a different type from those on the east wall and at the angle turrets. The former are the earlier in form, and have probably carried a projecting parapet which has been taken down when the later additions were carried out. The string courses on the staircase wing are late in style, and there was at one time a grotesque figure on the chimney cope, now almost entirely decayed. Over the doorway in the east wall of the staircase is a panel containing a shield with the arms of Brown, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis: the letter B, and, cut on a raised circular scroll, a motto, now almost effaced, but of which the letters S DOM · · S FO · · remain; above is the date 156—.

These dates no doubt refer to the staircase wing, while the original building may date from the end of the 15th century. With the exception of the ground floor, which is vaulted, none of the upper timber floors remain. The building is roofless, the walls are covered with ivy, on the eastern side a hay-shed is built against the gable, while on the north side opposite the entrance doorway is a one-storied outhouse. The steps of the wheel-stair are still intact,

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

although very much worn in many places. The building is not in a good state of preservation.

Cross-slab (fragment).—On the west jamb of the door which leads from the farm court to the west side of the castle is a fragment of an ancient grave-slab of red sandstone measuring 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 4 inches by 5 inches, whereon is carved one arm of a cross expanding outwards and a mediæval chalice of which the base and the cup are of similar bowl-shaped form.

Carsluith appears to have been possessed by the Browns till about the middle of the 18th century. Gilbert Brown of Carsluith was the last Abbot of Sweetheart¹ or New Abbey.

See ¹*Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 8; see also *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 513 (plan and illus.); *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 242.

O.S.M., KIRKUD., xlvii. SW.

Visited 13th May 1912.

283. *Barholm Castle.*—The ruins of Barholm Castle (figs. 115 and 117) are situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the coast (some 2 miles south-east of Carsluith Castle, No. 282) and midway between Creetown and Gatehouse-of-Fleet. They stand upon rising ground overlooking Wigtown Bay to the west, and have been protected on the east by a deep natural ravine. The building is of the usual L plan, with a wheel-stair in the projecting wing leading directly to the second floor, while a circular turret-stair corbelled out over the re-entering angle gives access to the upper floor and cape-house. The castle has been entered at the ground level by a doorway in the re-entering angle, while at the stair foot another doorway in the main north wall leads to a single vaulted chamber, measuring some 23 feet by 14 feet within walls averaging 6 feet in thickness, and lighted by two narrow windows in the south wall. The first floor consists of a single apartment entered directly off the wheel-stair. It is well lighted by four windows, and in the south wall there is a fireplace measuring 7 feet between the jambs. The second floor and attics appear to have been also used as single apartments. The forms of two of the staircase windows are somewhat unusual. The one at the first-floor level consists of a square-headed lintel with a shallow sinking cut in the form of two semi-circular arches. The one above is also formed out of a single stone shaped to a rough ogee. The entrance doorway (fig. 116) has also some uncommon features. The mouldings and segmental-shaped arch-head are not remarkable, but the cabled hood-moulding carved with a knot at each end and the grotesque animal and two masks worked upon the arch-moulding are peculiar. The staircase wing has a shallow projection supported upon corbels at the attic-floor level, finishing in the usual way with a small chamber or cape-house over the staircase, vaulted in stone and entered off the turret-stair. On the exterior of the east wall immediately above the window lighting the first-floor apartment are a number of irregularly placed corbels, the purpose of which is uncertain. The opening appears to have been originally a doorway which has been converted into a window at some later period. This feature is somewhat difficult of explanation, as, even if the staircase wing were an addition to a plain 16th century keep, as at Carsluith Castle, a doorway entering at the first-floor level belongs to a much



FIG. 115.—Barholm Castle (No. 283).



FIG. 116.—Barholm Castle: Entrance (No. 283).

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

earlier period than can be assigned to this building. Abutting against the west wall of the castle is an enclosure formed by ruined walls about 9 feet in height and about 3 feet in thickness. There is a window in the west wall and two openings in the north wall. This building appears to have been used as a cottage, and is probably contemporaneous with the adjacent farm-house dated 1797. The castle is now in a very ruinous state, hemmed in on two sides by farm buildings. The roofs and timber floors have entirely disappeared, while the wall

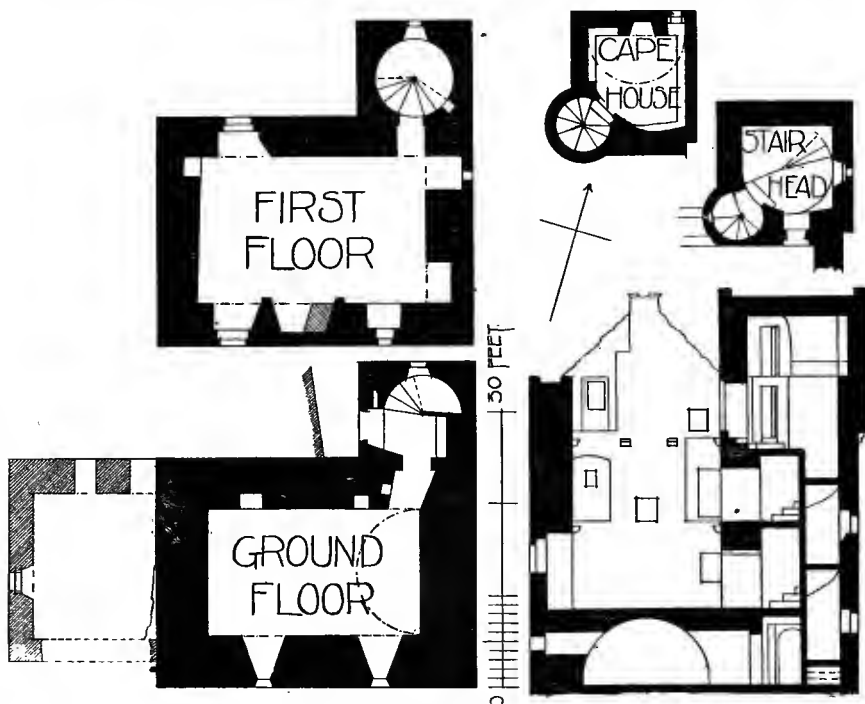


FIG. 117.—Barholm Castle (No. 283).

head and chimneys require immediate attention. The wheel-stair is practically complete, but the upper part of the cape-house has lost both gables and is covered with grass and ivy.

Barholm has belonged to the M'Culloch family from the beginning of the 16th century, but, judging by the details, the existing building would seem to date from the early years of the 17th century.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 520.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlvii. SW.

Visited 4th September 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

284. *Doon of Carsluith*.—A conspicuous ridge lying with its main axis north and south overlooking Carsluith Castle, and terminating in a bold rugged front to the southward, bears on its summit, some 500 feet above sea-level, the not inconsiderable remains of fortification. The situation is by nature strongly defended, the hill rising

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

steeply on the west to a height of 60 to 80 feet above the regular slope of the brae to shoreward, and on the east cut off from the adjacent hill-top by a narrow glen some 30 feet in depth known as "the Nick of Doon" or "Cleugh of Doon," and very noticeable from the shore road below. The rising crest of the ridges from the northward has been crossed from flank to flank by a stone wall some 8 feet in thickness, but now in great measure removed. Some 36 feet in rear of it, near the centre of its course and with a gradual convergence to the eastward, rises a bold rampart, the inner defence, some 16 feet in thickness at base and showing indications of having been originally surmounted by an inner wall. Along the steep flanks of the hill this rampart has not been continued, but on the slope of the west side there are two distinct terraces, which, however, may be natural. The main entrance, about 9 feet wide, has been through the defences near the centre of the north end, and there appears to have been a track passing up the south slope of the ridge and entering the enceinte at the south-west corner. The outline of the fort follows the general contour of the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlvii. S.W. (unnoted).

Visited 16th May 1912.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

285. "*Cairn of Knockglass.*"—This cairn, situated in an upland cultivated field about 1 mile north of Creetown railway station, has long since been reduced to a mere ring of stones, the whole centre having been cleared out. In *The Reliquary* (new series, vol. iii., January 1897) will be found a description of it as it was at that date under the heading "Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck." Three large stones of a central cist or chamber were then visible, containing an area measuring some 7 feet by 4.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xl. SW.

Visited 16th May 1912.

286. *Cairn and Stone Setting, Bagbie.*—Some 200 yards to the north of the standing-stone of Bagbie (No. 297), and 50 yards beyond the field dyke into the moorland, is a circular cairn overgrown with turf, measuring some 40 feet in diameter and some 3 feet in elevation. Near the centre is exposed the upper surface of a flat slab, and towards the edge of the cairn, at 10 feet 6 inches to the east-north-east and 10 feet 9 inches to the west-south-west, there project to a height of 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 3 inches respectively, facing each other, two flat stones measuring 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 6 inches across. On the south-east quadrant of the cairn are placed six stones, squarish in section, measuring about 2 feet across each face, and the highest standing about 2 feet 6 inches above ground. The significance of these stones is not apparent, and they are probably a remnant of some associated construction the rest of which has been removed. As will be seen from the plan (fig. 118), four of the blocks appear to be on the arc of a circle, and this would be so even although the most easterly of the stones had not been overturned.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlvii. NW.

Visited 9th May 1912.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

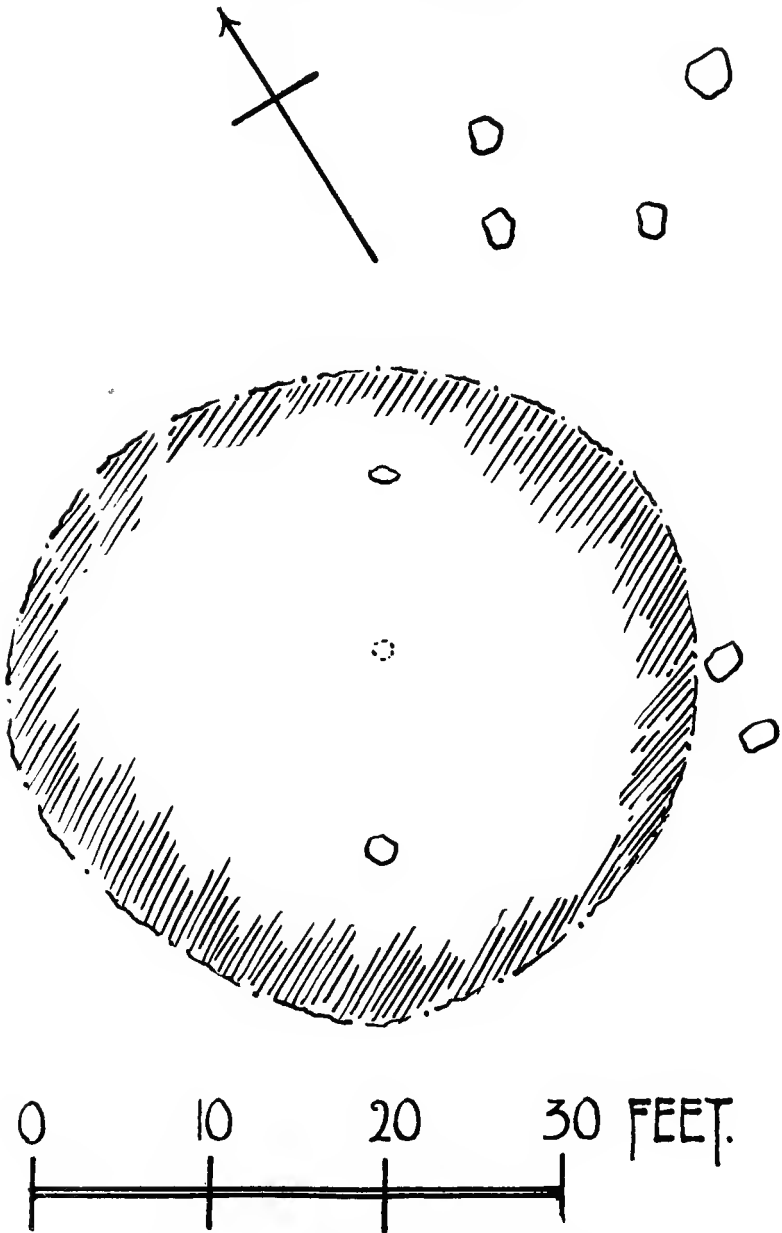


FIG. 118.—Cairn and Stone Setting, Bagbie (No. 286).

287, 288. *Chambered Cairns, Cairnholy*.—Situated on a slight rocky hillock, some 60 yards to the southward of the farm of Cairnholy, are the remains of a chambered cairn, consisting of two tall portal stones, the only survivors of the frontal arc, the passage to the chamber, and the chamber itself, of dolmen type, with the roofing

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

slab still upon it. The cairn appears to have been a round one, measuring from back to front along the line of the chamber some 62 feet, but the stones which composed it have been entirely removed, with the exception of a fringe here and there. Facing eastward (see plan, fig. 120) stand two high squarish pillars, some 6 to 10 inches apart at base, that on the right standing 8 feet 2 inches above ground, that on the left 4 feet 2 inches, forming the portals to the passage that leads to the chamber. The passage appears to have increased in width as it passed inward till it measured some 2 feet 5 inches at its termination. On the left side beyond the portal only one stone remains *in situ*, standing to a height of 3 feet 9 inches above

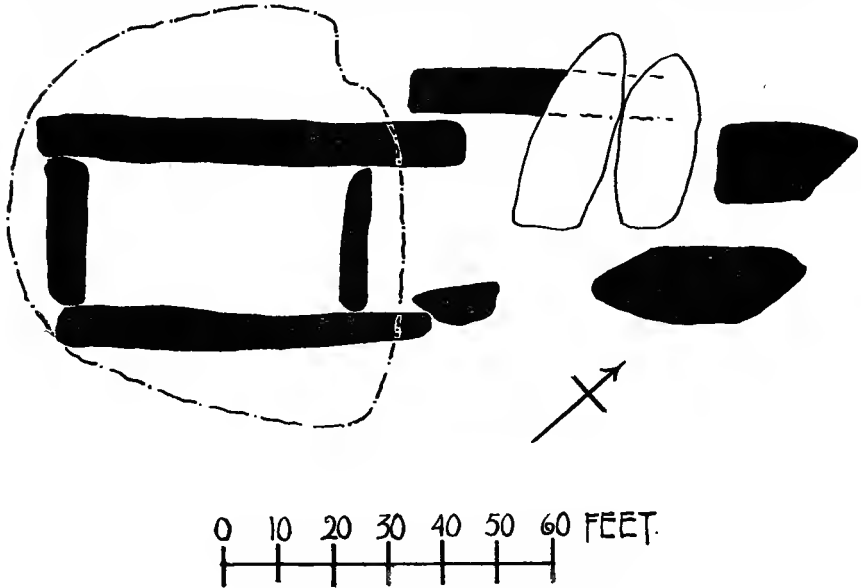


FIG. 120.—“Galdus’s Tomb” (No. 287).

ground, while other two lie displaced. On the right side a large slab deeply set in the ground lies parallel with the passage and has probably supported the wall slabs, now removed, on that side. At 8 feet 2 inches from the outside the chamber is reached. It has been a rectangular compartment some 5 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth and now some 4 feet in height from the floor level to the under side of the roofing slab. A massive slab 7 feet or thereby in length forms the lower portion of each side and extends beyond the chamber. The chamber is closed at both ends, but, while the slab forming the innermost termination helps to support the roof, the slab in the front is not in contact therewith, although the roof declines 15 inches from the horizontal level in its direction. Above the large lateral slabs other slabs and flat stones, for the most part removed or displaced, have been employed to raise the sides to the required height. The massive slab which forms the roof measures superficially 7 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 11 inches. The interior of the chamber has probably been cleared out long ago. Numerous tall



FIG. 119.—Chambered Cairn, Cairnholy, showing remains of Chamber and Frontal Semicircle from the Rear (No. 287).



FIG. 121.—Chamber of Cairn, Cairnholy (No. 288).

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

monoliths, used as gateposts, etc., at the adjacent farm, have probably been taken originally from this monument.

Some 200 yards due south, and just over the field dyke to the south of the road, are the remains of another cairn of the same character. Though the peculiar features of the horned chambered cairn have escaped destruction, the cairn itself has been almost entirely removed to build dykes, etc. With its longest axis south-east by east and north-west by west the extreme length has been from 80 to 100 feet, but, owing to the building of a wall partly on the site, the breadth is not accurately ascertainable; it has, however, increased from the west end towards the east, and the outline of the cairn appears to have been marked with pointed standing-stones. At the east end are the remains of a frontal semicircle of standing-stones,

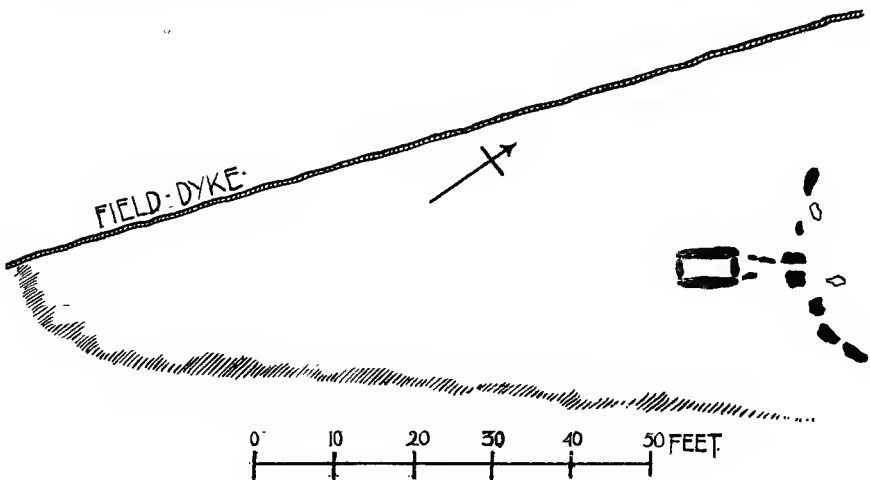


FIG. 122.—Long Cairn, Cairnholy (No. 288).

now consisting of seven stones *in situ*, four on one quadrant and three on the other, and of other two stones, one apparently from each quadrant, lying displaced. The two central stones are squarish pillars, set 1 foot 2 inches apart at base, each rising to a height of 7 feet above ground level, while the other stones vary in height from 3 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches, and in breadth from 1 foot 5 inches to 3 feet 2 inches. Behind the two central pillars the passage, gradually widening to 2 feet, extends to the chamber with a total length of 9 feet. The chamber has been rectangular, some 7 feet 6 inches in length, and closed at both ends. The roof is gone, but, as in the previous instance, the slab closing the front is slightly lower in elevation than that at the back. Along each side extends a massive block some 7 to 8 feet in length, which has formed the lower part of the side; the superstructure has been entirely removed.

Cairnholy is one of the legendary tombs of Galdus, a mythical King of Scots.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlvii. SW.

Visited 10th May 1912.

289. *Cairn, do.*—In the park adjoining the farm steading on the east, and about 175 yards distant, is a circular cairn, much dilapi-

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

dated, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and from 5 to 6 feet in elevation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xlvi. SW.

Visited 15th May 1912.

290. "*White Cairn*," *Chapelton*.—Situated at the upper side of a cultivated field, some 250 to 300 yards south of the farm of Chapelton, is a grass-covered circular mound with an elevation of some 4 feet and a diameter of 60 feet, bearing the name of the "White Cairn."

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xl. SW.

Visited 10th May 1912.

291. *Stone Cist*, *Larg Moor*.—On the Larg Moor, some 200 yards west-south-west of the stone circle on Glenquicken (No. 292), is a cist (fig. 123) complete with its cover and standing out above the ground level, from around which the cairn has been entirely removed. It measures interiorly 4 feet long by 1 foot 8 inches broad, while the covering slab measures 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet. Each side has been formed by a single slab. The cist lies with its main axis from east by north to west by south.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xlvi. NW.

Visited 10th May 1912.

292. *Stone Circle*, *Glenquicken*.—On a level grassy area at an elevation of some 500 feet above sea-level, not far north from a

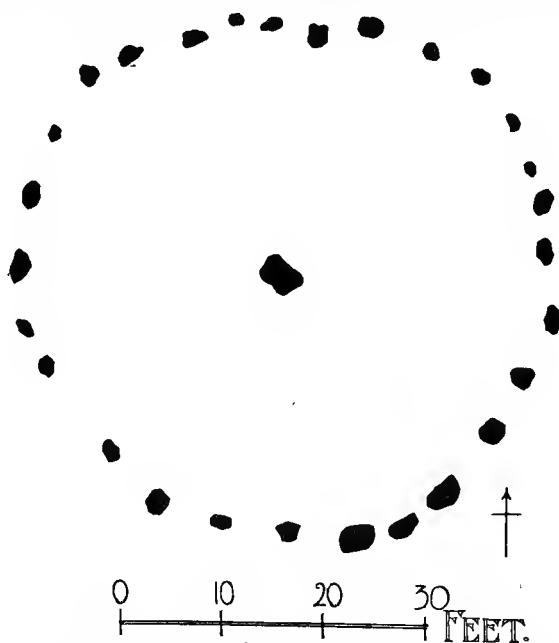


FIG. 125.—Stone Circle, Glenquicken Moor (No. 292).

branch of the Englishman's Burn, on the south side of the Old Military, or Corse of Slakes Road that leads from Creetown to Anwoth, and some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south by west of Glenquicken farm, is a stone circle (figs. 124 and 125) of 28 stones encircling, somewhat to the west of

* It is suggested locally that an urn in the British Museum from Kirkmabreck may have come from this cist, but there is no definite information to that effect.



FIG. 123.—Stone Cist, Larg Moor (No. 291).



From photo by Dr W. S. Bruce.]

FIG. 124. — Stone Circle, Glenquicken Moor (No. 292).

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

the centre, what appears to be an ice-borne granitic boulder 5 feet 9 inches in height above ground and 10 feet 9 inches in circumference. The circle has a diameter of about 51 feet and is formed of boulders, the highest of which stands about 3 feet above ground. The stones have been placed with their broad faces along the line of the circumference, and are set at an average distance of from 3 to 4 feet apart. A gap of 8 feet 7 inches between two boulders on the west side suggests that one stone has been removed at this point, otherwise the circle is complete. A number of stones, probably gathered from the field, have recently been laid in a heap at the base of the central boulder.

There is now no trace of the second circle marked on the 1-inch map as adjacent to the above.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlvii. NW.

Visited 10th May 1912.

293. *Stone Circle, Claghreid.*—About $\frac{1}{3}$ mile north-west of Clagh-

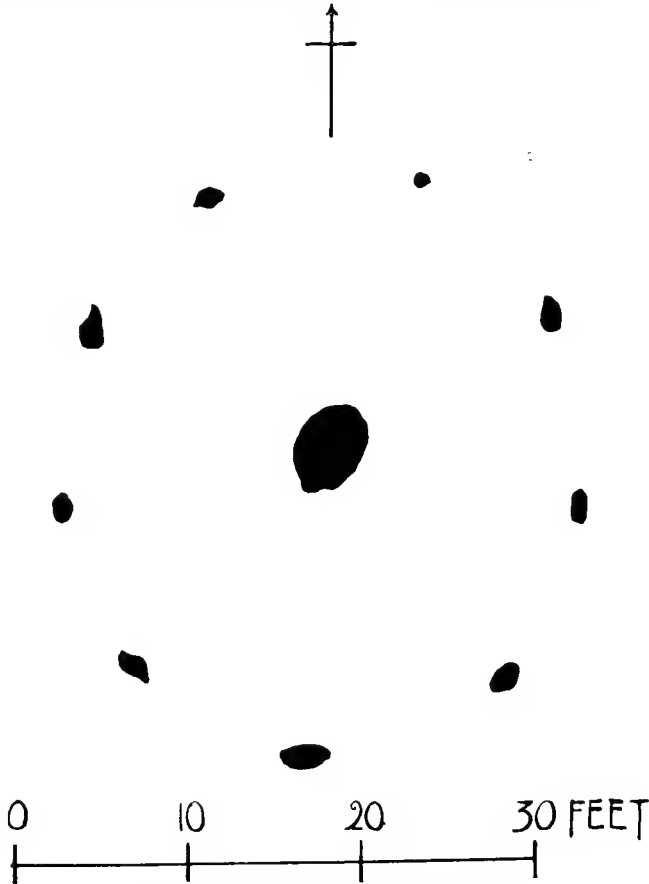


FIG. 126.—Stone Circle, Claghreid (No. 293).

* In Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* mention is made of a Roman encampment on Glenquicken. This is an ancient field enclosed with a turf bank, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west of the stone circle. The position it occupies does not in the least suggest a defensive work.

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

reid farm-house, at an elevation of some 700 feet above sea-level, is a stone circle (fig. 126). It lies in the upper half of the third park from the house, and some 40 yards distant from the dyke that forms the boundary on the south-east. The monument consists of nine stones surrounding a large central granitic boulder, probably ice-borne, measuring superficially 5 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, and in elevation above ground 2 feet 1 inch. The stones in the circumference are small granitic boulders, the highest of which does not extend more than 2 feet above ground, set with fair regularity at an average distance of about 9 feet 4 inches apart. The diameter of the circle has been some 30 feet within the stones. There is no trace of any cairn in the vicinity.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xlvi. SW. (unnoted). Visited 12th May 1912.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

294. *Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir.*—Situated some 200 yards east of the ruined church of Kirkdale on the farm of Kirkmuir, and

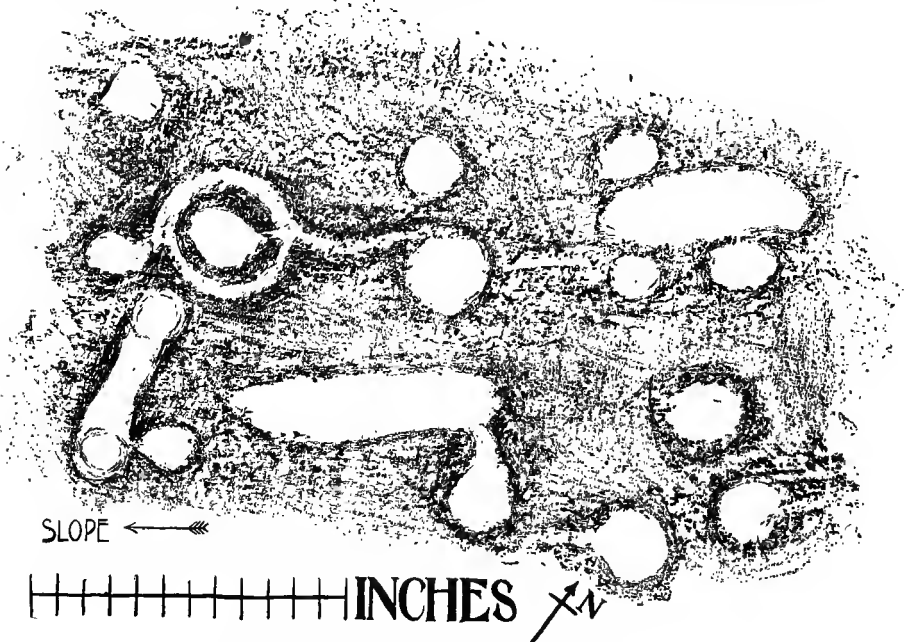


FIG. 127.—Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir (No. 294).

some 30 feet west of a dyke which runs up the hill, is an outcropping rock with an almost level surface on which are visible some rather faint cup and ring markings (fig. 127). The sculpturing consists of fourteen cup marks which have the appearance of having been arranged to some extent in groups of three. Two natural hollows, each some 8 or 9 inches in length, lie in the line of cleavage of the rock; three cup marks are placed in close proximity to one hollow, while

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

another cup placed near the second is connected with it by a duct. One cup encircled by a complete ring has a channel leading from it in the direction of two other cups, while in contact with the ring at the opposite side is another small cup. Adjacent to this figure are two cups connected by a broadish channel traversing the line of cleavage, and forming a dumb-bell figure with a third small cup in connection.

Immediately across the stone dyke to the eastward is another sculptured rock surface bearing six and possibly seven cup and ring markings (fig. 128). From the cup mark in each case a channel passes outward between the closed extremities of the penannular rings, in

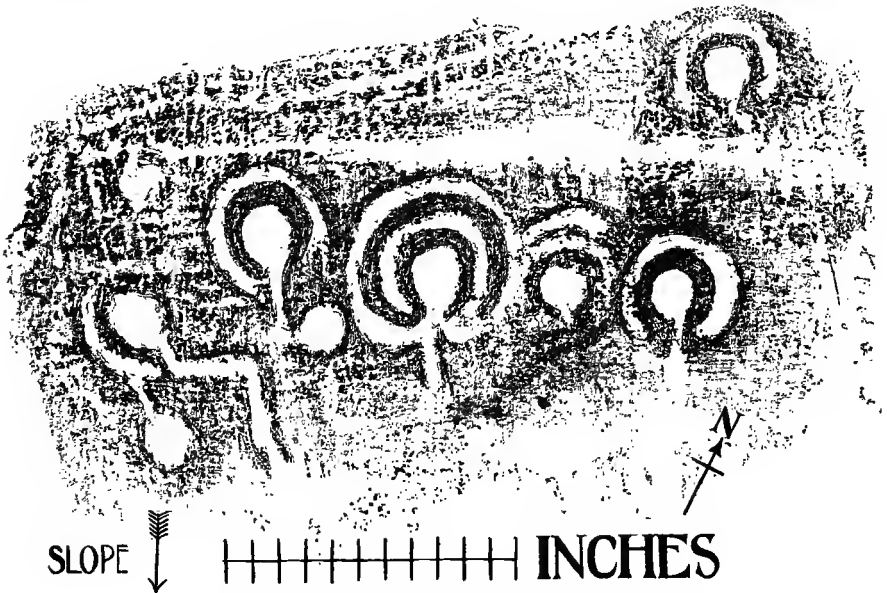


FIG. 128.—Cup and Ring Marks, Kirkmuir (No. 294).

two instances seemingly connecting with outer cups. It is noteworthy that in this group the openings through the rings all face in the direction of the slope of the surface. The rock has been much scoriated by the plough and harrow.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, XLVII. SW. (unnoted.) Visited 9th May 1912.

295. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cambret Moor.*—On the eastern slope of Cambret Moor, towards its base, and some 400 yards north-north-west of the large cairn at Cauldside (No. 16), across the parish boundary and in Kirkmabreck parish, is a large detached block of whinstone measuring superficially 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches in thickness, sculptured with cup and ring marks (fig. 129). There are only two figures on the stone; one of unusual dimensions measuring 1 foot 11 inches across consists of a cup mark surrounded by a ring from which a groove is carried in a curve towards the outer limit of the figure. Beyond the inner ring five other encircling rings are carried spirally around the central cup and ring, the continuity

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

of each broken by the radial groove, while a sixth, apparently opening on the groove, is carried only half-way round. Almost contiguous

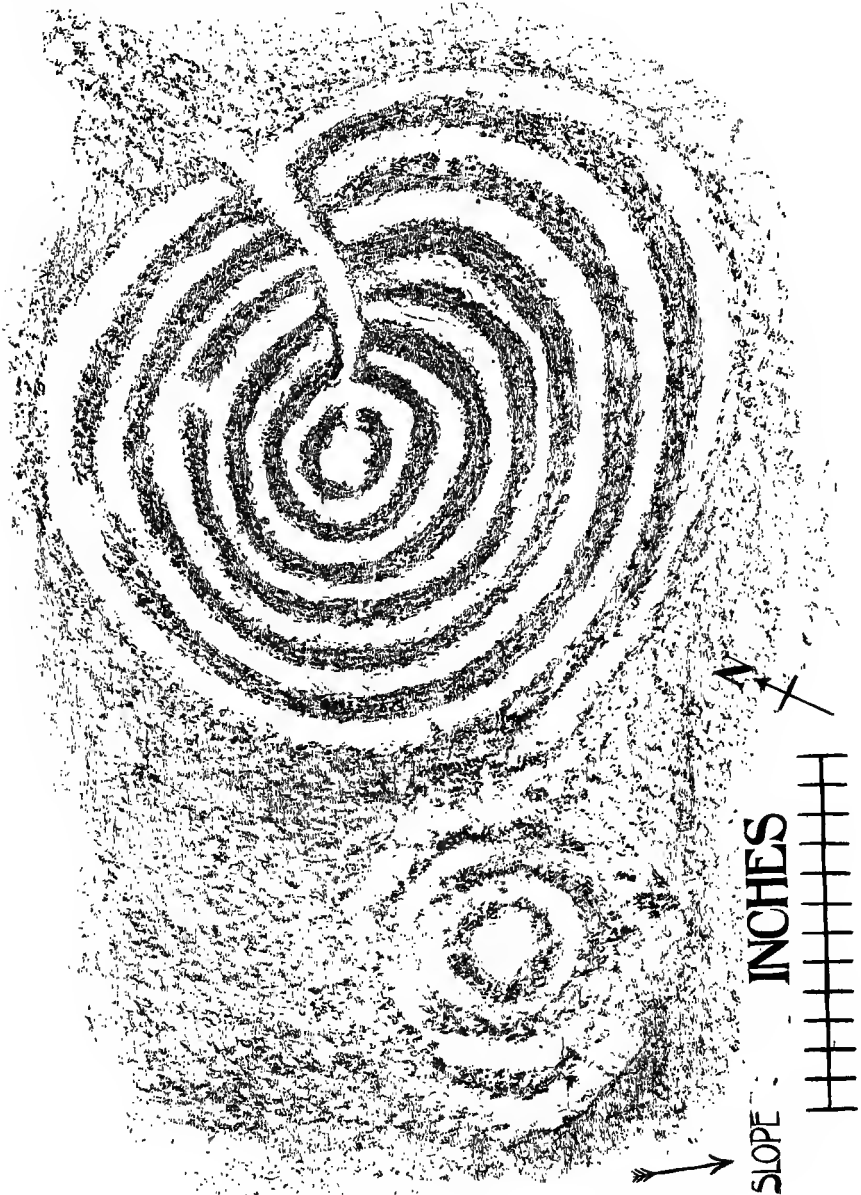


FIG. 129. — Cup and Ring Marks, Cambret Moor (No. 295).

is the second figure, much more worn, consisting of a cup surrounded by two rings. It has been suggested that this sculpturing may be that referred to by Symson in 1684 as the stone that "hath upon it

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the walls of Troy."

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xlvii. NE. (unnoted). Visited 12th May 1912.

296. *Cup and Ring Marks, Cairnholy*.—On the farm of Cairnholy are three examples of rock sculpturing, one on an outcrop of rock and two on detached blocks.

The first occurs in a low-lying meadow about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-north-west of the farm buildings, on a mass of rock adjacent to a dyke that forms the west boundary of the field, and some 350 yards east-north-east of the farm of Kirkmuir. It consists of a few much worn cup and ring marks on the upper surface of the rock.

In the same field, near the central line, about 100 yards from the north end, and 30 yards north of a large heap of stones, lies a block of whinstone, rectangular in section, measuring 5 feet 3 inches in length by 2 feet in breadth and 14 inches or thereby in depth, on the upper surface of which are a number of faint cup and ring markings. This is just such a block as might have been utilised in a stone circle, but there are no definite remains of such a monument adjacent. The markings are very faint, but there are recognisable three cup markings each surrounded by three or four rings, traversed by a radial groove, each figure measuring some 10 inches in diameter.

The third example is on the upper surface of a somewhat cube-shaped block of whinstone rock containing about 3 cubic feet ploughed up in the field about 400 yards north-east of the farm-house. The single figure, which measures some fourteen inches in diameter, occupies the greater part of the surface and consists of a single cup surrounded by six concentric rings, traversed by a radial groove.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xlvii. SW.

Visited 15th May 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

297. *Standing-Stone, Bagbie*.—On the summit of a broad flat-topped ridge between the Kirkbride and Carsluith Burns, and some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north of the farm of Bagbie, is an upright slab of schistose stone 5 feet 5 inches in height above ground, 3 feet 3 inches in breadth at base, 2 feet in breadth at top, and 1 foot thick, facing east and west.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xlvii. NW.

Visited 9th May 1912.

298. *Dirk Hatteraick's Cave*.—Some 250 yards to the east of the mouth of the Kirkdale Burn, in the high bank above the shore, and some 35 feet up, is visible a small aperture giving access to the cave believed to be that immortalised by Scott in *Guy Mannering*. So narrow is the aperture that a full-grown man can only with difficulty squeeze himself sidewise between the opposing rock faces, and the entrance is further rendered difficult by the steep talus of soil and stone filling the lower part of the chasm, and down which an intruder has to "slither" to reach the floor of the cave some 14 feet below. The cave is some 33 feet in length, with a narrow projection extending some 10 feet farther, and has an average floor width of from 4 to 5 feet, diminishing as it rises upwards. Along the left wall from the entrance are tiers of small rectangular recesses, resembling pigeon nests in a dove cot, but believed to have been formed for the

PARISH OF KIRKMABRECK.

storage of bottles of spirits by the smugglers. In rear of this arrangement of bins or nests there is a small inner recess. The dimensions of the "nests" are about 10 inches by 6 inches. In its present condition it would have been impossible to convey any object larger than a very small keg or a bottle through the entrance, but a fall of earth some years ago has partially filled the entrance.

O.S M., KIRKUD., liii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 9th May 1912.

SITES.

298A. *Kirkmabreck*. — The O.S. map indicates "Kirkmabreck Church (Ruin)" near the Kirkbride Burn, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the east of Kirkmabreck House, but no remains of an ecclesiastical character are observable at the spot.

The O.S. maps also indicate sites as under:—

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|------------|
| 299. <i>Church, Creetown.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKUD., | xlvi. | NW. |
| 300. <i>Kirkbride Chapel, Kirkbride Hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the Kirkbride Burn, and some 150 yards to the west of it.</i> | " | " | " SW. |
| 301. <i>Muirfad Castle, about 200 yards north-west of Muirfad, between the burn and the road.</i> | " | " | xxxix. NE. |
| 302. <i>"Cairnwany" to the north of the road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Glenquicken Cottage.</i> | " | " | xlvi. NW. |
| 303. <i>Cairn, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of Glenquicken Cottage.</i> | " | " | " " |
| 304. <i>Do. Cambret Moor.</i> | " | " | " " |

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

305. *Fort, Moat Hill, Margley*.—On the edge of the high ground which slopes upwards to the east of Margley farm, 400 feet above sea-level, and overlooking the valley of the Urr, is a small circular fort surrounded by a double concentric mound, with a flat intervening area some 19 feet in width showing no indication of its having been dug out to form a ditch. The inner mound where preserved is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height and the outer one is also low. The interior diameter, measured from crest to crest, is from north to south 111 feet, and from east to west 114 feet. On the west side some 50 feet of the inner mound, and rather more of the outer, has been obliterated. A gap in the south-west side probably marks the position of the entrance, and at the foot of the slope beneath this rushes indicate the presence of water. The mounds are probably of earth.

O.S.M. KIRKUD., xxvii. SE.

Visited 8th August 1911.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

306. *Defensive Construction, Arkland*.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Arkland farm, on the east side of the well-wooded valley of the Urr, and in low-lying ground which in former days was probably a swamp, is a small circular construction consisting of a low outer mound or bank about 15 feet in breadth and of low elevation (1 to 2 feet), fairly complete except on the east, where for a space of 40 feet or thereby it has gone. Within the circle thus formed, which measures some 70 feet in diameter, and somewhat towards its east side, is a low irregular mound not rising higher than the bank, and, as far as ascertainable, measuring about 25 feet in diameter. An excavation near the centre shows that it consists of peat. Towards the north-east the bank has been dug up, and the upcast from this excavation may account for a greater breadth on the north side. On the south-east a tongue of firmer ground seems to project from a somewhat higher slope beyond to junction with the outer bank. This may have formed an approach. There is a strong resemblance between this and the construction at Trowdale (No. 140).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxvii. SE. ("Fort" (supposed)).

Visited 8th August 1911.

307. *Fort (remains of), Crofts*.—Within a small and dense fir plantation, standing on the end of a grassy ridge in the enclosed rough pasture about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Crofts farm, are the remains of the north end of a fort, all trace of which outside the plantation has disappeared. A segment of a rampart some 16 feet in breadth exists for a length of about 140 feet measured along the curve. At the base of the scarp, which has a vertical elevation of about 10 feet, is a ditch 16 feet in width and now only 2 feet in depth below the top of the counterscarp. On the west the ditch has run out on the slope. The rampart is apparently of earth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxviii. NW.

Visited 8th August 1911.

308. *Fort, Minnydow*.—Some 200 yards to the west of the farm buildings of Mains of Minnydow, crowning the western side of a deep hollow, is a low domical mound. From the north and west there is a general fall in the level towards it. Terminating at either side on the edge of the hollow beyond it a trench and rampart have been drawn round the front of the mound, enclosing an enceinte, oval in form, and measuring 162 feet from east to west by 132 feet from north to south. The site has been long under cultivation, and the defences are much ploughed down. The trench is, however, still clearly visible, with a breadth of 25 feet and a depth of 3 feet 6 inches or thereby.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxvi. NW. ("Moat").

Visited 17th August 1911.

309. *Doon of Urr*.—On a commanding situation overlooking the valley of the Urr from the east, and about 1 mile north of the Old Bridge of Urr, is the Doon of Urr, surrounded by a belt of trees and a modern wall no longer effective to keep the cattle out. The "Doon" is a circular or elliptical construction surrounded by a single bank of earth and stone rising but little above the level of the interior, but with a scarp some 9 to 10 feet in height at the west and about 5 feet towards the

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

east. In thickness the bank measures, as far as it is possible to judge, some 20 feet, and appears to be of earth, or earth and stone. A gap at the east end, some 8 to 9 feet in width, probably marks the position of the entrance, while the break towards the south-west is clearly secondary. The longest axis is east and west, along which the diameter is 182 feet, while from north to south it is 161 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxvi. NW.

Visited 8th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

310. "*Meikle Cairn*," *Minnydow*.—This cairn is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Minnydow farm and is now enclosed by a stone wall and planted with fir trees. In diameter it measures some 55 feet and in elevation about 3 feet 6 inches. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxviii. SW.

Visited 17th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

311. *Mound, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—Close to the road on the east side of Durham Street is a low mound with a circular flat summit and a projection towards the east, so as to give it an oval plan on base. Around the foot is a slight ridge, too slight to be termed a rampart, with a scarp about 3 feet in height, but no sign of any trench or true defensive work. The summit measures some 24 feet in diameter, but has been dug out to some extent on the south. The length of the mound is 85 feet, its breadth at centre 54 feet, and its elevation about 6 feet. Though bearing a somewhat artificial appearance, it has not now the character of a mote or defensive work of any kind, though what it may originally have been it is impossible to say.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxvi. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 17th August 1911.

311A. *Heraldic Stone, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—Built into the north gable of the church at Kirkpatrick-Durham is a stone bearing the arms of Kennedy, viz.: a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchy within a double tressure flory-counter-flory. At the top of the shield rises a crosier between the initials V. K., and at the foot is the date 1748. The carving of the stone (which is much weathered) is in relief, with the exception of the date, which is incised. A former church was erected in 1748, and the stone then placed in the gable. In itself the slab appears to be 16th-century work, and the initials Kennedy with the arms would thus seem to indicate William Kennedy, second son of the third Earl of Cassilis, and abbot of Crossraguel 1520–1547.

312. *Font, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—In front of the manse at Kirkpatrick-Durham is an ancient font which is said to have been brought from the old chapel of St Bridget at Kirklebride. It is rectangular in shape, with a basin of similar form, both dying away into the circle at the base. The bowl is 1 foot 2 inches in height and 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, while the width of the orifice is 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the depth 9 inches.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

The drain is large. It is fully described and illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxi. p. 395.

313. *Oak Panels, Kirkpatrick-Durham*.—Preserved at the Manse are three carved oak panels (fig. 130, p. 180) from the Macartney seat in the old church now demolished. They are each 13 inches in length, two of them 7 inches in breadth and the other 9 inches. The larger panel bears a shield charged with three boars' heads erased (for Gordon), the initials I.G. and N.G., also three figures of a date 162. The other two panels represent respectively Satan, and a pelican feeding her young—emblematic of the Church.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxxvi. NW.

Visited 17th August 1911.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 314. <i>Chapel and Grave-yard</i>
<i>about 200 yards north of</i>
<i>Arcming to the south of</i>
<i>the road to Crocketford.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxviii. NW. |
| 315. <i>Kirkyard, Cairneyhill,</i>
<i>about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by north</i>
<i>of Minnydow.</i> | " " " SW. |
| 316. <i>St Patrick's Well, do., a</i>
<i>little to the south-east of</i>
<i>No. 315.</i> | " " " " |
| 317. " <i>Marl Mount," Moat Hill,</i>
<i>Garmartin.</i> | " " xxxvi. NW. |

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

318. *Fort, "The Doons," Doon Hill*.—This fort is situated at an elevation of some 500 feet over sea-level on the summit of the Doon Hill, a long flat-topped ridge which slopes upwards from the left bank of the Old Water to the north of Shawhead. It is a circular construction measuring interiorly 190 feet from north to south by 214 feet from east to west, surrounded by a steeply scarped bank, above which there seems to have existed a stony rampart now supplanted by a stone wall. The scarp is well defined all around except on the south, where it has been broken down and is only a foot or so in height, whence, passing round to the west, it gradually rises to 7 or 8 feet, which height it maintains to the east end. In the interior the level rises from within the rampart to a central plat some 7 to 8 feet higher.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxix. NW.

Visited 17th August 1911.

319. *Fort, MacNaughton*.—This small fort is situated in an inconspicuous situation above a small glen about 200 yards south of MacNaughton and adjacent to the cottage of Oakwood on the west. It is a circular construction measuring interiorly some 60 feet and

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

surrounded by a trench and rampart, the former some 30 feet in width from crest to crest and 7 feet at greatest depth. There has been an entrance on the east. A segment of the defences on the north, cut off by a modern field wall, has been obliterated in the field beyond. The rampart appears to be of earth and stone, and many large boulders are visible on the face of it. It is said (*op. cit.*) that about 1840 arrow-heads of flint and flint chips were found in this fort, and spear heads, presumably of bronze, which, it is stated, were ornamented on the sockets with gold.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 112.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxi. SW.

Visited 17th August 1911.

320. *Enclosure, Barnsoul.*—On the flank of a low hill some 250 yards west of Barnsoul, and at the edge of a steep slope to a burn on the northward, are the remains of a circular construction which has all the appearance of being a defensive work though marked on the O.S. map as the site of a chapel. With its ends resting on the edge of the slope is a broad bank of earth and stone in horse-shoe form enclosing an area measuring 85 feet from north to south by 66 feet from east to west. Probably the enceinte has originally been oval and the bank continuous on the north, though now in that direction it is quite obliterated. The bank is very irregular in thickness, varying from 14 to 20 feet, and is some 2 feet 6 inches in height. It shows many large stones in its composition. (Mr F. R. Coles, writing in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 112, considered this site very doubtful as a defensive work, and recorded that it was formerly known as "The Angel Chapel" as the spring in the hollow to the north still bears the name of "The Angel Well." See No. 329.)

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxi. SW. ("Chapel" (site of)).

Visited 17th August 1911.

321. *Fort, Hallhill.*—Immediately to the south of the farm of Hallhill the land rises by a steep grassy bank to a height of 300 feet above the Cluden Water which flows by on the opposite side of the farm. Crowning this bank is a rocky ridge trending from east by north to west by south, and gradually rising in the latter direction. From the general level of the top of the bank the eminence attains an elevation of some 38 feet on the north and 18 feet or thereby on the south. On the higher end of this ridge the "Mote" has been formed by a cutting through the rising ground at the east end some 18 feet wide, partially driven through rock, and by a rampart and trench across the west end where the fall from the summit is less pronounced. Of the trench the indications are now slight. The area enclosed contains little level ground beyond a small plateau on the summit, and rises with a considerable inclination from the side of the eastern cutting. It is an oval in form, measuring in length and breadth some 235 feet by 110 feet. The north flank is so steep as not to require any accessory defences, but along the south side the rampart from the west end has seemingly been prolonged at the edge of a terrace which is carried along that side some 8 feet above the base. The scarp below this terrace is somewhat stony, as if it had been revetted or been strewn with the debris of a parapet. An

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

old grass-covered road runs along the top of the bank at the base of the mound on the north, but, as it extends in both directions beyond it, it is doubtful if it has ever formed part of a terraced defence.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxi. SW. ("Hall Hill Moat").

Visited 23rd May 1912.

322. *Fort, Ingleston.*—This is a fort on the crest of the ridge rising to the west-north-west of the farm of Ingleston, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from that place, and at an elevation of 400 feet above sea-level, in a situation commanding an extensive prospect to north-east and south. The ground falls sharply away from the position on the north-east to the haugh-land by the Cairn or Cluden Water, and in the other directions except to the westward, where the higher elevation is maintained, the slope downward is considerable. The fort has been sub-oval, or circular in form, but the effect of continuous cultivation has reduced the outline beyond the power of accurate measurement. The defences appear to have consisted of a single encircling stony rampart with, towards the south-east where the ridge is crossed, an outer trench of which there is a trace. A break in the rampart adjacent to the steep wooded slope and facing the east indicates the position of the entrance.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxi. SW. ("Moat"). Visited 23rd May 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

323. *Gateside "Mote."*—A short distance to the east of the farm of Gateside is a round hillock known as the Mote. The extent of the mound is considerable; it shows no signs of artificial shaping, and the angle of the scarps is much too flat for a mote-hill. It is probably natural.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxi. SE.

Visited 23rd May 1912.

Grave-stones, Irongray Churchyard.—Irongray Church is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west of Dumfries, and in the churchyard lie the stones enumerated below, Nos. 324, 325 and 326, as also a tombstone erected by Sir Walter Scott in memory of Helen Walker, the prototype of "Jeanie Deans" in the *Heart of Midlothian*, who died in 1791 and was buried here.

324. Some 25 feet south-east of the east end of the church is a large "table" stone 7 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, inscribed around the edge and across the west end as follows:—

HEIR LYES KATRIN MILL WHO DEPARTIT THE 11 OF
JANVARI ANNO DOMINI 1633. IN TERRIS CREDIDI ET
SPERAVI IN COELIS · FRUOR · ET GAUDEO.*

A large shield occupies the lower half of the stone, bearing arms in relief: a chevron coupé between three fleurs-de-lis (for Brown). Above the shield in a sunk panel are the letters K.B. A modern inscription on the side commemorates various members of the family of Broune, pastors of Irongray and adjacent parishes.

325. Some 25 feet to the eastward is another "table" stone dated

* On earth I trusted and hoped in heaven. [Now] I enjoy and rejoice.

PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

1707, to the memory of Bessie Edgar, at the lower end of which, standing up 2 inches in relief, is a female figure 1 foot 8 inches in length, in a full pleated bodice and skirt with a belt at waist, holding in her right hand a book inscribed THE WORD OF GOD.

326. About 25 feet due south of the east end of the church another stone commemorates James Anderson of Knockshinnoch, who died in 1733, and his family. At the foot, within a foliageous border, is a curious group of figures. On the left side a woman with legs very much foreshortened; in the centre a man dressed and armed as a Roman gladiator with sword and buckler, in combat with an animal, probably a wolf, while above these figures is a lion passant.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xxi. SW.

Visited 23rd May 1912.

327. *Martyrs' Monument, near Irongray Church.*—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the west of Irongray Church on the north side of the road is a monument marking the grave of two covenanters—Edward Gordon and Alexander M'Cubbine—hanged near the spot. A slab lying prostrate has rudely carved upon it the following inscription:—

HERE LYES EDWARD GORDON AND ALEXANDER M'CUBINE ·
MARTYRES · HANGED WITHOUT LAW BY LAGG AND CAP
BRUCE FOR ADHERING TO THE WORD OF GOD CHRIST'S
KINGLY GOVERNMENT IN HIS HOUS · AND THE COVENANTED
WORK OF REFORMATION AGAINST TYRANNY PERJURY AND
PRELACY. REV 12 · 11 · MAR 3 · 1685

AS LAGG AND BLOODIE BRUCE COMMAND
WE WERE HUNG UP BY HELLISH HAND
AND THUS THEIR FURIOUS RAGE TO STAY
WE DY'D NEAR KIRK OF IRONGRAY
HERE NOW IN PEACE SWEET REST WE TAKE
ONCE MURDER'D FOR RELIGEON'S SAKE.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 352.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xxi. SW.

328. "*Communion Stones, Skeoch Hill.*"—In a secluded hollow in the moorland at the north end of Skeoch Hill is a modern granite obelisk, bearing an inscription to the effect that at this spot a large number of Covenanters met in the summer of 1678 to worship God, and that about three thousand communicants on that occasion celebrated the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To the north-east of this monument are four distinct rows of flattish stones and a fifth less distinct stretching for a distance of from 40 to 45 feet and 4 feet apart, on which the people are believed to have sat.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 268; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 354.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xx. SE.

Visited 17th August 1911.

SITE.

329. *Chapel and Well, Barnsoul.*—Some 250 yards to the west of Barnsoul there is indicated on the O.S. map the site of a chapel, and to the north-west of it is the Angel Well referred to in No. 320.

O.S.M., KIRKCU., xxi. SW.

Visited 17th August 1911.

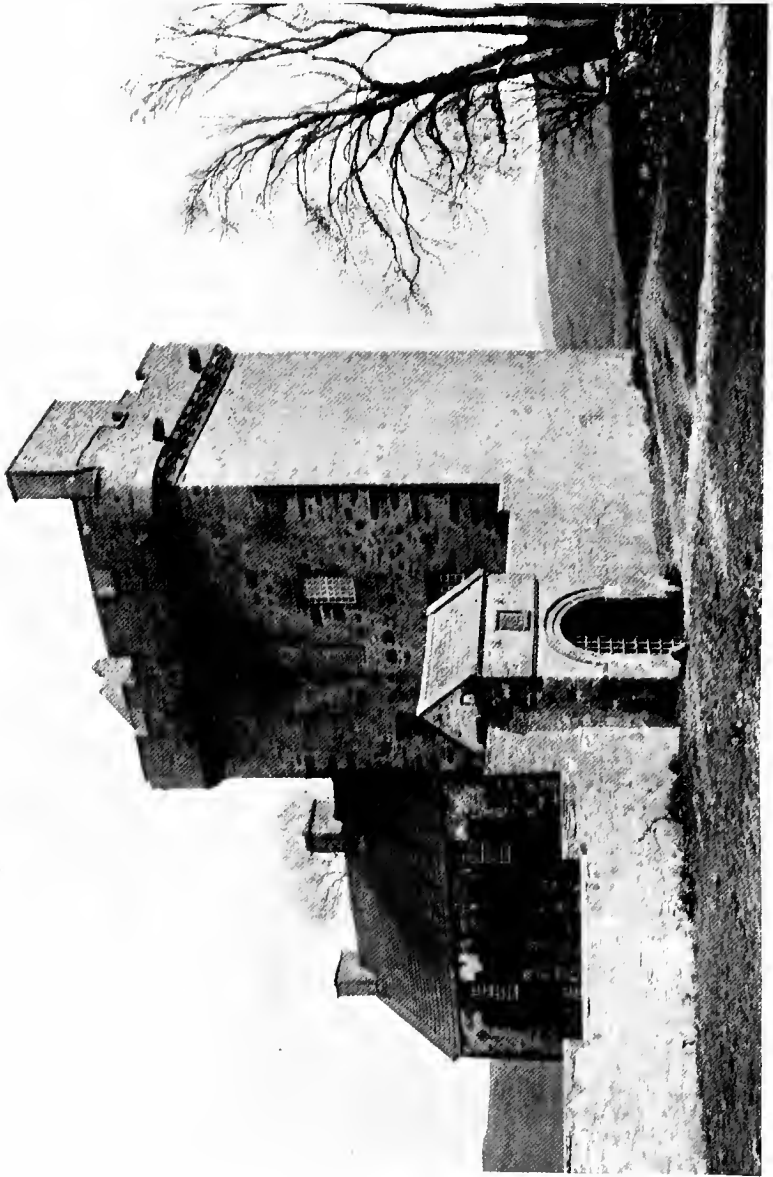


FIG. 131.—Hills Castle from the North-west (No. 330).

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

330. *Hills Castle*.—The Tower of Hills (fig. 131) stands upon the high ground to the east of Lochrutton and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road south-west of Dumfries. It thus commands a magnificent expanse of country in every direction excepting towards the north, where the ground rises rapidly. The keep or tower is situated at the south-west angle of a square courtyard enclosed on the south side by an 18th-century dwelling-house, and on the three remaining sides by a high enclosing wall. This wall, which is 6 feet 6 inches in height, has been built on the north and west sides within recent years; and at the same time, a range of farm buildings which abutted against the western wall of the keep was removed, so that the old buildings are now free on all sides and clear of the modern farm buildings on the west. The most striking feature in the group of buildings is the unique and interesting gatehouse in the centre of the western wall of the courtyard. It consists of a semicircular arched gateway leading to the interior of the courtyard, measuring 6 feet in width and 7 feet 5 inches from the ground to the under side of the arch. On plan the gateway projects 2 feet 8 inches from the outside face of the enclosing wall, which is 3 feet thick. Above the arched gateway is a small chamber 9 feet by 4 feet 3 inches internal dimensions, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the exterior at the level of the string-course. Access to it was gained by a wheel-stair on the north side 2 feet 4 inches wide, formed in the thickness of the enclosing wall. Only a portion of the stair now exists, starting about 4 feet above the level of the courtyard. Above the string-course is a carved panel 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches, having a shield in the centre bearing the royal arms, with two unicorns as supporters; above the shield is a small crowned figure. The cornice at the wall head consists of two rows of miniature corbels placed chequer-wise and returned round the four sides. The upper chamber is finished at the north and south ends with a small gable. It is roofed with timber and slated, the height from floor to ceiling measuring about 5 feet 6 inches.

The tower or keep is entered from the courtyard level at the north-east angle, and communicates directly with the wheel-staircase, which in its turn gives access to the apartments on each floor and to the parapet walk. It measures on the exterior 23 feet 7 inches from north to south, and 29 feet 9 inches from east to west, and the height from ground to the top of the parapet is 45 feet. The ground floor consists of one large apartment, 15 feet by 21 feet, vaulted in stone, 8 feet 9 inches from floor to crown, and entering off a small passage in the thickness of the wall at the foot of the staircase. There is no fireplace in this vaulted chamber, from which it may be inferred that it was not used as a living room. Above the vaulted chamber are three apartments, or living rooms, and an attic. The first and second floor rooms have each a *garde-robe* in the south-east angle of the building. Fireplaces are provided in the west wall, one for each of the upper floors. The gargoyles at the level of the parapet walk represent the cannon of the period, made in two pieces and secured by iron bands.

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

Above the entrance to the tower is a carved panel divided into two compartments. On the upper compartment is the Maxwell crest: a stag lodged in front of a holly tree, bearing between his

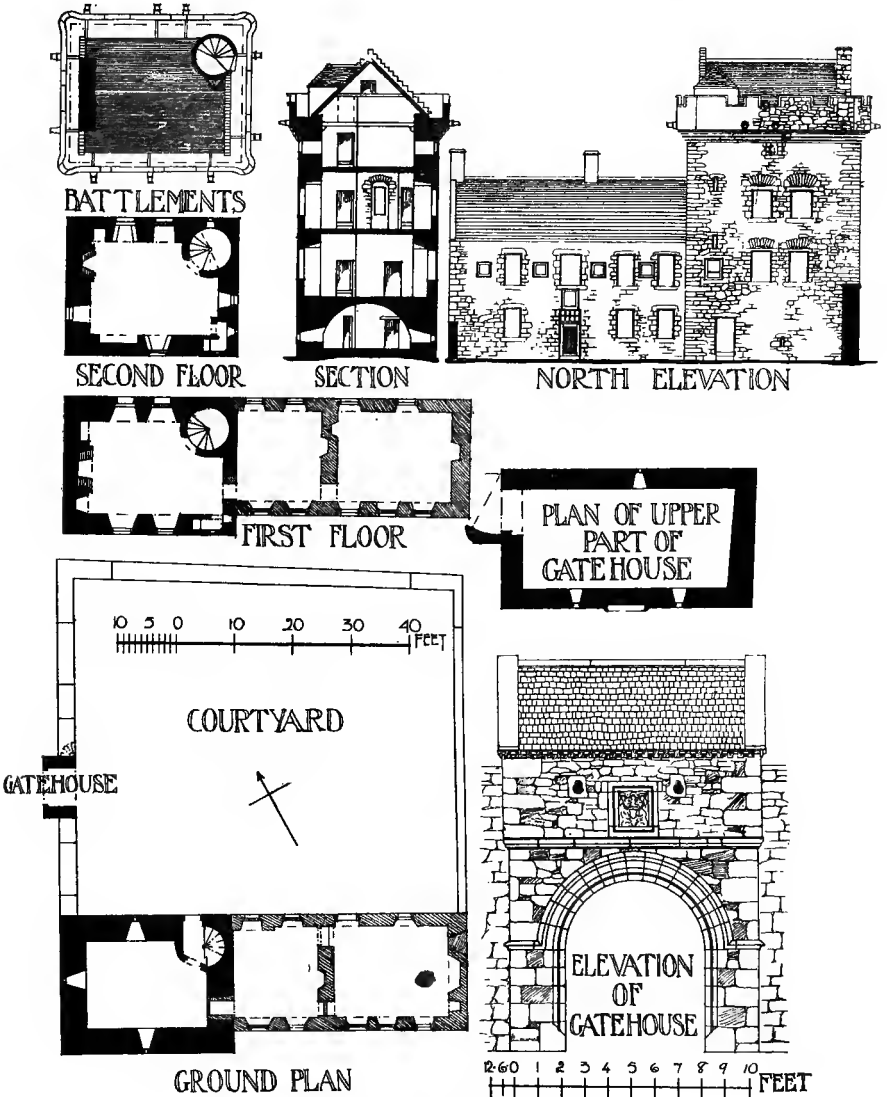


FIG. 132.—Hills Castle (No. 330).

fore-feet a shield charged with their arms: a saltire, above which is an inscribed scroll, seemingly illegible. The lower compartment contains two shields, with a thistle between, and beneath, the letters E M · I C. The shields bear arms, viz.: (1) a saltire with a cinquefoil in chief and a roundle in base; (2) impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

saltire with a cinque-foil in chief and a roundle in base; *Sinister*, three crescents.

The house built on to the east side of the ancient tower bears the date 1721, and consists of a two-storeyed dwelling with two apartments on each floor. The entrance is on the north side from the courtyard level, and has a door of communication between the two rooms on each floor. A doorway has also been slapped through the east wall of the tower to give access between the ground and first floors of the two buildings, no doubt at the time when the later dwelling-house was added. The staircase has been of wood, but is now destroyed.

Upon a stone over the doorway at the wall-head level is the date 1721 and initials E^{JM}J, and on the north wall of the dwelling-house is a series of three carved panels between the upper floor windows.

In order eastward from the castle the first panel contains a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, a saltire, with a cinque-foil in chief, and a crescent in base; *Sinister*, a saltire, with a label of three points in chief, and a cinque-foil in base; Supporters, a stag sejant, and a savage; Crest, a mount charged with three lozenges, from which issues a holly tree. In the dexter top corner of the panel the initials E M: in the sinister A · M · for Edward Maxwell and Agnes Maxwell. The second panel contains a shield bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a saltire with a label of three points in chief; 2nd and 3rd, three urcheons; Supporters, two savages; Crest, a mount charged with three lozenges, a heart at base, and wreathed with holly leaves. These are the arms of Sir John Maxwell, created fourth Lord Herries in right of his wife in 1566, and of Agnes Herries, his wife. The shield on the third panel bears arms: A saltire; Supporters, two stags sejant; Crest, a stag lodged in front of a holly tree issuing from a mount charged with three lozenges.

The tower and gateway have fortunately been put into a fair state of repair, the outside walls have been pointed, the roof and floors made secure, and the windows bricked up with a view to keeping out birds and vermin.

The two-storeyed house adjoining the tower was inhabited a few years ago, and although of much later date than the tower, is yet worthy of some attention. It is now uninhabited and in a state of disrepair. The joists of the upper floor are quite unsound, while the roof and windows require attention.

Hills Castle appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century, when it was possessed by Edward Maxwell. It passed by marriage into the possession of the M'Cullochs of Ardwall in 1730, and is still owned by that family.

Grose gives a view of it as it appeared in 1789.

See *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, iii. p. 390 (plan and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 185 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxix. SW.

Visited 29th May 1911.

CRANNOG OR LAKE DWELLING.

331. *Crannog, Lochrutton*.—Lochrutton Loch is situated between 5 and 6 miles to the west-south-west of Dumfries, and is some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

in length by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth at its broadest part near the middle. There are two islands in the loch, one of which is called Dutton's cairn and is natural; the other to the south-east of it and occupying the centre of the loch is artificial and was excavated in 1901-2, when the following observations were made and recorded. The loch where the crannog was situated had a depth of from 11 to 13 feet. The crannog presented the appearance of a low circular cairn resting on a foundation of logs of wood, and rose from the water with a slightly rounded section to a grass-covered plat in the centre. In diameter it measured 80 feet, the centre plat rising some 6 feet above the log floor. Four sections taken across the crannog showed strata from the top of the centre plat downwards to the wood floor, consisting of, first, turf and free soil about 18 inches thick, then another layer of soil of similar thickness, but more compact and changing to marl or clay at the bottom. Below the second bed a quantity of whinstones, unshaped and disposed without order, the interstices being filled with marl-coloured earth, lay on the wood floor. The layer was 3 feet thick in the centre, but towards the margin tapered down to the wood. The floor was comparatively level, and was composed entirely of logs of wood laid side by side disposed in groups of parallel pieces lying in many different directions closely fitted together, and in some cases assorted in equal lengths as if prepared beforehand to go together. In the case of a forked piece a filler had been inserted. Axes had been freely used to cut the pieces to the length required. Oak, birch, and other woods (not specified) were found. Round the exterior of the island a rough banking of tumbled stones sloped outwards into the water, with numerous timbers lying apparently displaced among them. Between the log pavement and the layer of logs beneath it lay a thin bed of stones which appeared to have been used to fill up the inequalities of the lower layer and raise the smaller timbers of the pavement itself in order to secure a level upper surface, remaining inequalities being thereafter reduced by the axe. Remains of superimposed work were found near the north margin of the island consisting of two parallel oak logs 9 to 10 feet in length, 11 inches by 6 inches in section. Posts of oak 3 inches to 6 inches in diameter were also observed projecting above the surface of the floor. The posts were pointed evidently by a sharp axe, and driven into the floor a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the interior small oak branches similarly pointed were found driven between the logs as if intended to secure them in position.

A peninsula somewhat north of the centre of the east shore of the loch has been severed from the mainland by an artificial ditch and rampart drawn across the neck, thus transforming it into an island of about 1 acre in extent. This area was partially examined at the same time as the crannog by cutting sections through the rampart and making a number of short trenches in the interior. No relics were found in the interior, but teeth of animals were plentiful along the water's edge, and in the material of the rampart were found fragments of bone, deers' horn, glass slag, and nondescript iron or iron slag.

The relics recovered from the crannog were got from among the

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

stones overlying the log floor and at a depth of not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the turf of the centre plat. They were generally of a mediæval character and indicated continuous occupation over a lengthy period. Pottery predominated, numerous fragments being found, showing variety of material, make and form of vessel, almost all wheel-made, and, with few exceptions, glazed with a greenish or yellowish green glaze. Several of the fragments were ornamented with herring-bone markings, others with sort of a reticulated pattern formed by applied fillets coarsely fashioned with roughly moulded bosses at the intersections. The bases of several vessels showed occasional thumb markings around their exterior margins and were slightly convex. Some of the jars in addition to the large carrying handles at the back had been furnished with smaller supplementary handles in front on each side of the spout. Amongst the other relics recovered were a piece of red pigment, probably hæmatite, sheet lead, nondescript pieces of iron, five leaden spindle whorls, a small ring or link of bronze or brass, two fragments of a circular vessel of red sandstone of fine workmanship, and a small imperfect pendant cross of jet. Of these the most remarkable is the cross. It consists of a circular central disc $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter with two arms, the other two arms being broken off and awanting. The disc is flat on each face and rounded on the edge, and the arms have the corners rounded off, and terminate in flat triangular ends with a moulding at base. When complete the cross would measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the points of the transverse arms. On the face of the cross the disc has been inlaid with a floriated Greek cross and with small discs between the outer terminations of the arms. A socket marks one of the arms below the moulding. The reverse is plain, except the disc, which bears the letters I.H.C., with a mark of contraction over them. The form of the lettering on the cross and the character of the ornamentation on the pottery suggest an early 13th-century date for the mediæval occupation of the crannog. Though the character of the structure is analogous to that of the earlier iron-age lake dwellings, none of the relics recovered appear to belong to that period. Such relics, however, would probably be beneath the water or at a lower level of the crannog than it was possible to excavate.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1901-2, p. 128 ; 1902-3, p. 246.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxix. SW.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

332. *Stone Circle, Easthill*.—Situated on the moorland at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of the farm of Easthill, on the Old Military Road, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 133). The stones, now eight in number, have been placed upon a slight eminence, seemingly rock, and have been much disturbed, only two of them probably remaining upright, the rest being overturned, or to a greater degree displaced. They have not been large, the longest, of which the full extent is exposed, being 3 feet 10 inches, and the highest *in situ* extending to 3 feet above ground level. They have seemingly been placed with their flat faces in the

PARISH OF LOCHRUTTON.

line of the circumference of the circle. The diameter of the circle seems to have been from 60 to 70 feet. On the upper side of a stone on the east arc of the circle are three small circular depressions

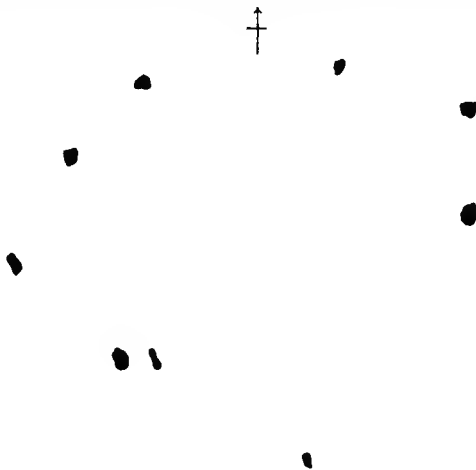


FIG. 133.—Stone Circle, Easthill (No. 332).

which are in alignment and have a somewhat artificial appearance, but as undoubted natural pittings occur on all sides of the stone it is very doubtful if they can be regarded as artificial cup markings.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xxix. NE.

Visited 24th May 1912.

SITES.

333. *Fort, Lochfoot*.—The O.S. marks a “mote” around the summit of a broad-backed ridge in rear of the Moat farm, and to the north of Lochfoot village, but now through long years of ploughing the traces of fortification are practically eliminated. The remains are in no way suggestive of a mote-hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xxix. NW.

Visited 24th May 1912.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

334. *Auchenfranco Castle, Lochrutton*.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE, xxix. S.W.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

335. *Garlies Castle*.—The ruins of Garlies Castle (fig. 134) are situated upon rising ground distant about 3 miles north by east of Newton-Stewart, and within the policies of Garlies House. The castle appears to have been built upon a place of natural strength, protected upon the south-east and south-west sides by a large extent

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

of marshland, while to the north is a rugged and mountainous tract of country. The existing ruins cover a considerable area, the nucleus being a simple oblong keep situated at the north-west angle of a courtyard surrounded by numerous outbuildings. On plan the keep

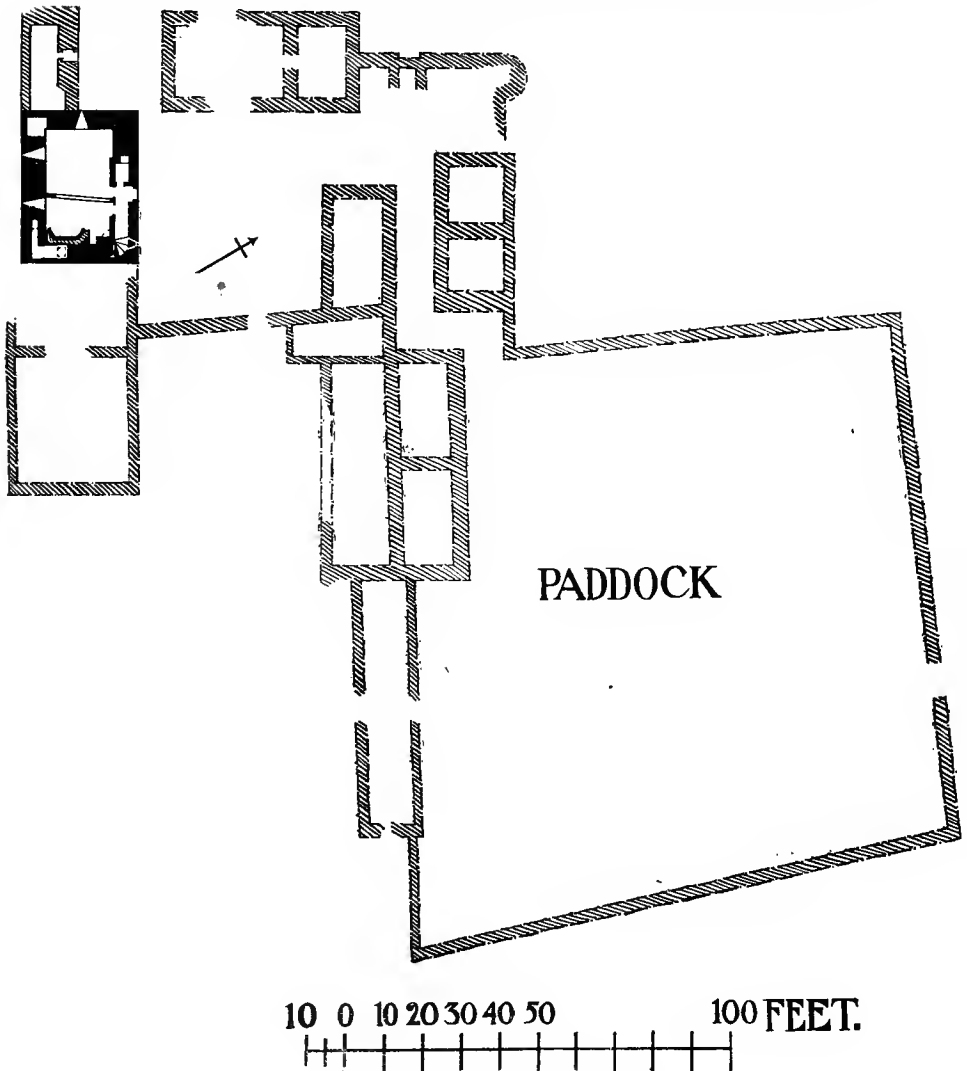


FIG. 134.—Garlies Castle (No. 335).

has a remarkable resemblance to both Cardoness and Rusco (Nos. 8 and 9). It measures some 30 feet by 40 feet over walls varying from 5 to 8 feet in thickness. The entrance has been from the courtyard through a double door leading to a passage 3 feet 6 inches wide formed in the thickness of the east wall, with a mural guard-room to the north, and a wheel-stair to the south which no doubt communicated with the upper floors. Opposite the entrance are two

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

doorways giving access to the basement, which has been vaulted and unequally divided into two chambers by a stone wall, now almost entirely demolished. No part of the main vault now remains, but the line of the springing is plainly marked on the west wall, and at the same level indications of corbels exist where the floor timbers of an entresol have rested. Evidence of an entrance to this intermediate floor is to be seen at the highest point of the ruined wheel-stair. At the south-west angle is a dark dungeon in the thickness of the wall with a trap opening from the floor of a mural chamber at the entresol level which appears to have communicated with the wheel-stair but is now much ruined. The smaller room to the south contains a narrow light in the west wall and a small ambry in the south wall. The larger chamber has a narrow window in each of the north and west walls and a square recess at the north-west angle, similar in position to the circular recesses at Cardoness and Rusco. The walls of the keep do not now exceed 10 feet in height, excepting at the north and west, where they remain to a height of about 30 feet, showing an ambry and window at the first-floor level.

About twenty years ago an effort was made to clear the walls of fallen debris and to preserve all features of interest. During these operations several carved stones were unearthed, the most important being the jambs and lintel of a fireplace which were at that time built into the south wall of the keep for preservation. The fireplace (fig. 135) is an unusually fine example of its period, measuring 9 feet 6 inches between the jambs. The lintel is constructed on the straight-arch principle with joggled joints; on its upper edge is an enriched moulding with a floral ornament and spirited hunting-scene carved in relief, while on the portion immediately over the keystone is carved a shield bearing arms: a fess-chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed. Lying loose in the fireplace recess is a stone bearing the same arms, on which there rests another single stone with an ogee arch worked upon one face; above the arch is an inscription in raised letters bearing the legend:—

ALNS STEUARD MILES FEC.

The courtyard to the east of the keep is a rough square on plan and measures about 48 feet by 53 feet. It is enclosed on the south and east by a rough rubble wall 4 feet in thickness and about 8 feet in height. Some 6 feet to the east of the keep and on the north side of the courtyard are the remains of a one-storey building of two apartments measuring some 51 feet by 26 feet over walls which average 4 feet in thickness. About 11 feet from the north-east angle of this building are the remains of a wall continuing eastwards with indications of cross walls on the interior, and terminating in what seems to have been a circular tower with a gateway to the south communicating directly with the inner courtyard on the south-east. On each side of this passage are the remains of outbuildings measuring some 40 feet by 20 feet over all, which may have been used as stables. The large paddock or outer courtyard to the south-east is a special feature in the plan of the subsidiary buildings. It is in the form of a rough rectangle, and measures about 140 feet by 125 feet within strong walls built of granite boulders and having an



FIG. 130.—Carved Oak Panels, Kirkpatrick-Durham (No. 313).



FIG. 135.—Fireplace, Garlies Castle (No. 335).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

opening on the east side. On the west side of the paddock are two ranges of buildings, the northmost measuring some 60 feet from north to south and projecting about 14 feet into the paddock. The south range is some 67 feet long and 16 feet wide, enclosed on the east by the west wall of the paddock. Against the north wall of the keep a building of later date appears to have been erected, measuring 28 feet by 15 feet over all. In the east wall, which is 6 feet thick, there is a doorway. It has been suggested that this building afforded a means of access to the great hall on the first floor, but no evidence of that can now be traced. To the south of the keep are to be seen fragmentary walls which may have enclosed a garden.

There seems little doubt that the keep is the oldest portion of the existing ruins. Judging by its details and the remarkable similarity of the plan to those of Cardoness and Rusco, it probably dates from the end of the 15th or commencement of the 16th century. The outbuildings are so utterly devoid of features that no date can be assigned to them with certainty.

The Barony appears to have been bestowed by King Alexander III. upon Alexander, Hereditary High Steward of Scotland in 1263. It subsequently passed to his second son John (called "John of Bonkyl" on account of his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Bonkyl of Bonkyl (Bunkle), in Berwickshire), by whose descendant (The Earl of Galloway) it is still possessed.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, i. p. 412; *Cast. and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 279 (plan and illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxii. SW. Visited 5th September 1911.

336. *Castle of Old Risk*.—The ruins of this castle are situated upon the left bank of the Penkiln Burn, about 4 miles to the north-east of Newton-Stewart. The whole is now almost level with the surface of the ground, excepting a portion of the east wall which rises to a height of a few feet above it. The marshland to the south and west no doubt made the site one of considerable strength. Unfortunately no openings or features of any kind survive to give an indication of the castle's antiquity.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxii. NE. Visited 6th September 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

337. *Mote, Minnigaff*.—On the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Penkiln Burn and the river Cree stands the Mote of Minnigaff. It has been fashioned from the natural promontory at the meeting of the high banks which face the respective streams, by a cutting some 50 to 60 feet wide. To the south lies the mote, and to the north the ruins of the old church of Minnigaff. Above the streams the sides of the mote rise to a height of from 60 to 70 feet, but on the west and south a road has been formed some 35 feet below the summit, and in its construction the contour of the eminence has been considerably interfered with. The summit, which is sub-oval running to a point towards the south, measures 106 feet in length by 45 feet in width near the centre. There is a

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

marked hollow at the north end into which a narrow pathway leads up from the cutting, and lying parallel with the sides, 7 feet back from the edge, is clearly traceable a low stony bank or foundation which curves across the top some 22 feet back from the south extremity.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxii. SW.

Visited 8th May 1912.

338. *Machars Hill Mote, or "The Beacon."*—Situated on a grassy plateau at the base of Ardwell Hill, a low spur of Cairnsmore of Fleet, and 1 mile north of Cairnsmore House, at an elevation of 372 feet over sea-level, is an oval mound which appears to be formed of earth and stone. It is a simple truncated cone rising to a height of 14 feet, with a slope at an angle of 40°, and measuring on its level summit 46 feet by 30 feet. There is no trench around its base nor mound around the edge. Down the glen of the Cairnsmore Burn the site commands a view of the upper end of Wigtown Bay.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxix. NE.

Visited 11th July 1911.

339. *Fortified Site, "Parliament Knowe," Kirrroughtree.*—At the east side of an area of rough ground, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Kirrroughtree House, is an oblong or circular rocky hillock standing at the edge of a bank which declines towards the east. Except in that direction, it is steeply scarped all around to a height of about 10 feet at an angle of 38°, and from the edge of the bank on the south-east passing round towards the north-north-west there is visible a ditch, now shallow, measuring some 13 feet in width, the counterscarp of which, to judge from the loose stones lying upon it, has probably been crowned with a wall. At the point where the ditch appears to terminate on the north-north-west, there is a single upright stone in the line of the counterscarp and adjacent to it a row of stones may be seen converging towards the base of the scarp. Around the summit on the crest of the scarp there is visible a stony mound except across the natural bank on the east, where a disordered mass of stones may indicate the previous existence of a wall. From this direction there is a suggestion of a road leading up the slope. The highest point of the interior rises to a height of some 9 to 10 feet above the level of the scarp at the sides. From north to south the area within the defences measures some 96 feet, and from east to west about the same.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxii. SW.

Visited 19th July 1911.

340. *Defensive Enclosure, Kirriemore.*—Directly behind the shepherd's house at Kirriemore is a circular elevated plateau on the end of a low natural ridge. It is surrounded by a scarp some 5 to 6 feet in height, showing a good deal of stone lying on the slope. The diameter of the plateau is about 140 feet. Some 30 yards to the north of it is a small oval enclosure with its longest axis west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring interiorly some 39 feet by 24 and surrounded by a bank of earth and stone. The ground slopes towards the west-south-west and at the higher end the floor level is sunk about 2 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 20th July 1911.

341. *"Wallace's Camp," Gillwood, Minnigaff.*—On the left bank of the Cree, at a spot where the river in its course forms a right angle

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west of Minnigaff Church, is situated the entrenched work known as "Wallace's Camp." It lies in a wood at the edge of a steep bank which falls away some 30 to 40 feet towards the river, and is further confined by a deep ravine on the north-west, and a slighter hollow, down which flows a rivulet, on the south-east. From this latter hollow a trench has been drawn to the north-west, of slight depth at first but gradually deepening till it merges in the ravine on the opposite side of the enclosure. About the middle of its course the trench measures some 15 feet across and now about 2 feet in depth. The area thus cut off presents at its highest point an irregularly level plat some 25 feet in diameter, from the side of which the ground declines for a distance of 40 feet or thereby, to the steeper edges of the bank and ravine. From the south-east an approach leads to the interior on the inner side of the trench, constricted immediately before it attains the plat by a trench-like hollow, possibly natural, which passes down the bank. Across the trench the ground rises sharply and completely dominates the interior.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxii. SW.

Visited 8th May 1912.

342. "*Bardrochwood Mote*," *Bargaly*.— Situated in a low-lying meadow on the west side of the road from Palmure to Bargaly, and about 100 yards beyond Bardrochwood, is a long narrow gravel ridge rising to a height of 15 or 16 feet by a gradual slope from the north-west and with a scarp at an angle of 33° at the south-east. The highest level continues for a distance of about 65 feet with a narrow crest of an average breadth of 8 feet expanding slightly towards its south-east end, where it forms a plat with a breadth of about 10 feet. At the base of the ridge at both ends, and along a part of the west side, there are visible the remains of a trench some 18 to 19 feet in width and with a depth of from 2 to 3 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxix. NE.

Visited 11th July 1911.

HUT CIRCLES, ETC.

343. *Hut Circle and Cairns*.— On the open moor about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southward of Cairnkinna is a hut circle, the wall of which, now a mere foundation, has been formed with large stones on both faces and smaller pieces in the centre. The interior measures some 23 feet by 22 feet and is entered from the east. The thickness of the bank or wall is 5 to 6 feet at the sides and 8 feet at the entrance. On the side of the entrance the outline of the bank curves inwards towards an upright stone, which, protruding about 10 inches above the turf, has probably formed one side of a portal.

Some 40 feet to the south are the remains of a cairn of large stones, low in elevation and with a diameter of about 12 feet. About 35 feet to the south-east of it is another measuring some 13 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height, while a few feet further south are the remains of a third.

Some 150 yards south of the hut circle are the remains of several cairn-like constructions built against the face of a low bank each measuring in diameter about 15 feet, and on the level area in

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

front of them, some 30 feet distant, there are three other typical cairns, the most prominent of which, formed of large stones, measures some 20 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in elevation. To the southwards about 80 yards are several similar heaps of stones. The largest of these has a concavity on one side making it somewhat kidney-shaped, and a slight hollow in the centre. Along its longest axis it measures 22 feet, and across, from what seems to be an entrance on the east, 12 feet. Some of these constructions are possibly ruined huts.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xv. SE. (unnoted). Visited 11th July 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

344. "*White Cairn*," *Rig of Drumwhar*.—This construction, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of Lillie's Loch, has been a small circular cairn with a diameter of some 40 feet, but it has been almost entirely destroyed, and small sheep shelters have been built out of its material on the site. It is probable that the interment has been long ago disturbed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxv. SW. Visited 4th September 1911.

345. *Cairn, Clauchaneasy*.—On the north side of the branch road which leads to Minniwick, about 200 yards west-south-west of its junction with the road to Borgan and at the base of a small rocky eminence, lies a round cairn with a diameter of 12 feet and elevation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, constructed of large angular pieces of stone gathered from the surface of the moorland.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxiii. SE. Visited 11th July 1911.

346. *Chambered Cairn*, "*Cairnderry Cairn*," *Cairnderry*.—Some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bargrennan, on the road to Barrhill, on a slight hillock to the east of the Goat Burn and about 80 yards north of the road, are the remains of a large cairn (figs. 136 and 137). Most of the stones have been removed and the site is overgrown with heather, but the remains of three megalithic chambers still exist. The cairn is pear-shaped, lying with its longest axis almost north and south, and measures 92 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth at 28 feet from the south end, expanding to 81 feet at 40 feet; the removal of the stones, however, renders exact definition impossible. In the interior are the remains of three megalithic chambers placed so that each would occupy the angles of an imaginary triangle whose apex faced the south and each apparently entered direct from the outside. At 25 feet from the south end in the mesial line of the cairn is the outer stone of the first chamber which has been entered from that end. Of this chamber four stones remain *in situ*, two on one side, one on the other, and the back stone. The total length from the end of the outer stone to the front of the back stone is 11 feet 4 inches, and the width is 3 feet at the inner end and 3 feet 3 inches between the outer ends of the opposite side stones. The height above present floor level of the interior of the back slab is 3 feet 9 inches. The longer stone on the east side is a large boulder which appears to have been split before being utilised as a side of the chamber. Within the chamber there is standing on edge another large stone 3 feet 5 inches above ground, 5 feet 7 inches in length, and 2 feet



FIG. 136.—Megalithic Chamber, "Cairnderry Cairn" (No. 346).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

1 inch in thickness, which has evidently formed a part of the roof. The second chamber is placed some 7 feet to the east of the mesial line and faces the edge of the cairn towards the east-north-east, from which it is distant some 26 feet. The structural features remaining of it are similar to those of the first chamber,—two stones

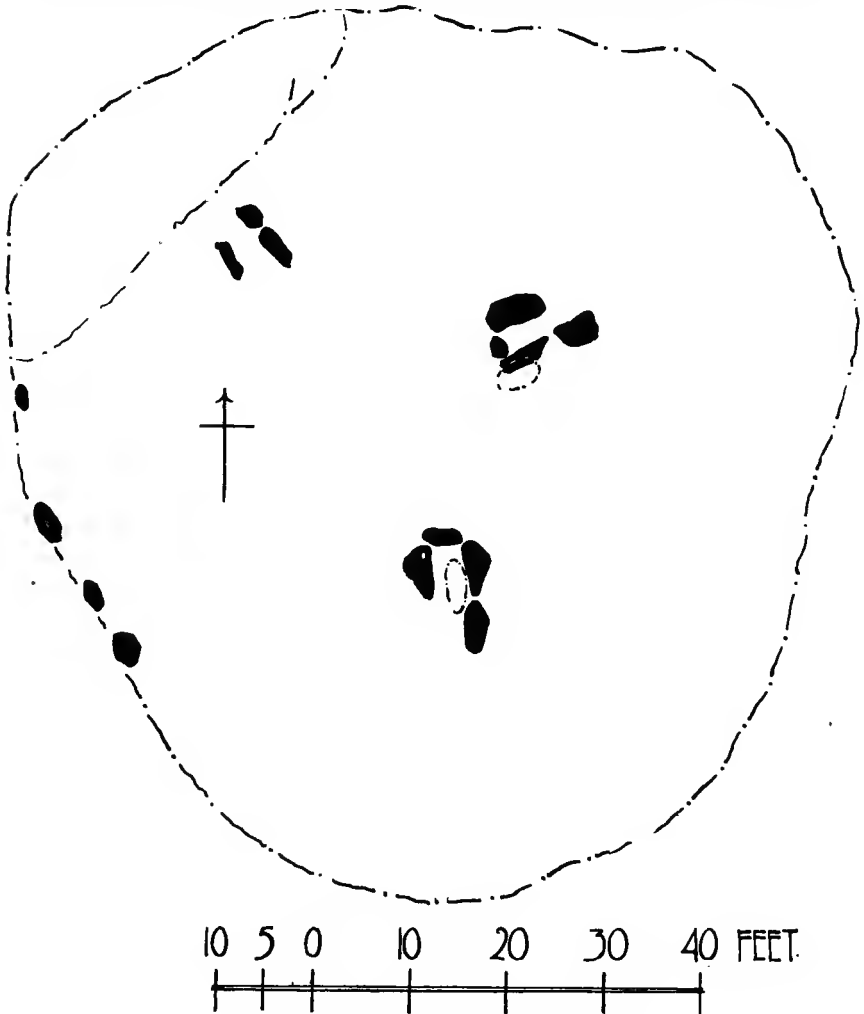


FIG. 137.—“Cairnderry Cairn” (No. 346).

on one side, one on the other, and a stone at the back. The total length of the side on which two stones remain is about 9 feet 6 inches, the breadth at the inner end 2 feet 8 inches, and between the outer extremities of the opposite side stones 2 feet 5 inches. The stone forming the back has been broken off at a height of 1 foot 10 inches above the ground. The side stones are 3 feet and 3 feet 3 inches in height respectively. Leaning against the outer face of

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

the inner stone on the south side is a slab 4 feet 2 inches in length and 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, which has probably formed a part of the roof. The third chamber is situated some 12 feet to the west of the mesial line and faces north by west. The edge of the cairn is somewhat indefinite in this direction, but appears to have been about 19 feet distant from the end of the chamber. Three stones only remain, two on one side and one on the other, the opposite stones placed from 3 to 4 feet apart. On the west side of the cairn four large stones remain in the periphery set at irregular intervals. There is no suggestion of a frontal semicircle.

347. "*Cairn Kinna*," *Cairnkinna Rig*.—Situated on the Rig of Cairnkinna about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the shepherd's house at Corrafeckloch is a large circular cairn which has been quite recently dug into to a depth of 5 feet, but there is no evidence in the excavation that the interment has been disturbed. The diameter over all is 54 feet, and the elevation from 6 to 7 feet.

348. *Cairn, do.*—Some 30 yards to the south of No. 347 is a low cairn formed of large stones, measuring some 20 feet in diameter and 1 to 2 feet in elevation (unnoted).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xv. SW.

Visited 11th July 1911.

349. "*White Cairn*," *Bargrennan*.—On the lowest slope of Glencaird Hill, towards the south-west and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Bargrennan Cottage, is situated the "White Cairn." It measures in diameter 50 feet and in elevation about 7 feet. In the past it has to some extent been pillaged for stones from the south, and in that direction there is consequently a concavity in the outline. There is also a small circular excavation about 2 feet in depth on the top.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xxiii. NE.

Visited 11th July 1911.

350. *Chambered Cairn*, "*White Cairn*," *Bargrennan*.—Situated on a high ridge of the moorland 1 mile north of Bargrennan, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the road to Glencaird, are the remains of a circular cairn, containing a single undivided chamber (figs. 138 and 139). The cairn which has measured some 46 feet in diameter, has been in great measure removed, leaving the chamber exposed and still perfect for the greater part of its length. It is set with its longer axis north-north-west and south-south-east and has been entered from the latter direction. The back, formed of a flattish boulder set on edge, 3 feet 7 inches in breadth, 3 feet 8 inches in height above the floor level, and 13 inches in thickness, is situated 16 feet in from the edge on the north-north-west and 29 feet on the south-south-east. The extreme length of the chamber as remaining is 18 feet 4 inches, and for 10 feet 6 inches of that length from the inner end it is roofed by two massive slabs, measuring, the largest 6 feet 3 inches in length by 5 feet 8 inches in greatest breadth and 1 foot in thickness, and the other 3 feet 4 inches in length, 5 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 7 inches in thickness. Between these two slabs is a space varying from 4 inches to 1 foot in width, through which many stones have evidently fallen into the interior. On the north-east side of the chamber the blocks of stone at the base of the wall do not rise to the full height, and other large blocks



FIG. 138.—“White Cairn,” Bargrennan (No. 350).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

and smaller stones have been used to build the wall to the required elevation. The width of the chamber at the back is 3 feet 7 inches,

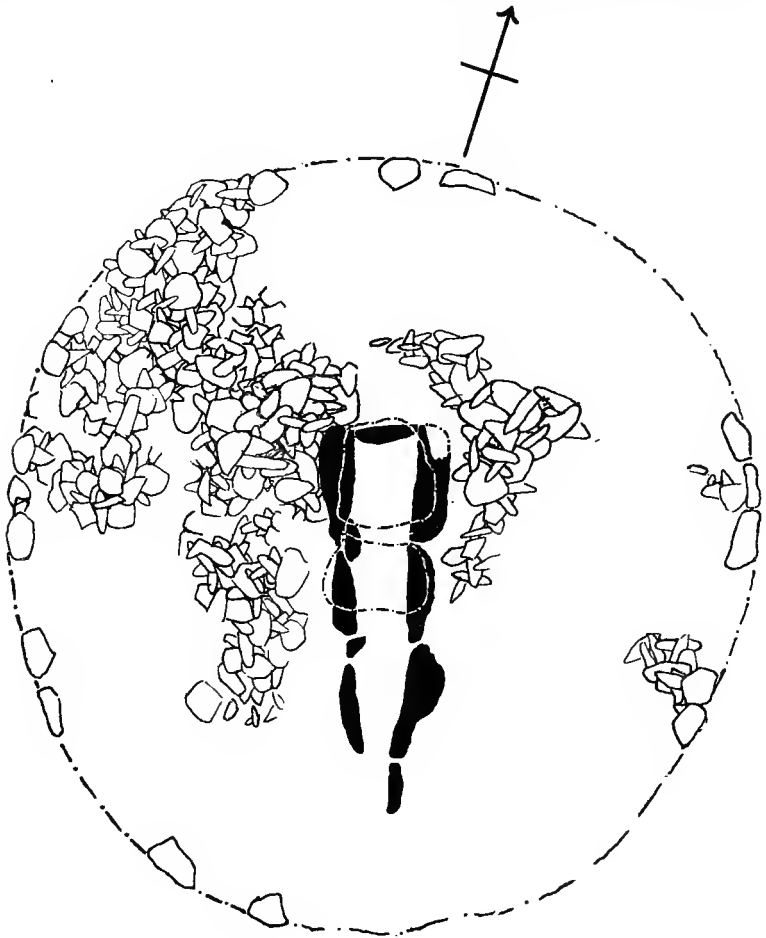


FIG. 139.—“White Cairn,” Bargrennan (No. 350).

whence it gradually contracts outwards, and at a distance of 18 feet it is only 1 foot 6 inches wide. Beyond this point one stone remains on the east side only, the opposite wall having been removed. There are no divisional stones in the chamber nor portal stones,

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

and the passage appears to have been formed by a gradual contraction.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxiii. NE.

Visited 11th July 1911.

351. "*King's Cairn*," *Kirriemore*.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of the shepherd's house at Kirriemore, on the slope of the hillside, is a large cairn, much dilapidated, known as the "King's Cairn." It measures in diameter 73 feet from east to west by 84 feet from north to south, and in elevation at highest about 10 feet. It has been quarried on the top, and somewhat to the east of the centre a large slab is exposed indicating the position of a megalithic cist or chamber.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xv. NE.

Visited 20th July 1911.

352. "*Sheuchan's Cairn*," *Highlandman's Rig*.—This cairn is situated at the north end of a hill which rises to a height of about 200 feet above the low land intervening between it and the west end of Loch Moan about 1 mile distant, and at an elevation above sea-level of 900 feet. It is in a hilly region, with Corrafeckloch rising to an altitude of 1000 feet to the south of it and Garwall Hill 130 feet higher on the east. The cairn measures in diameter 51 feet and in elevation 5 feet. At 15 feet inwards from the south-east edge a megalithic chamber, from which the roof has been removed, lies exposed with its major axis north-west and south-east and measuring 7 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xv. NW.

Visited 20th July 1911.

353. *Cairn, Cordorcan*.—Within an enclosed park, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Cordorcan, and at an elevation of some 590 feet above sea-level, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter some 80 feet from east to west by 76 feet from north to south, and in elevation 6 feet. A considerable amount of stone has been removed from it on the south, and an excavation has been made on the top to a depth of about 3 feet 6 inches, but neither cist nor chamber has been exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxii. NW.

Visited 26th July 1911.

354. *Cairn, Cordorcan Burn*.—About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of Cordorcan, on the ridge between the Cordorcan Burn and the Black Burn, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above a sheep-fold, is a cairn measuring in diameter about 37 feet and in elevation 3 feet. It does not appear to have been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxiv. SW.

Visited 26th July 1911.

355. "*Drumfern Cairn*," *Drannadow*.—On the open moorland about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-east of the sheep rees, at the upper edge of the enclosed land above Drannadow, is a cairn measuring some 22 feet in diameter, low in elevation and overgrown, surmounted by a pile of stones erected at a comparatively recent date. There is no evidence of its having been excavated. Between it and the corner of the enclosed land to the south-west lie a number of small cairns.

356. *Cairns, etc., do*.—Some 70 yards to the east of No. 355 is another cairn, also reduced to a low elevation, with a diameter of about 20 feet. In its vicinity are the remains of what appear to be ancient sheep rees and ruins of walls of larger enclosures. The rees are

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

somewhat bean-shaped, narrowing a little to one end, where also the wall of one side is carried onward so as to cover the entrance. This projection would shelter the entrance and assist in directing the sheep to the fold. Here and there are the foundations of small elliptical structures—probably shieling bothies.

Some 30 yards south of the last cairn there seems to be the remains of another adjacent to a sheep shelter. Various heaps of stones still further south between two lines of old enclosing walls more resemble “cloddings” than sepulchral cairns.

357. *Cairn, do.*—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the sheep rees, just at the base of a steep slope, and some 300 yards due north of the cairn beside the stone circle, is another cairn larger and more prominent than No. 355. It measures some 34 feet in diameter and about 4 feet in elevation. There is evidence on the top that in the past some excavation has been done on it, but it is doubtful if the interment has been reached.

358. *Chambered Cairn (long), The Nappers, Drannadow.*—Immediately in rear of the shepherd's cottage and garden at “The Nappers,” a rocky ridge forming the highest point of the moorland of Drannadow, are the remains of a chambered long cairn. It lies with its main axis almost east-south-east and west-north-west. In form it appears to have been elliptical, measuring 80 feet in extreme length, about 37 feet in breadth at the west end, 44 feet near the centre, and, as far as ascertainable, from 30 to 35 feet at the east end. From the east extremity inwards for some 40 feet it has been greatly pillaged for stones, and in consequence its outline in that direction is no longer distinct. At some 8 feet inwards from the presumed eastern termination, set in the mesial line, are two parallel rows of slabs, 2 feet 4 inches apart, with fair regularity, which have formed the sides of a chamber 10 feet 8 inches in length. The north side is formed of two slabs 6 feet 5 inches and 3 feet 1 inch in length respectively, and the south side of three slabs, the longest of which is 5 feet 3 inches. The greatest height exposed above ground is 2 feet 8 inches, and the thickest slab measures 1 foot 3 inches in thickness. At 16 feet further on into the cairn, almost at the centre and at right angles to the main axis, are indications of other two chambers in alignment. On the north side three protruding slabs, two on one side and one on the other, are set 2 feet 3 inches apart, and indicate a chamber about 10 feet in length commencing some 8 feet in from the edge of the cairn and extending inwards across the mesial line. The chamber entering from the south side is evidenced also by three slabs, the edges of which just project above the debris, two on one side and one on the other, 2 feet apart. The indicated length of this chamber is also 10 feet, and the first visible slab occurs at 5 feet in from the edge of the cairn. Some 16 feet further west and 18 feet from the west end on the south side, the edges of other two slabs set parallel at 2 feet apart are visible, indicating a fourth chamber, and, like the other lateral chambers above described, placed at right angles to the main axis of the cairn. The greatest height of the cairn towards the west end is 6 feet.

Some 7 feet to the south of the west end there lies, evidently

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

broken off at ground level, a large rectangular block of whinstone, measuring some 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 1 foot 9 inches in breadth across the upper surface, which alone is fully exposed (unnoted).

359. *Cairn, Drannandow*.—Some 200 yards south-south-west of No. 358 is another cairn, circular in form, measuring some 40 feet in diameter. Its elevation to the base of a small modern cairn which surmounts it is about 3 feet. There is no indication of its having been excavated.

360. *Small Cairns, etc., do*.—Stretching for some 250 yards to the southward is a group of small cairns measuring about 12 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height, and crowning a small hillock which overlooks the marshy ground to the southward is the site of a larger cairn, the centre of which has been entirely cleared out.

For some 250 yards north-north-west of the most westerly point of the Knockman wood, between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level, occur numerous cairn-like heaps of boulders with occasional ruins of ancient walls running among them. The largest "cairn" noted, and that near the upper side of the group, measured over all some 23 feet by 20. The sepulchral character of these remains is open to doubt as they may be merely "cloddings" from ancient cultivated areas no longer distinguishable on the moorland.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxii. NW.

Visited 7th May 1912.

361. "*Drumwhirn Cairn*" (*long cairn*), *Moor of Barclye*.—Situated on the top of a slight undulation which rises on the lower slope of the moor of Barclye, at an elevation above sea-level of some 275 feet, is a long cairn known as the "Drumwhirn cairn." It lies with its longest axis from 18° west of north to 18° east of south with its prominent end towards the former direction. In length it has measured originally about 135 feet, but for a distance of some 92 feet from its southern extremity the stones have been almost entirely removed, and considerable pillage has occurred all round the remaining portion. In form it has been somewhat pear-shaped, with a large prominent extremity towards the north measuring some 73 feet in diameter across the main axis, and diminishing to 59 feet at 43 feet from the north end, and to 48 feet at 25 feet from the south end, which appears to have been rounded. The greatest elevation to the base of the modern apical cairn is 12 feet. There are no indications of the chamber, nor remains of a frontal semicircle. By drawing down the stones so as to form walls, a number of small enclosures or folds have been formed around the remaining portion.

362. "*Boreland Cairn*" (*long cairn*), *Boreland Plantation*.—This cairn (fig. 140) is situated at an elevation of about 450 feet above sea-level, some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile higher up the hillside than No. 361, and within the Boreland plantation which lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of Minnigaff Church. It is also a long cairn, lying with its main axis almost south by east and north by west, measuring in extreme length about 70 feet, in breadth at the north end some 27 feet, and at the south end about 44 feet, with a general elevation throughout of about 6 feet 6 inches. At the south end are the remains of a frontal semicircle, or, more properly speaking, a crescent, of standing-stones. Two

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

squarish boulders 2 feet 6 inches in elevation, placed 2 feet apart, stand in the centre, evidently forming the entrance to a passage; to the west rises a massive upright slab, pointed at the top, measuring 5 feet 9 inches in breadth, 5 feet 6 inches in height above ground, and 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, and beyond a gap of 9 feet, a boulder the upper part of which has been broken off 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, 2 feet 6 inches in height and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. On the east adjacent to the portal stone on that side is a large slab tilted forward measuring 4 feet 7 inches in breadth, 4 feet in length and 1 foot in thickness, while 22 feet beyond lies a pointed stone

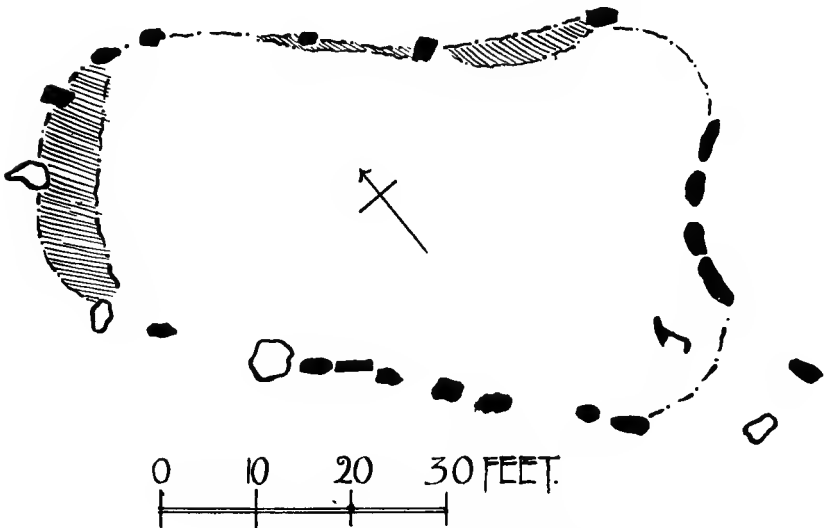


Fig. 140.—“Boreland Cairn” (No. 362).

overturned, 4 feet 8 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth towards its centre, which has in all probability stood originally in the crescent or on the outer side of the horn. At fairly close intervals along the side of the cairn, as shown on the plan, have been placed large stones, many of them pointed, and now for the most part tilted forward or fallen. At a point near the centre of the west side there lies a stone some 3 feet 8 inches in length and squarish in section, resembling a lintel. This cairn has been much pulled about to form sheep shelters on its flanks. It has also been greatly pillaged for dykes and road metal, and in front of it, ready prepared for removal, is about a cartload of broken stones showing clearly the fate that ere now would have overtaken the whole had not the vandalism been timeously checked some years ago.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxii. SW.

Visited 8th May 1912.

* These two cairns are understood to be the “cairns, with chambers and galleries partially dilapidated,” scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, though no signs of chambers or galleries are visible in either.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

363. *Cairn, Cree Bridge*.—Situating on the south side of the road which leads from Newton-Stewart to Palmure, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Cree Bridge near Minnigaff, is a circular cairn measuring some 65 feet in diameter. It rises to a height of from 8 to 9 feet from the centre of a level platform or base of stones which extends out from it for a distance varying from 15 to 20 feet. The ground falls slightly towards the south, and in that direction the base has an elevation of about 4 feet 6 inches. On the north it appears to be somewhat lower, but has been interfered with by the bank at the roadside. The cairn has not been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxix. NW.

Visited 19th July 1911.

364. *Cairns, Kirroughtree*.—In the park of Kirroughtree, adjacent to the road from Newton-Stewart to Palmure, and about 100 yards east of the junction of the branch road from Machermore Castle, is a large circular cairn measuring in diameter about 70 feet and reduced in elevation to about 2 feet. The chamber or cist has in all probability been destroyed. It bears the name of "Lessons Cairns."

Some 200 yards to the east is another large cairn, more than one half of which has been removed from the south side. It measures in diameter 70 feet, and the highest portion has an elevation of 6 feet.

Enclosed by a wall and partially overgrown with trees, situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-east of Kirroughtree House, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter some 65 feet and in elevation about 5 feet 6 inches. Some excavation has been done on the top, but the hole has been partially filled in and no cist is exposed. (Unnoted.)

Within a circular walled enclosure resting on the dyke which runs south from the east avenue to Kirroughtree House, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of the mansion, is a large circular cairn in good preservation measuring some 68 feet in diameter and 6 feet 6 inches in elevation. (Unnoted.)

On a slight hillock on the north side of the park, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by south of Kirroughtree House, there is a small round grassy mound marked "Cairn" on the O.S. map. It measures in diameter about 24 feet and in elevation 2 feet 6 inches. A hollow on the top probably indicates that it has been excavated.

In a strip of plantation, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Kirroughtree, there are the remains of a circular cairn consisting of a ridge of stones lying east and west and apparently across the centre, with an elevation of about 3 feet 6 inches and breadth of 12 feet. The original diameter of the cairn is indefinite, but it appears to have been about 60 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxii. SW.

Visited 19th July 1911.

365. *Cairns, Cairnsmore*.—On the highest point of Cairnsmore of Fleet, at an elevation of 2331 feet above sea-level and reduced almost to the level of the outcrop of rock on which it has been placed, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter about 45 feet.

On the southern summit of the mountain, at a level of 2132 feet, is another circular cairn, much dilapidated, reduced to an elevation of

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

about 3 feet and measuring in diameter about 44 feet. It is now surmounted by a modern beacon.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxiii. SW. Visited 11th July 1911.

366. *Stone Circle, Drannandow*.—Some 84 feet north-east by east of "Drumfern cairn," No. 355, on a plateau whence the ground falls away to the Straminnon Burn, are the remains of a stone circle (fig. 141). Five stones remain *in situ*, two others are prostrate, and

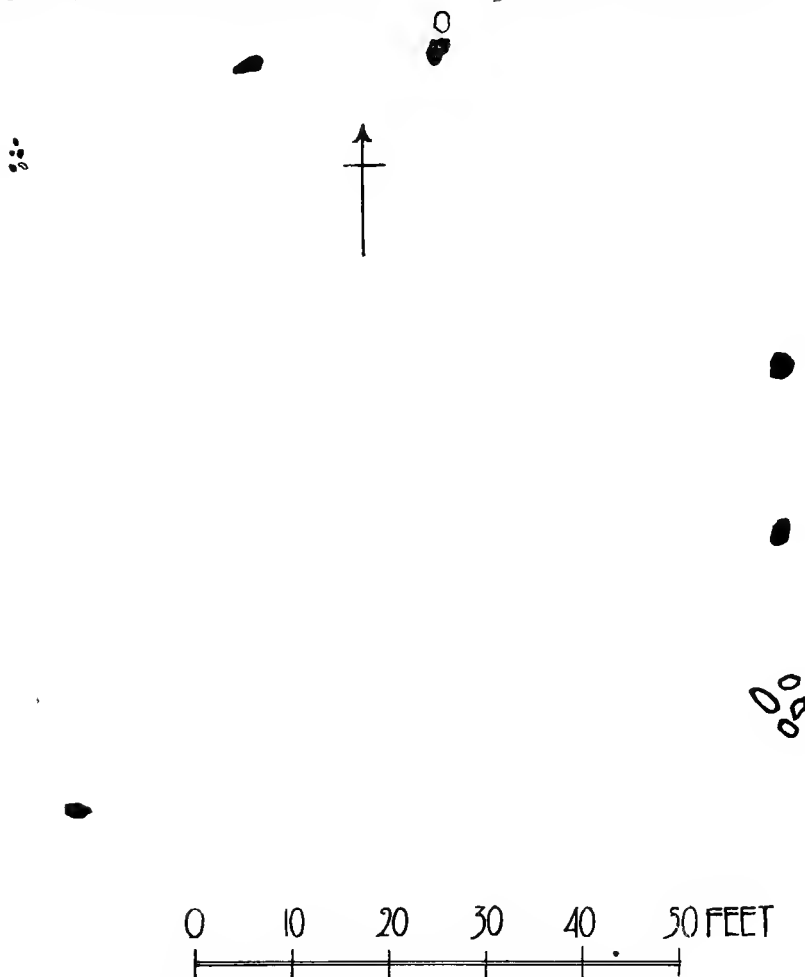


FIG. 141.—Stone Circle, Drannandow (No. 366).

at one spot a collection of boulders marks the site of another. The stones are medium-sized boulders, the highest extending 2 feet 8 inches above ground, and they are set with their broad faces in line of the circumference. Adjacent to the circle lie a number of similar stones, probably the other members which have been uprooted.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxii. NW. (unnoted). Visited 7th May 1912.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

367. *Standing-Stones, "The Thieves," Blair Hill.*—East by south of Cordorcan, about 1 mile across the glen of the Cordorcan Burn, and on the top of the ridge which lies to the east of it, at an elevation of 800 feet over sea-level, are two large standing-stones 14 feet 6 inches apart (fig. 142). They are angular blocks of whinstone, measuring in height above ground level 6 feet 8 inches and 7 feet 4

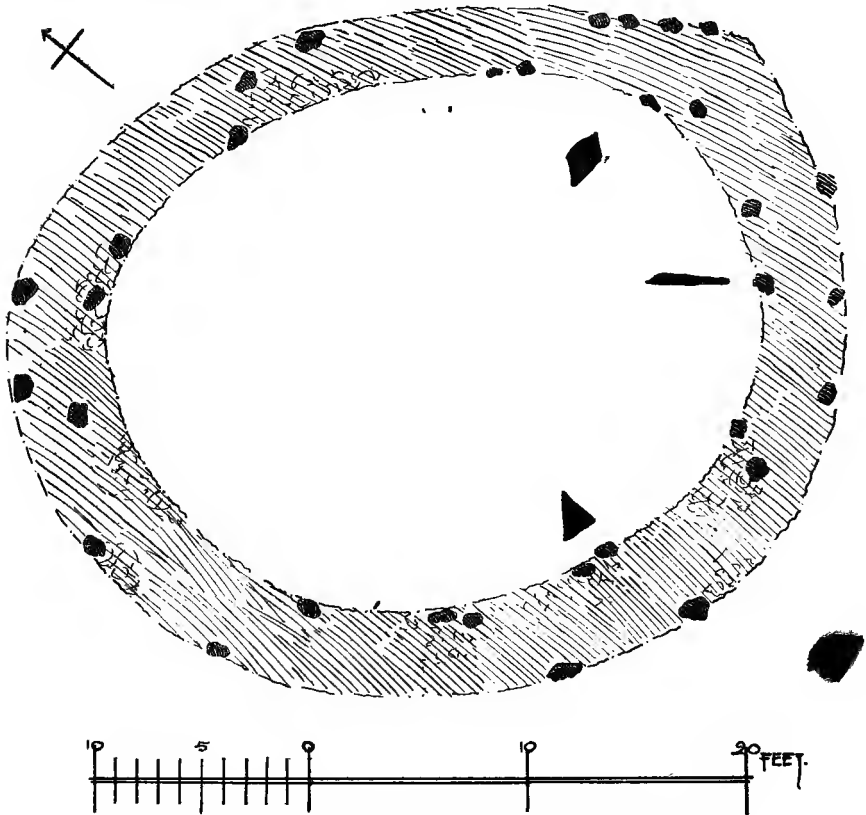


FIG. 143.—“The Thieves”: showing enclosure (No. 367).

inches respectively. The former is triangular in section, the longest side measuring 2 feet 1 inch; the latter four-sided, its greatest breadth at base being 1 foot 8 inches and greatest thickness 1 foot 4 inches. They are placed near the south-east end of an elliptical enclosure (fig. 143) measuring 30 feet by 25 feet 9 inches formed by what appears to have been a low rubble wall, the stones of which are now displaced and for the most part overgrown with turf, and in its present state varying in breadth, measuring from 3 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 4 inches in thickness. Between the two standing-stones the edge of a slab 3 feet 9 inches in length merely protrudes above the surface. Some 8 feet in from the point of the enclosure an



FIG. 142. — “The Thieves” (No. 367).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

oblong depression suggests either that a prostrate stone has been removed or a cist excavated. The encircling wall much resembles that within the stone circle at Torhousekie in Wigtownshire.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxii. NW. Visited 26th July 1911.

368. "*Deil's Dyke*."—The remains of the construction which bears this name, sometimes appearing as a dry-stone dyke not of uniform width, sometimes as an inconspicuous rampart with a shallow trench on one side or other of it, is said to start on the east shore of Loch Ryan near Beoch. Its course across the shire of Wigtown has been noted in the Inventory of Ancient Monuments for that county, its most easterly appearance being on Glenvernoch Fell to the east of Loch Ochiltree. Across the Cree into the Stewartry it appears as a shallow trench some 8 feet in width, mounting the slope of the hillside that rises to the east of the Cordorcan Burn about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below its junction with the Black Burn. Attaining the higher level of the moorland, it is traceable along the line marked on the O.S. maps as a ruined stone dyke of no great dimensions, which passes a short distance to the north of the stones known as "The Thieves" (No. 367) at an elevation of 800 feet over sea-level and maintains a general easterly direction past the south end of Bernera, losing itself in the eastern slope of that hill as it drops to the Pulwhat Burn. Beyond Talnotrie and Murray's Monument about a couple of miles, it reappears on the north-west flank of Brockloch Hill and of the Rig of Drumwhat on the line of the Old Edinburgh Road, which seems to have absorbed it. An old stone wall which has evidently been connected with the road, having a breadth at base of some 2 feet 6 inches, has probably been formed from its material. At rare intervals the road has deviated from the line of the "dyke," showing it remaining as a bank and trench. On coming to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Black Water of Dee the road has followed the line now taken by a modern wall running from west-south-west to east-north-east along the hillside, and for a considerable distance parallel with this wall, on the lower side and 30 feet away, there is traceable a trench varying from 6 to 10 feet in width, with, in places, the remains of a stony bank on the north or lower side some 8 feet in width. On coming to within 30 yards of the spot where the modern dyke takes a sharp turn to the northward, the old earthwork returns towards the line of the road and is again lost. Crossing into Kells parish, the existence of the "Dyke" is again indicated on the O.S. map to the south-west and north-east of Upper Craigenbay. From the direction of an island in the Black Water of Dee above Craignell, it crosses the flow, passes Upper Craigenbay, and proceeds over the west shoulder of the Bannan. Below Upper Craigenbay there is a large enclosure surrounded by a wall, having three facets towards the west, the centre one of which lies north-east and south-west and is built on the site of the "Dyke." Using this portion of wall as a pointer, the direction of the earthwork across the flow may be easily discovered, at first by an irregular trail of stones, the base of a wall or rampart some 4 feet 6 inches broad, with a slight trench on the south-east side. Occasionally the line of stones gives place to a low stony rampart, and

* *Inventory of Monuments in Galloway*, vol. i. No. 531.

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

here the whole construction measures some 14 feet across. At about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from the wall of the enclosure it crosses a low rocky hillock, and at this point does not appear to have been covered by a trench. The foundation of the wall is about 4 feet 6 inches in width, and nowhere does the amount of stone suggest that it has been of any considerable height. Beyond Craigenbay to the north-east it is very difficult to follow, as there are numerous remains on the ground of walls of old enclosures built with massive stones. The line indicated on the O.S. map is, near Craigenbay, that of a fairly well-preserved wall with a base only 2 feet 6 inches in width, and having no sign of a trench connected with it, which passes over the shoulder of the Bennan and thereafter turns sharply to the north-north-west in the direction of Glenrie. Thence it crosses the Black Burn, and, taking a north-easterly direction over Stranfasket Hill, it is noted as reaching the Polharrow Burn about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the east of Dukieston immediately to the south of the bridge which carries the roadway to Nether Knockreoch. Here the structure so noted is an old stone dyke only two feet wide at base, entirely ruined, but which has never been of any formidable dimensions. Thereafter its course is marked crossing the moorland towards the Polmaddy Burn, which it crosses about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below Drumness. Beyond this, if it ever crossed the Deugh, its identity is lost.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxii. NW. Visited on various dates in 1911.

"	"	"	NE.
"	"	xxv.	SE.
"	"	"	NE.
"	"	xvii.	SE.
"	"	"	NE.
"	"	xii.	SE.
"	"	xiii.	NW.

369. *Ancient Dyke, Cairnsmore of Fleet.*—Running across the west face of the north portion of Cairnsmore of Fleet, at about the 1600 feet elevation above sea-level, and in a general direction north-west and south-east, are the remains of a massive stone dyke. It is raised on a foundation about 5 feet 6 inches in breadth formed of three parallel rows of large stones some 6 to 8 inches apart, the largest stones being in the row to the west on the lower slope. On this side the dyke appears to have been more particularly built with a face than on the upper side. It has had an elevation of from 5 to 6 feet, gradually diminishing in thickness as it rose, and finishing with a single row of boulders along the top; below the stones for the most part are larger than could be lifted by a single man. The stones forming the lower part are of great size, many of them measuring from 3 to 4 feet in length and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. The building is very rude, showing no regular courses above the basal line of large blocks. Where it crosses the shoulder of Ardwell Hill, a spur of the mountain, there occurs a regularly built passage through the wall 3 feet high and 1 foot 4 inches wide covered by a lintel and evidently an original construction, the transverse slabs on the sides being regularly laid and there being no foundation in the bottom of the opening. This is such a gap as would be left for the passage of

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

sheep. The dyke appears to run from the glen of the Craddock Burn on the south to the vicinity of the Mill Burn on the north, demarcating along the hillside the rock-strewn area from the heather and grass-clad slopes below. This dyke is undoubtedly of considerable antiquity, but can hardly have been a defensive work: it may possibly have been erected, say, in either the 16th or 17th century to keep the deer off the pasture-land.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxiii. SW. (unnoted).

Visited 11th July 1911.

Sculptured Stones, Minnigaff.—Standing a few feet out from the wall in the north-east corner of the ruined church of Minnigaff are two cross-slabs (Nos. 370 and 371), both of which are fully described, and the first-mentioned illustrated, in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*:—

370. An upright pillar-cross of whinstone (fig. 144), nearly



Front.

Right Side.

FIG. 144.—Upright Pillar: Cross sculptured in relief, at Minnigaff (No. 370).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

rectangular in shape, but tapering upwards, 2 feet 10 inches in height by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the top, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the bottom, sculptured in relief on three faces, thus:—*Front*: A cross surmounted by a bird and divided into three panels, containing (1) on the head, no ornament except five small dots in the centre, (2) on the shaft, at the top, spiral work not regularly formed, and (3) on the shaft, at the bottom, triangular interlaced work. *Back*: A fish or bird monster. *Right side*: A figure of a man, with only the head and none of the details of the body indicated. This stone was found serving as a lintel in the old market-house of Minnigaff when that building was demolished some thirty years ago.

371. A pillar of whinstone 4 feet 3 inches in height by 1 foot 1 inch in width at the top and 1 foot 5 inches in width at the bottom, sculptured partly in relief and partly with incised lines on one face, thus:—At the top, a cross similar to that on the other stone (No. 370), with five small dots in the centre; and, below, an extremely rude pattern composed of a reticulation of straight lines. This stone was found forming a doorstep to the old church.

See *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii. p. 476 (No. 361, illus.); Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 221.

372. *Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff*.—Within the church at the east end, and built into the north wall, is a square tablet (fig. 145) measuring 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, bearing in Gothic lettering the inscription:—

HIC IACET PATRICIVS M'KE DE CALODĀ ME FIERI FECIT.

which surrounds a shield and supporters, blazoned thus:—Parted per pale, *Dexter*, a lion rampant crowned; *Sinister*, a bend engrailed between three boars' heads erased; Supporters, two lions.

See *Gallovidian*, iii.; Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 222 (illus.).

373. *Carved Stone, Minnigaff*.—Adjacent to the mural tablet in the church at Minnigaff, and also built into the wall, is a curiously carved stone measuring 13 by 7 inches. At the upper end are arms: Two ravens transfixes by a dart, and beneath, the letters PMK and the date 164—. At the lower end of the stone is a small hollowed square or socket measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxii. SW.

Visited 19th July 1911.

374. *Heraldic Stones, Glencaird House*.—Built into the front gables of Glencaird House, near the apex, are two carved stones said to have been taken from the old house of Eschonchan. The stone on the westmost of the gables bears within a circular moulding the date 1694 beneath the initials I MK and AH, with armorial bearings: Two ravens pierced through the neck by an arrow and in base a sinister hand appaumé. The stone on the other gable bears a date partly obliterated, but which seems to belong to the 16th century. In the centre is a circular compartment enclosing a shield bearing impaled arms, viz.: *Dexter*, parted per fess, two ravens in chief, and a left-hand appaumé in base: *Sinister*, two boars' heads erased in chief,

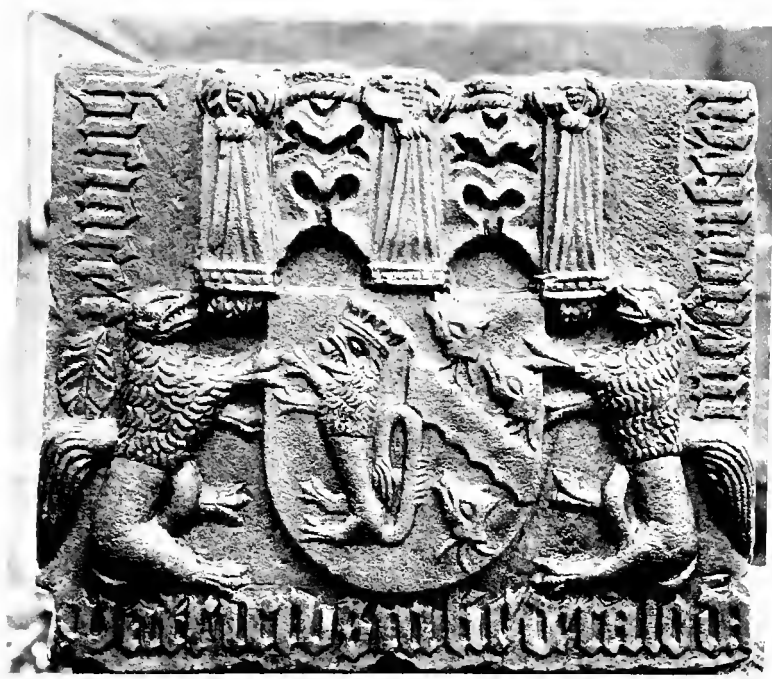


FIG. 145.—Heraldic Stone, Minnigaff (No. 372).



FIG. 146.—Minnoch Bridge (No. 375).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

and a shake-fork couped in base. Beneath, at either side, are the initials AH. Each stone is about 2 feet square.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 229 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxiii. NE.

Visited 20th July 1911.

375. *Minnoch Bridge*.—This single-arched bridge (figs. 146 and 147) spans the waters of Minnoch at a point distant about 13 miles to the north-north-west of Newton-Stewart. It is now fully 3 miles

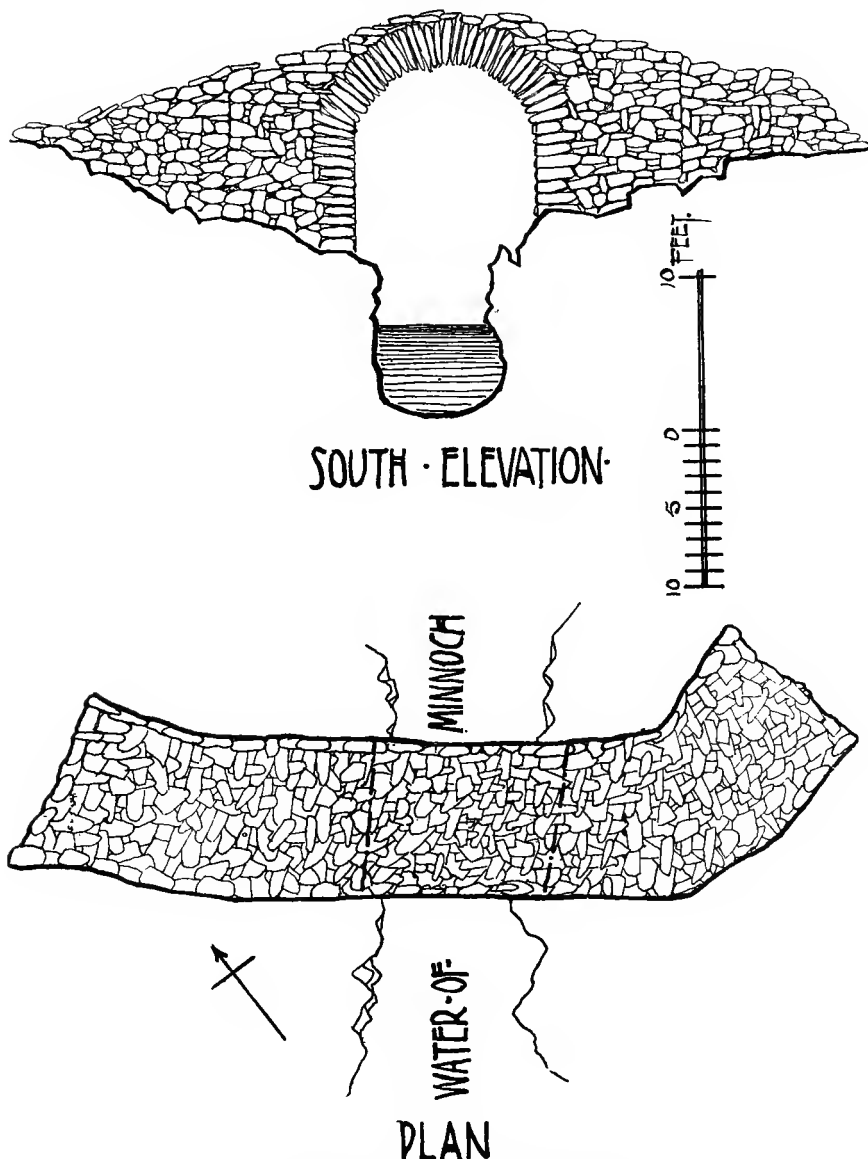


FIG. 147.—Minnoch Bridge (No. 375).

PARISH OF MINNIGAFF.

from the nearest public road and stands alone upon the open moorland which extends towards the south-west base of "the Merrick." The arch springs from the rocky banks of the stream immediately to the north-east of a deep pool. In form it is a rough semicircle about 12 feet in diameter; the roadway is 10 feet in width, and the height from the bed of the stream to the crown of the arch about 25 feet. There is a somewhat remarkable bend in the roadway towards the east before it reaches the south-east bank, probably owing to the shape of the rocks at that point. No indications of side parapets now remain, and the masonry consists of unhewn granite boulders, without any features to suggest its probable antiquity. The type of masonry is not inconsistent with a date in the 17th, or even the 18th century. Though locally believed to be Roman, there is nothing whatever in its characteristics to suggest such an origin.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xxiii. SE.

Visited 5th September 1911.

SITES.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 376. " <i>Stronbae</i> ," about 1000 yards
north of <i>Auchenleck</i> on the
west bank of the <i>Penkiln</i>
<i>Burn</i> . | O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xxxii. NE. |
| 377. " <i>Picts Kiln</i> ," about 200 yards
east of <i>Auchenleck</i> . | " " " " |
| 378. <i>Larg Tower or Castle of Larg</i> ,
<i>Down Croft</i> , about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile
north of <i>Larg</i> . | " " " SE. |
| 379. <i>Standing-Stone of Kirrough-</i>
<i>tree</i> , about 1 mile east of
<i>Newton-Stewart</i> . | " " xxxix. NW. |

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

380. *New Abbey, or Sweetheart Abbey*.—The ruins of this Cistercian abbey are situated in a quiet woodland valley distant about 7 miles south of Dumfries, and almost under the shadow of Criffel. The approach has been from the north-west where the road from Dumfries now passes through an avenue of beech trees by the gates of Shambellie House. A massive stone wall, a feature of exceptional interest, surrounded the abbey precinct, which was quadrangular in form, measuring roughly about 1200 feet each way, with an area of fully 30 acres. On the north-east and west sides this wall still remains, varying in height from 3 to 12 feet, and with a thickness of about 4 feet, built of rough granite boulders averaging about 4 feet in diameter. The north and west sides are in a fair state of preservation, but the east side is reduced almost to the foundations. No indications of a wall exist to the south, but tradition says that

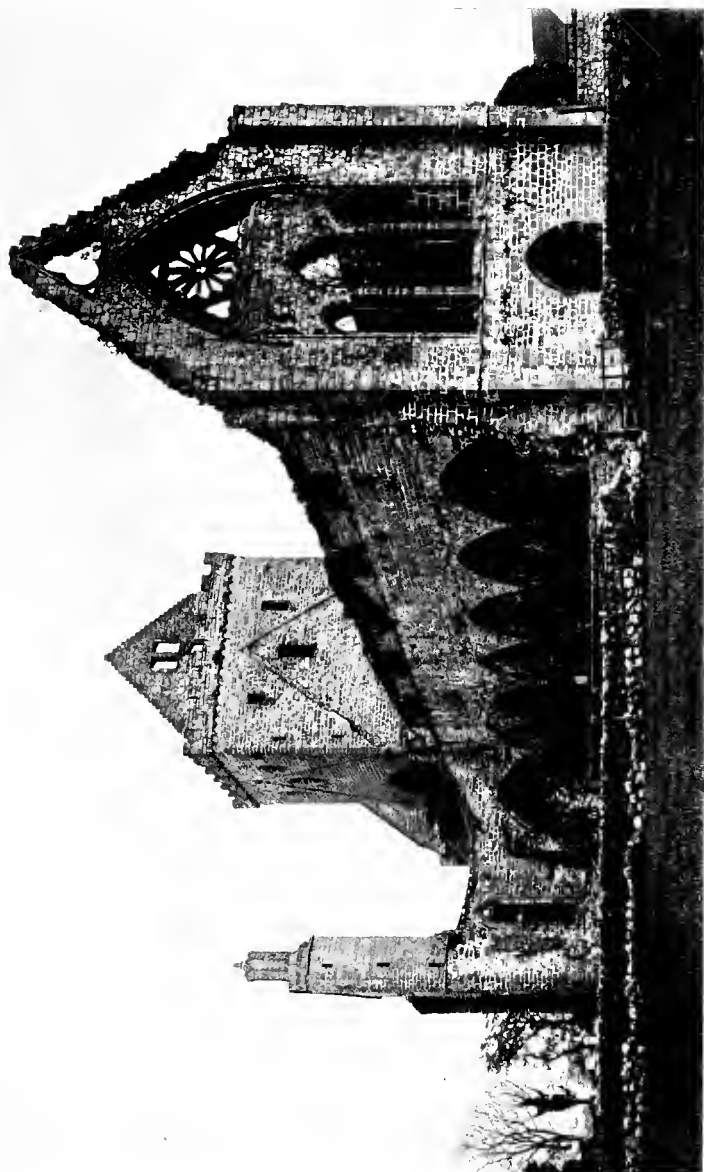


FIG. 148.—New Abbey from the North-west (No. 380).

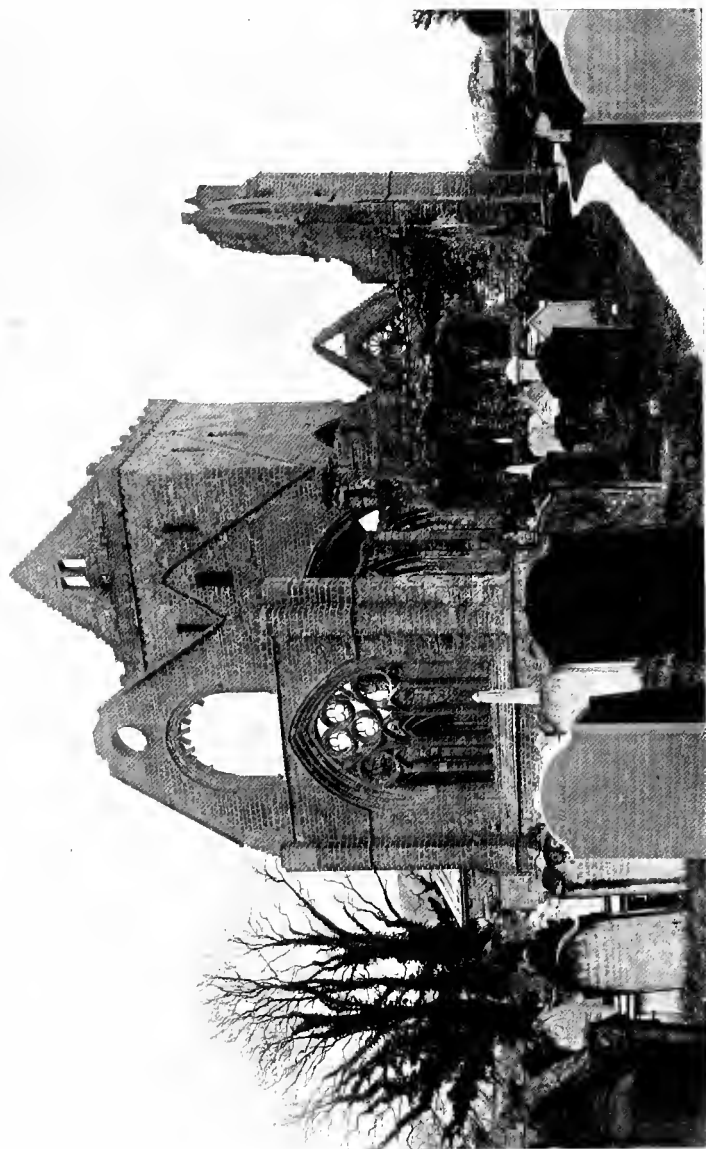


FIG. 149.—New Abbey from the North-east (No. 380).

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

this side was bounded by a fosse, indications of which are said to have been discovered in 1877 when the work in connection with the parish church was in progress. The public road from Dumfries to Kirkbean now passes through the precinct, probably following the line of the old road to the abbey, and the village itself is, for the most part, built within the ancient enclosure. At the south side of the road where it passes through the west wall of the precinct a pillar can still be seen attached to a modern building, which, although obviously of late date, may indicate the locality of the west entrance. All trace of the east gateway has been destroyed. It is thought to have been situated where the public road passes by the school, beyond which all signs of the wall are lost. A stream called the Abbey Pow flows round the precinct at varying distances from the wall on the north-east and west sides. At the north-west end of the village it is crossed by a bridge of one arch, on the west side of which is a tablet of red sandstone relating that the bridge was erected by John Paterson, late bailie of Dumfries, in 1715. It appears to have originally been about 10 feet in width, but to have been widened and repaired within modern times.

The Abbey Church is situated at the east end of the village where the road turns sharply to the south. The conventual buildings have almost entirely disappeared, but the main divisions of the church are unusually complete, consisting of choir, north and south transepts with east aisles, a lofty square tower carried by the arches of the crossing, and a nave with north and south aisles. On the east side of the cloister-garth, which was in the usual position to the south of the nave, are the foundations of a sacristy, chapter-house, and one or two indefinite fragments of walling, and on the south side, now for the most part covered with modern outhouses, were no doubt the refectory and other buildings. All trace of buildings on the west side of the cloister is gone. The choir is without aisles, as at Dundrennan and Glenluce, and measures some 49 feet 6 inches by 28 feet 3 inches. It is lighted by a large traceried window in the east wall, and by two traceried windows in each of the side walls. The great east window is divided into five lights varying in width from 2 feet 4 inches at the sides to 3 feet 3 inches in the centre. The mouldings of the jamb and arch on the exterior are continuous, consisting of a series of recessed orders chamfered, while the internal splay terminates at each side in an engaged shaft with moulded base and cap. This angle shaft is carried up a considerable height to meet the label and outer order of the arch-moulding; this accentuates the impression that the centres of the main arch are struck below the springing line, whereas the inner order dies on to the surface of the scuncheon in a somewhat unusual manner. The tracery is geometrical in design and of rough workmanship. The central portion filling the arch-head consists of a large circle enclosing three smaller circles filled with trefoiled cusping, now much destroyed. The side portions are in the form of two subsidiary arches, each containing a circle with cinque-foil cusplings. The mullions are splayed on the exterior, but on the interior both the mullions and the arches over them have a beaded moulding which does not appear to have extended to the

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

tracery above. The general design and workmanship of the windows in the side walls are similar to that of the east window, probably dating from the first quarter of the 14th century. In the south wall are mutilated remains of the sedilia and a piscina, the former consisting of three arches of equal height, each with deeply cut mouldings and a cusped trefoil now very much destroyed. The central arch rests upon two detached shafts with moulded caps and bases, while each side has its corresponding respond. The recess

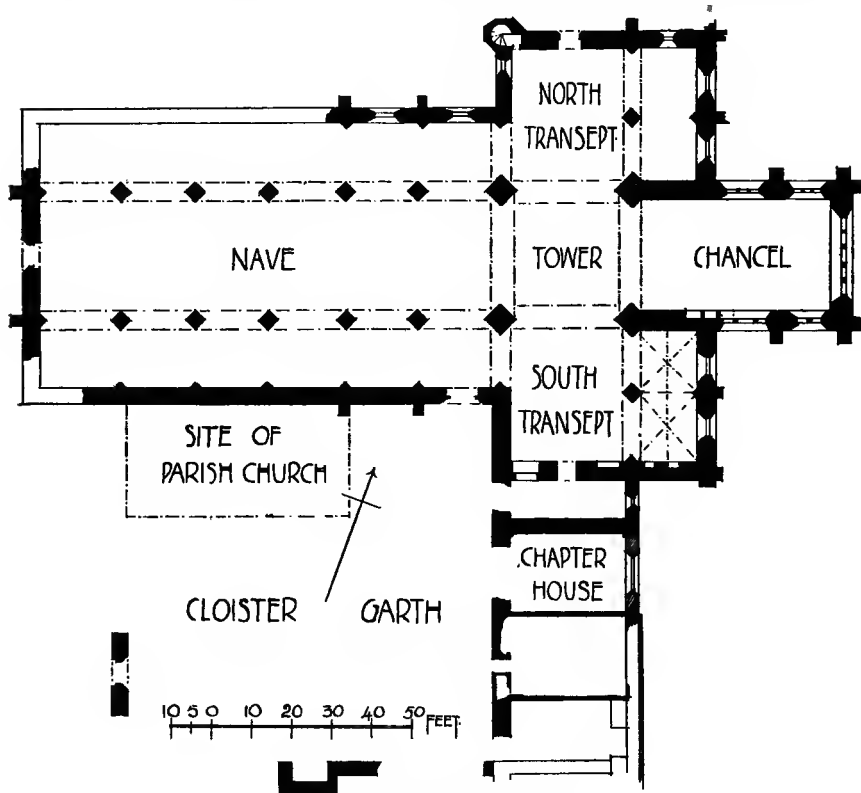


FIG. 151.—New Abbey (No. 380).

which appears to have contained the piscina is in the form of two trefoiled arches with continuous bead-and-hollow mouldings and a hood-mould which has been completely broken away. There was probably a moulded shaft between the two arches. The basins are gone, the sill of the recess being modern. The sedilia are an unusual distance west of the piscina recess, and are of remarkably large size, each division being 3 feet 5 inches wide, inside the arch. It seems clear that the high altar was not close against the east wall of the choir, but was in front of a wooden screen which cut off the eastmost portion as a sacristy. Socket holes for this screen remain in the side walls 14 feet 6 inches from the east end and 7 feet from the ground. The piscina was just within this

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

screen on the south side. Between the piscina and the sedilia are other socket holes which perhaps held the gear for raising and lowering the hanging pix above the altar and possibly also a lamp before it. There is a semicircular-arched opening over the great east window, which appears to have contained five plain lancets, judging by the fragments of tracery projecting from the soffit of the arch. Above this window is a small circular opening in the apex of the gable. At the south-east angle of the choir a fragment of the clerestory remains, showing that it has been similar to that of the transepts and the two east bays of the nave. The opening to the exterior of the central passage is now very ruinous. It consisted of two simple lancets with a continuous double splay on the arch and jambs, while the opening to the interior has been constructed with moulded trefoil arches springing from a moulded central shaft and responds, each with moulded caps and bases. The choir roof has obviously been of timber, the wall faces being,

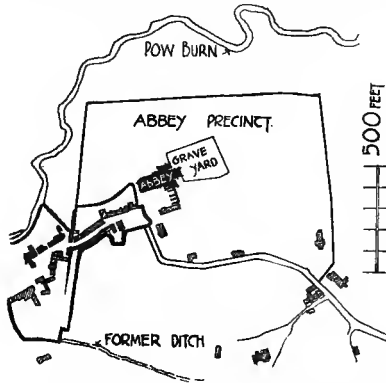


FIG. 152.—New Abbey (No. 380).

plain and without any indications of vaulting shafts. The north and south transepts have been of similar size, each measuring some 33 feet by 27 feet 6 inches within walls 5 feet in thickness. To the east of each transept is a vaulted aisle of two bays, 13 feet in width, communicating with the transepts by an arcade of two arches springing from a central pillar and wall responds, and lighted by windows in the east, north, and south walls. There is a piscina in the south wall of each aisle, showing that these aisles contained chapels with altars. A much mutilated doorway exists in the north wall of the north transept. It appears to have been of small dimensions with a moulded arch-head of pointed form and generally similar in design to the west doorway of the nave. Above the doorway is a large window, the tracery of which is entirely destroyed, while in the upper part of the gable there is a smaller three-light window with an irregularly shaped arch-head which is obviously a late reconstruction. At the north-west angle of the north transept is a turret staircase, exteriorly octagonal on plan, communicating with the clerestory passages, whence a separate staircase leads to the upper stages of the tower at its north-west angle. At the ground-floor level of the south transept a doorway in the centre of the south wall

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

communicates with the ruins of an apartment about 9 feet in width which was probably the sacristy. There is also the usual doorway at the west angle of the south gable, about 12 feet above the floor level. This communicated by a flight of straight steps (now demolished) with the monks' dormitory, which no doubt extended over the buildings on the east side of the cloister-garth. The clerestory openings in the transepts are very fragmentary, but there are sufficient remains to indicate that they were similar to those of the choir and nave, while the passage continued round the side and end walls. The two interior openings of the clerestory in the south wall of the south transept form an arcade closed on the exterior, consisting of two trefoiled arches of very beautiful proportions springing from moulded central shafts with moulded caps and bases, each group of two arches being separated by a central mass of masonry within which the clerestory passage has been continued. At the apex of the south transept gable there is a traceried wheel-window of peculiar form, so constructed that the lighting of the transept has been effected notwithstanding the height of the dormitory roof to the south, the apex of which has projected above the centre of the wheel. The transepts, like the other divisions of the Abbey Church, were covered with timber roofs. The crossing consists of four pointed arches springing from piers of the same section as those of the nave arcade, but considerably larger, also with similar caps, bases, and arch mouldings. In the responds of the eastern arch of the crossing are small socket holes 7 feet 3 inches and 11 feet 6 inches from the top of the base of the respond on the south side, and 7 feet and 11 feet 2 inches on the north side, which probably held hooks or other gear for suspending the Lent veil. These arches carry the four walls of the tower, measuring 28 feet square over walls fully 5 feet in thickness. The tower has been divided into several stages by wooden beams resting upon stone corbels. A wheel-stair, now much destroyed, led to the parapet at the north-west angle, and a doorway in each wall apparently led to the upper parts of the roofs over the nave, choir, and transepts, probably as a means of access for repairs. The tower is finished with a battlemented parapet of slight projection supported by a series of grotesque corbels and has a parapet walk on all sides. The roof has been a plain "saddleback" with crow-stepped gables, which, judging by the type of masonry, and the mullioned and linteled windows in the gables, are a late addition. The total height from the ground to the top of the parapet is about 79 feet and to the apex of the gables 95 feet.

The nave, which is probably the finest part of the abbey now existing, is about 112 feet in length. It has north and south aisles, with arcades of six bays each. The total width of nave and aisles within walls is about 66 feet, and the walls average 4 feet in thickness. The main piers and arches are bold and effective in section and characteristic of early 14th-century work. The arch mouldings, bases, and capitals, unfortunately much mutilated, have been good examples of this period. It is to be noted that the arches spring from centres below the level of the capitals. The west wall of the nave contains a small pointed doorway 5 feet 3 inches in width



FIG. 150.—South Transept, New Abbey : Interior (No. 380).

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

with deeply cut arch mouldings. The jambs are also moulded on the outer edge and recessed to receive angle shafts which have now gone, but the moulded bases and elaborately carved foliated caps still remain, although much decayed by exposure to the weather. A series of moulded corbels projecting from the face of the west wall appear to have supported the timbers of a western porch. The upper part of this wall is pierced by a wide and lofty window measuring about 16 feet between the jambs and 55 feet 8 inches from the ground level to the apex of the main arch. This window appears to have been originally designed to contain mullions and tracery, and to have been subsequently altered and strengthened to its present form. In the arch-head is a delicately constructed wheel which may be a part of the original tracery; below it is an infilling of solid masonry supported by three lancet windows springing from two solid piers of late character. The arch of the central lancet rises above the level of the side lights and shows signs of cusping. The arches of the side lights spring from the jambs in an awkward way as if they had been inserted. In the apex of the gable there is a triangular-shaped opening ornamented by a trefoiled cusp. It is thought that these alterations were carried out to make good the damage done by lightning in the latter half of the 14th century. The nave clerestory is for the most part well preserved. There is no triforium, the space over the main arcades consisting of plain masonry, unbroken by vaulting shafts, showing clearly that this part of the building was also covered with a timber roof. There has originally been a central passage, now built up, entered from an opening in the south jamb of the west window, whence a narrow stair in the thickness of the wall leads to the clerestory level. Towards the interior the clerestory takes the form of a series of triple openings, one in each bay, but by no means centred in every case with the arches of the main arcade. The arches are finely moulded and trefoil in form, springing from triple shafts and responds and terminating in beautifully carved foliated caps. In the two bays nearest to the tower the caps of the interior openings are moulded, while the outer openings consist of groups of two- and three-light lancet windows, similar in detail to these in the choir and transepts. The remaining clerestory windows consist of a series of five lancets enclosed by one large semicircle. The substitution of the carved caps for the simpler moulded form, and the change in the arrangement of the exterior windows, seem to indicate an alteration or repair executed probably during the 14th century. The aisles appear to have been vaulted originally, but nothing now remains except the responds on the interior of the south wall. Indications of similar responds and also of windows and buttresses are to be seen on the fragmentary portion of the north wall. It is to be noted that the westmost bays of the nave arcades are wider by nearly 2 feet than the remaining bays. The reason for this deviation is not now easy of explanation. An examination of the piers of the nave shows that the monks' choir was placed between the two eastmost bays, and that the *pulpitum*, or screen, at the west end of it, was at the second pillars west of the crossing. The north-west side of the second pillar of the south arcade appears to have been

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

cut into to receive this screen. The choir of the *conversi* no doubt occupied the rest of the nave. The bases of the other three pillars of each arcade have been cut back on the nave side level with the face of the outermost shafts of the pillars, evidently to admit of some structure, probably of wood, being placed close against them. The fillets both on the north and south sides of the three westmost pillars of the north arcade have been roughly hacked away. It is difficult to understand the reason for this. The pillars on the south side are much weathered and broken, but they show no trace of such hacking. Nor is there any trace of it upon the two eastmost pillars (*viz.* those which adjoined the monks' choir) upon the north side.

It is noticeable that the part of the structural nave occupied by the monks' choir is that part which has plain moulded capitals in the clerestory windows.

Before the year 1731 the parish church was situated upon the south side of the cloister-garth, and a new church was built at that date abutting against the south wall of the nave as shown on plan. This explains the fact that the buttresses have been cut away for the whole length occupied by the church, only the two buttresses next to the south transept remaining as originally designed. This second church was removed in 1877, when the existing parish church was built and the south wall of the nave was repaired. The doorway in the south wall of the nave leading to the cloister walk still remains, and is somewhat similar in design to the doorways in the nave and transepts. The fragmentary window now built into the east wall of the chapter-house was formerly incorporated in the east wall of the church removed in 1877, as were fragments of the isolated arch now standing in the cloister-garth.

Monuments.—A few fragmentary monuments still remain within the abbey walls.

One of these lies below the crossing with an inscription round the margin, now illegible, but made up of letters indicating that it may date from as late a period as the 16th century. There is also a broken fragment of red sandstone about 3 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 7 inches and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches thick, bearing the words:

. . . ABBAS DOM ·
ANNO DOM ·

on the margins in Gothic lettering. The latter fragment would seem to indicate a date not later than the 14th century.

In the south transept six carved stones are preserved in a recess to the east of the central doorway. It is supposed that they were originally parts of an altar-tomb. Each stone measures about 12 inches square and has carved upon one face a quatre-foil enclosed in a square and containing either a shield or a conventional flower. One shield bears upon it the lion rampant, another a fleur-de-lis, and in chief three stars, while a third is uncharged. The other three panels have each a five-petaled rose, in each case differently placed within the quatre-foil. Four stones within the same recess are splayed in the form of a coping, and may have formed another part of the altar-tomb. Each stone has an inscription carved in raised letters upon the splayed margin:—

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| (1) | · · · · · (G)ILLA · FUDATRIX · |
| (2) | HUI(US) · MONA · · · · · |
| (3) | STII · QUE · OBIIT |
| (4) | M · CC · LXXXIIII · |

The inscription refers to Dervorgilla, the foundress of the abbey, and her death in 1284. The style of lettering shows that these fragments probably date from the 16th century. It has been suggested that the monument may have been erected by Lord Herries in the 16th century, and the fact that his mother was a Douglas is a possible explanation of the three stars in chief on one of the shields.

On one of the bosses at the intersection of the vaulting ribs of the south transept aisle appears a shield with arms in relief, viz.—Two croziers in saltire between a heart in chief and three stars in flanks and base (apparently the arms of Macguffock, subsequently of Rusco). Above the arms is an incised inscription, now illegible.

The abbey was founded in 1273¹ by Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, who married John Baliol of Castle Barnard in the County of Durham, and was the mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland (1292–1296). According to Wyntoun, upon the death of her husband in 1269, Dervorgilla had his heart embalmed and placed in an ivory casket, “lokkyt and bundyn wthe silvir brycht,” which was buried along with her body in the abbey in 1289. With this tradition is linked the name which the abbey bears to the present day, and its original application is thus related by Wyntoun in reference to Dervorgilla:—

“Scho founddit in to Galoway
 Off Cisteus [ordour] ane abbay :
Dulce Cor scho gert thaim call,
 That is Suet-Hart, that abbay all.
 And now the men of Galoway
 Callis that stede the New Abbay.”

The New Abbey was colonised by monks of the Cistercian order brought from the parent or old abbey of Dundrennan. The dates quoted above seem to indicate that the choir was probably completed before the end of the 13th century, although the character of the traceried windows is obviously of later date. The same remark applies to the termination of the upper part of the staircase turret at the north-west angle of the north transept. From its style the nave appears to have been built at a somewhat later period than the choir and transepts. At the wall head where the cornices of the transepts and nave abut, it may be observed that the section of the former is entirely different from that of the latter, and apparently of later date. Like many other religious houses throughout Scotland, the abbey seems to have become impoverished during the Wars of Independence and to have consequently fallen into a state of disrepair. In 1381 a charter of the church of St Colmanel of Butyll was granted by the Bishop of Galloway (who had it from the Earl of Douglas) to the Abbey and Convent of Sweetheart and their successors for ever on account of their pressing necessity, known poverty and smallness of income, and the demolition of that monastery by lightning, and

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

its being situated on the borders of Scotland and England where great depredations were frequently perpetrated. Again, in 1397 a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, surnamed "the Grim," of the advowson of the church of St Colman of Butyll to Sweetheart Abbey was confirmed by the Pope. The existence of this charter would seem to suggest that Archibald "the Grim" extended his interest and patronage to the abbey after he was created Lord of Galloway in 1369. The inference is that some repairs and alterations were carried out under his direction, which would explain the late work of the choir windows dating probably from the 14th century, and the later form adopted for the west bays of the nave clerestory. The infilling and reconstruction of the great west window was probably executed at the same time, while the alterations noted in connection with the north transept appear to belong to a still later date. Unfortunately the early documents relating to the history of the abbey appear to have been entirely destroyed.

In 1539 Robert, Master of Maxwell, and his heirs were appointed bailies of the Barony of Lochindow, in which the abbey is situated, and of Kirkpatrick. John, Master of Maxwell, and afterwards fourth Lord Herries, having been educated at the monastery, was much attached to it, and when ordered by the Lords of the Congregation to destroy the buildings he refused to carry out their command.² The property and barony of the abbey appear to have fallen into the hands of Archbishop Spottiswood in the first half of the 17th century, as his son Sir Robert Spottiswood assumed the title of Lord Newabbey upon his promotion to the Bench; but, being an adherent of Montrose, he was captured at Philiphaugh and executed at St Andrews in 1645-6. In 1695 Sir Robert's grandson, Sir John Spottiswood, petitioned the Scottish Parliament for the restitution of the lands and barony of Newabbey. The petition was approved the same year, but seemingly without effect.

The abbey buildings appear to have fallen into ruin and to have been utterly neglected from the end of the 16th century till within recent times. The illustrations given by Pococke and Grose, 1760 and 1789, show the buildings in practically the same state as they are to-day, with the exception of the parish church which was removed in 1877. During the last few years steps have been taken to protect this beautiful ruin from the effects of the weather. The walls of the choir and south transept have been carefully pointed and the ivy on the exterior has been removed, but the upper parts of the tower, the arches of the crossing, and the nave clerestory, are in great need of repair.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x. p. 3 (plans and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 178 (illus.); Pococke's *Tours*, p. 27 (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 334; ¹ *Lairg Charters*, No. 46; ² *The Book of Caerlaverock*, i. p. 568.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxviii. SW.

Visited 10th May 1911.

381. *Kirkkinder*.—The ruined church of Kirkkinder is situated upon an island at the south-east end of Loch Kinder and at a distance of about 70 yards from the north-east shore. Indications can still be seen of a causeway at the foot of the loch, which no doubt

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

originally formed a means of access from the mainland. The island is a rough oblong in form, with the main axis running north-west and south-east. Close to the edge of the loch at the south-west end stands the existing ruin. On plan it appears to have been a simple oblong measuring 44 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 4 inches within walls averaging 2 feet in thickness, built of rough boulders. The west end has obviously been altered within modern times and converted into a dwelling of one apartment measuring 14 feet 10 inches by 9 feet. A small square-headed window appears to have been inserted in the south wall of this portion, while the north wall and east cross-wall are probably of modern construction. The east wall of the main building is now almost level with the surface of the ground; the side walls are ruinous, not exceeding 6 feet in height, and densely covered with vegetation. The nature of the site seems to indicate an early date, and it may be that a church originally existed on this island, prior to the establishment of the Cistercian house at New Abbey. The existing building, however, does not possess a single ecclesiastical feature, and it may thus be entirely of recent date. The *New Statistical Account* mentions some repairs carried out on the ruins about 1840.

See *New Stat. Acct.*, iv. (Kirkcud.) p. 245.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxviii. SW.

Visited 22nd May 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURES.

382. *Abbot's Tower*.—This small tower (fig. 153) is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of New Abbey at the foot of a steep bank bordering

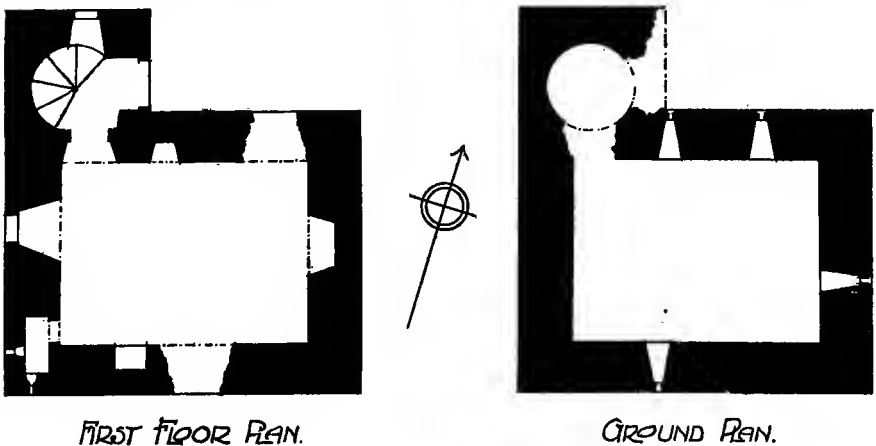


FIG. 153.—Abbot's Tower (No. 382).

upon a considerable extent of marshy land to the north, while at the top of the slope and about 100 yards to the south is the farm of Landis. The building is now closely surrounded by large trees, but

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

the unusual site must have made it a safe place of retreat at all times. It has been a small castle of the favourite L plan, with the doorway at the re-entering angle and the wheel-stair in the short wing. The main portion measures 20 feet by 15 feet within walls averaging 4 feet in thickness, whilst the short wing projects 8 feet 6 inches from the north wall. The vaulted basement has entered off the stair foot, and was lighted by four narrow windows. The first floor or hall of the castle has been a well-lighted apartment of the same size, with a fireplace in the east wall and a mural *garde-robe* at the south-west angle. The plan of the second floor and attics has been similar. The wheel-stair has communicated directly with each floor and possibly finished in a cape-house. The fabric is now much ruined and covered with dense masses of ivy. The main vault has fallen and cumbers the whole interior space with debris. The west wall and staircase wing still exist to a height of about 32 feet, but the other walls are completely ruined and despoiled of all hewn work. The entrance doorway appears to have been of the usual segmental or round-arched type with moulded jambs. Some distance above the doorway is a moulded panel containing a shield now effaced. The history of the building appears to be quite unknown and unrecorded in the works of reference relating to the county. An excellent view from the north-east is given in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, which shows the building at that time roofless and ivy-clad. Judging by the plan and the few fragmentary details that survive, it seems to date from the second half of the 16th century.

See Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 181 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxviii. SW.

Visited 21st May 1911.

383. *Old House, New Abbey*.—At the western end of the village of New Abbey stands a small dwelling of 17th-century date. The house is built of the grey granite boulders of the district and is coated with white-wash. It is two storeys and a garret in height, and measures over all some 31 feet by 18 feet. The ground floor has been subdivided by wooden partitions and contains fireplaces in the north and south walls. The upper floor, access to which is obtained by a fore-stair, was possibly divided in a similar manner. The garret running the whole length of the house was lit by a window at either end and would be originally reached by a ladder. The door jambs are chamfered, and, over the south window in the east wall on the upper floor is an inscribed lintel (the only piece of freestone visible) on which, within a raised margin, is the inscription:—

IS. 16 . . 2 RB.

The house belonged to and was occupied by the Stewarts of Shambellie, and the initials are probably those of John Stewart of Shambellie and R. Brown his wife, a descendant of Gilbert Brown, abbot of New Abbey.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxviii. SW.

Visited 9th June 1911.

384. *Shambellie Grange*.—The ruined fragment of a grange or barn still survives within the stackyard of the farm of Shambellie Grange, situated upon rising ground about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

New Abbey. It consists of a single gable 13 feet 6 inches in width, 11 feet 3 inches in height, and 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, built of rough granite boulders and containing an arched opening 7 feet by 6 feet with a bead-on-edge moulding, 3 inches in diameter, wrought upon the outer jambs and carried round the segmental arch-head. Immediately above the voussoirs forming the keystone of the arch is a panel of red sandstone within a raised border divided into two unequal parts. The upper division contains the date 1649 in raised figures, while the lower division shows two abbot's croziers placed saltire-wise between either two hearts or two stars, now very indefinite. At the apex of the gable there is a somewhat unusual finial, in the form of a miniature obelisk, with a shaft 23 inches in height, tapering from 9 inches at the foot to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base of a pyramidal apex. The lower end of the shaft is tenoned into a socket formed in the shaped apex-stone.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxviii. SW.

Visited 10th May 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

385. *Mote, Ingleston*.—This mote-hill is situated in cultivated land some 75 yards to the south of Ingleston farm-house and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of New Abbey. It rises probably from a natural outcrop of rock visible at its base on the south, and has been formed of earth with a considerable admixture of boulders which may be seen exposed upon the grassy slopes or in the rabbit burrows. The scarp all round has been considerably damaged by farm stock and rabbits, and its outline in consequence is somewhat irregular. The flat summit, however, appears to have been elliptical in form, lying with its main axis north-north-west and south-south-east, and to have measured 86 feet in length by 55 feet in breadth. The general fall of the ground is from south to north, and consequently the hillock, with an elevation of 12 feet in the former direction, rises to 14 feet in the latter. At places on the west side of the summit there is a slight indication of a low parapet mound. The scarp where least interfered with lies at an angle of about 40°. No ditch now encircles the hillock, but about 12 feet out from its base on the south-east there is a slight ridge which may possibly indicate the edge of the counterscarp of a ditch now filled in.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxviii. SW.

Visited 27th May 1912.

CRANNOG OR LAKE DWELLING.

386. *Crannog, Loch Arthur, or Lotus Loch*.—This loch is situated about 1 mile to the east of Killiwhan railway station, and near the northern shore, towards its western end, is an artificial island marked on the O.S. map "Lake Dwelling." The island first attracted attention in 1874, when the remains of oaken piles driven in in rows, with horizontal beams between, were traced in the water round the north-east and south sides. The lines of two small enclosures were also observed on the south side of the island. No excavation has been carried out. In the year mentioned there was found on the opposite side of the loch, and between 300 and 400

PARISH OF NEW ABBEY.

yards from the island, a canoe hollowed out of a single oak, 45 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth at the stem. It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

See *Antiquaries*, xi. p. 21 (canoe illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxvii. NW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

387. *Douglas' Cairn, Criffel*.—On the summit of Criffel, which rears its head above the Solway some 1900 feet, is a large cairn known as "Douglas' Cairn." Its sepulchral character is very doubtful.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlv. NE.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates sites as under:—

388. *Cairns (2), Corbelly Hill*. O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlv. NW.

PARISH OF PARTON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

389. *Old Church, Parton*.—The ruins of the old church of Parton (said to have been built in 1592) stand adjacent to the present Parish Church and consist of the east gable and two side walls attached to it, representing a simple oblong structure, measuring some 15 feet 3 inches in width across the walls. The door, which is in the south wall, and a window in the east wall have hewn and chamfered dressings of sand- or gritstone. The lintel of the window has probably been part of a dripstone of an arch-opening in an earlier church. It is curved lengthways, and gives to the window-top the form of a segmental arch, and its cross-section shows a hollow on the under side, a round on the upper, with between them a flat edge about two inches broad, on which there has been an incised inscription. Two corbels of white stone, moulded and having leaf-carvings, project from the outer face of the gable wall at corresponding points near the skew-puts, and in their present position could have served no practical purpose.

Inscribed panel.—In the gable of the bell turret is a small panel inscribed:—LAUS DEO. 1636.

Bell.—The bell is probably of considerable antiquity, but bears no inscription.

Pulpit.—The pulpit of the old church is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. It is fashioned of oak, hexagonal in shape, measuring 4 feet in height to the edge of the reading-desk. The longitudinal panels of the body are carved with an interlaced ribbon, with moulded styles above, terminating in a projecting square fillet-moulding in three rows. The panelled back rises 4 feet 4 inches above the desk, and is 3 feet 6 inches broad; the centre panel is ornamented with a pattern of interlaced ribbon and leaves in heart-shaped devices, and the side panels with vine

PARISH OF PARTON.

leaves and grapes. The canopy, which is flat, has in its centre a rose-shaped boss, and between short projecting finials at the angles above are three raised semicircular panels. The centre panel is carved in relief: FEIR THE LORD AND HONOUR HIS HOUS; on the dexter panel is a shield bearing the arms of Glendonwyn of Parton, between the letters I.G.; and the sinister panel, which is broken at the top, is carved with initials and date, now much defaced, but probably R.G. 1598.

See *Antiquaries*, vi. p. 236; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.* 1885, p. 169.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

390. *Kirkland Mote, Parton*.—This mote-hill (fig. 154) rises from a slightly elevated plateau directly to the south of the Parish Church of Parton, from the churchyard of which it is separated by the line of the Port Patrick and Wigtownshire Railway. The river Dee

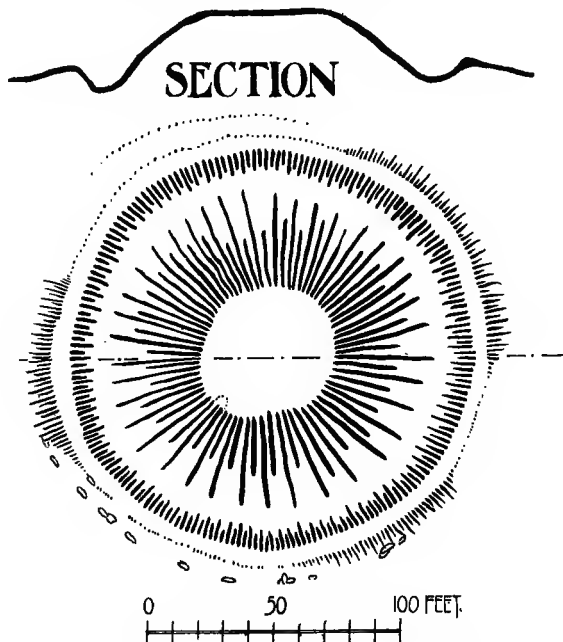


FIG. 154.—Kirkland Mote, Parton (No. 390).

flows by some 350 feet distant, and is liable to flood much of the lower meadow-land adjacent, which in earlier times was probably even more frequently inundated, or was normally in a swampy condition. The mote-hill is in form a truncated cone, surrounded at its base by a well-defined trench, the counterscarp of which has borne a rampart along its crest. The hillock appears to have been artificially formed of earth and stones, many large boulders being exposed on the sides below the surface soil by the burrowing of rabbits. It has an elevation of some 26 feet 9 inches from the bottom of the

PARISH OF PARTON.

trench to the summit level. The summit, which is approximately circular, measures in diameter from 49 to 54 feet. The trench, which is well defined, has a breadth of 25 feet, with a flat bottom some 7 feet across, while its average depth at centre is some 8 feet. The rampart above the counterscarp is now incomplete, but in places its original outline is indicated by large boulders. There is no definite indication of a base-court, but towards the south the natural surface of the ground has the appearance of having been levelled for a distance of some 30 feet out from the rampart. The mote is overgrown with trees and much burrowed into by rabbits, conditions which are detrimental to its preservation.

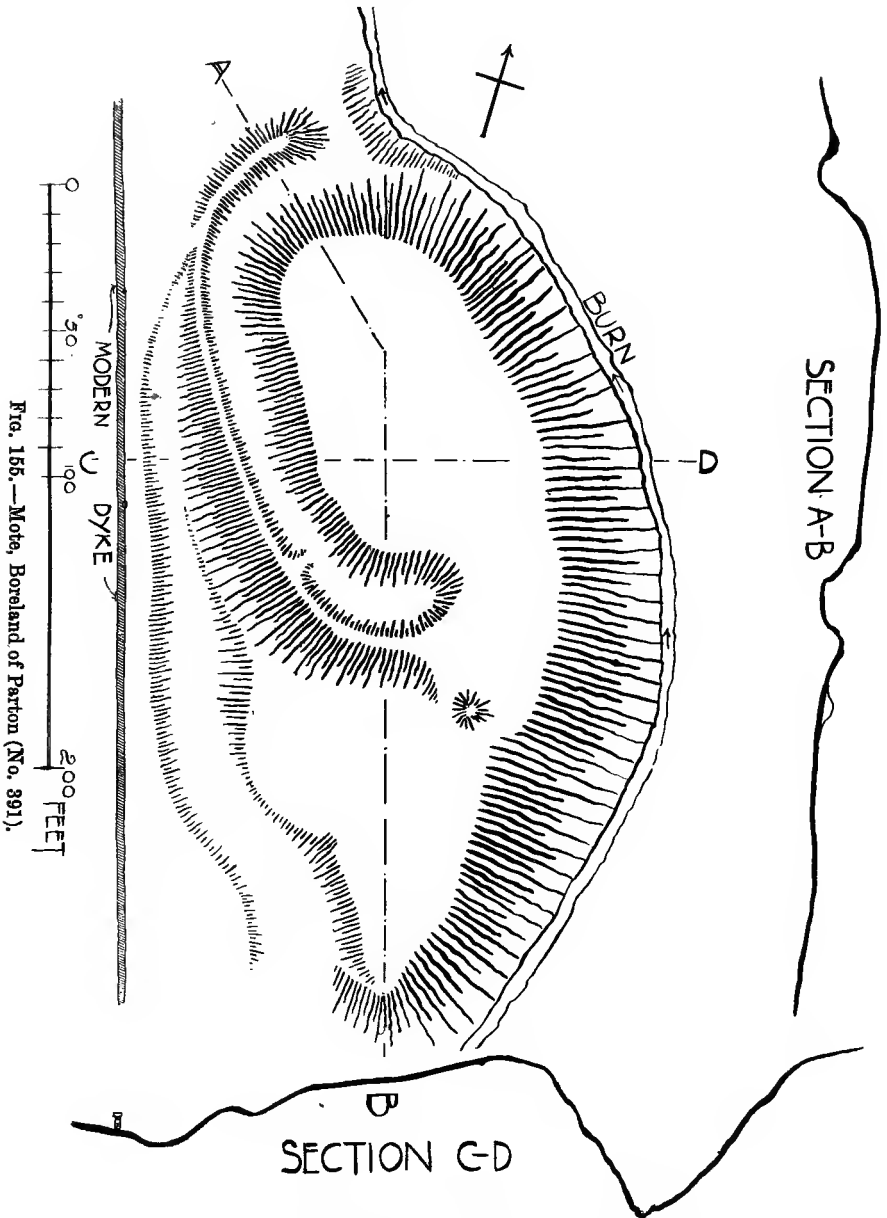
O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxv. NW. Visited 16th September 1912.

391. *Mote, Boreland of Parton.*—This mote (fig. 155) is a natural rocky hillock entrenched and ramparted. The trench, which starts at the edge of the steep bank above the burn, encircles the hillock, terminating some 28 feet back from the bank. The rampart on the outside forming the counterscarp appears to have been dug into at this end of the defences, where there is a circular hollow, but beyond the hollow, towards the edge of the bank, there is a slight mound which seems to indicate that the rampart was here carried onwards beyond the termination of the trench, probably leaving a comparatively narrow space between it and the edge for an approach. The trench does not follow the base of the hillock as it falls away towards the south, but curves round, cutting off a portion, as if for a base-court, at the lower end, which has been protected by an outer trench, starting in what may have been a natural hollow where the level of the mound begins to fall, and, beyond the main defence, turning in towards the burn on the low ground.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxv. NW. Visited 16th September 1911.

392. *Fort, Little Merkland, Nether Dullarg.*—Situated at the very edge of the moorland, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Nether Dullarg, is a small fort surrounded by a single horseshoe-shaped entrenchment, resting at both ends on the edge of a steep and rocky bank some 40 feet in height. The general fall of the ground is from north to south, and towards the former direction the fort is commanded by the rising slope of the hill. The trench, accordingly, from north-west to north-east is deep, and the excavated material has been piled up so as to form a rampart above the scarp to screen the interior. Being for the most part cut through rock, it is clearly defined. An entrance across the trench is situated on the east, where the ground assumes a more level character. To the southward of the entrance the trench, no longer apparently cut through rock, is shallower, and the growth of rushes over the bottom indicates the presence of water. The width of the trench, except where it diminishes on approaching the bank, is 24 feet, its depth on the north 6 feet 6 inches, and on the south-east 3 feet. The interior of the fort is very uneven. Down the centre, towards the south-east, there lies a hollow having the steep slope of the rampart rising some 15 feet above it to the north, and a flat-topped rock, extending along the edge of the bank at a level some 5 feet higher on the south-west

PARISH OF PARTON.



Where the hollow approaches the trench at its lower end, there is a mass of stones lying, which possibly represents the ruins of a wall, for without some such defence in this direction the interior would be exposed. The interior has measured about 119 feet by 132. The site is 500 feet over sea-level.

PARISH OF PARTON.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

393. *Cairn, Glenswinton*.—On a slight eminence some 150 yards to the east of Glenswinton farm is a large circular cairn much dilapidated and probably excavated. It has measured some 53 feet in diameter, and appears to have rested on a base extending all round from 6 to 12 feet beyond it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxvii. SW.

Visited 18th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

394. *Mound, Loch Lurkie*.—At the west end of Loch Lurkie, planted over and partially destroyed by the road which has passed through it, is a slight stony mound with, at most, an elevation of about 5 feet above the level of the loch, and measuring in diameter some 50 feet. Across the east end of it there runs a slight stony ridge and a narrow trench crosses it on the west side, but it has no definitely defensive lines remaining, and its character is indeterminate; nor in the plantation on the opposite side of the road are there any very distinct remains.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxv. NE. ("Moat").

Visited 2nd August 1911.

395. *Sculptured Stone (fragment), Parton*.—Preserved within the modern church at Parton is a small fragment of an effigy of a priest sculptured in low relief. A portion of an inscription in black letter is still decipherable, and reads QUI OBIT. What is left of the effigy shows a few inches of the end of the chasuble, the two ends of the stole, and the skirt of the albe. The ornamentation of the vestments is unusually rich. Probably it dates from the first half of the 16th century. It has been fully described and illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xlv. p. 364.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxv. NW.

396. "*Cow Cloot*" Stone, *Cow Cloot Hill*.—This stone is situated on the farm of Ken Ervie, about 100 yards north of the march dyke and but a short distance out from the dyke that divides the cultivated land from the moorland. It is an irregular mass of outcropping rock about 3 feet in diameter, and bears on its surface certain depressed markings supposed to represent a cow's foot, a horse-shoe, and impressions which might be made by a man's foot and knee in the act of kneeling. The markings appear to be natural.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 285 (illus.); *New Stat. Acct.* (Kirkcud.), p. 283.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxvi. SE.

Visited 4th September 1911.

SITE.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

397. "*Upper Corsock*" near the
Urr Water, about 1 mile
south-east of Corsock Loch.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxvii. NE.

A great hoard of over 2000 Edwardian silver pennies was recently found in the neighbourhood of Corsock, on the farm of Blackhills. The find is reported on in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xlv. p. 569.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

398. *Dundrennan Abbey*.—The ruins of this abbey are situated in a quiet rural valley distant about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kirkcudbright. The abbey buildings occupy a level holm on the west bank of a small

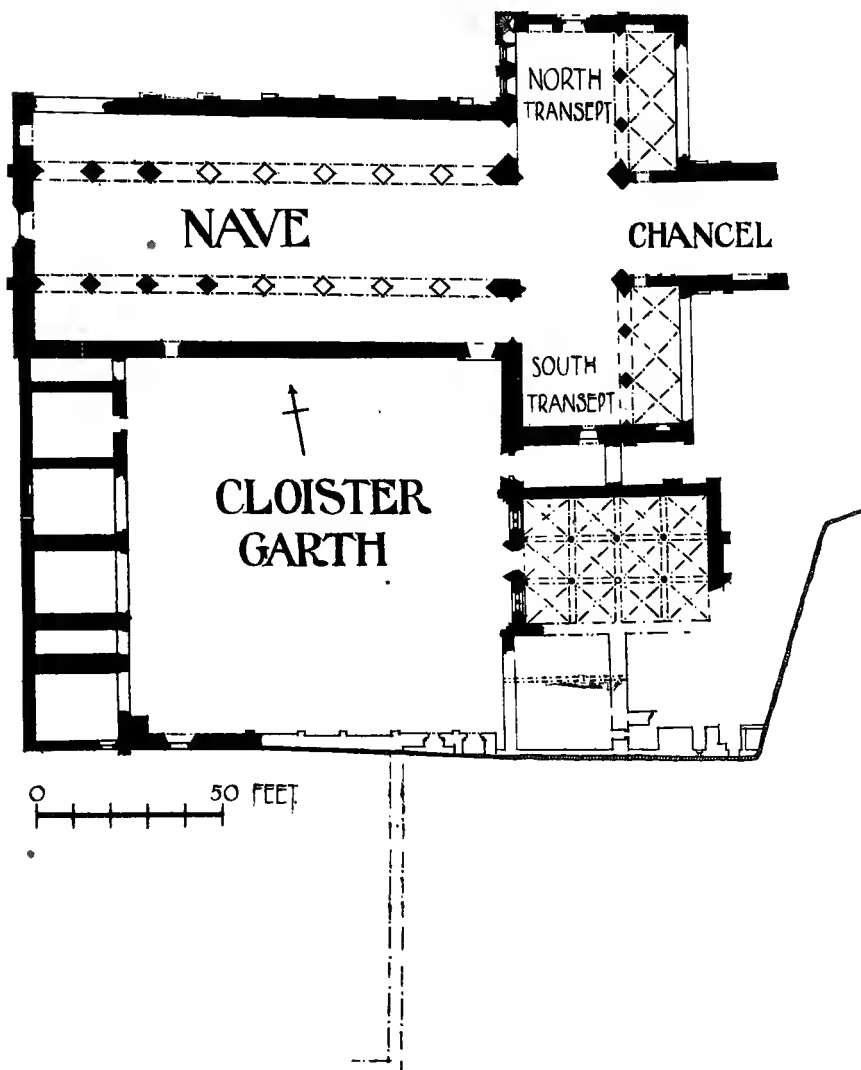


FIG. 160.—Dundrennan Abbey (No. 398).

stream called the Abbey Burn which joins the Solway about 2 miles distant in a southerly direction. The approach from the north-west is by a steep and winding road from which neither the abbey nor the village can be seen at any distance. On plan the existing ruins of the church have been of the usual cruciform type, comprising a choir,

PARISH OF RERWICK.

north and south transepts (with eastern aisles), and a nave. To the south of the nave lay the cloister-garth, on the east side of which are the remains of an unusually ornate chapter-house, while the west side is occupied by a range of vaulted cellars. To the south of the cloisters are the foundations of what were probably the usual conventual buildings common to Cistercian abbeys. The choir, which appears to be the earliest part of the building, is without aisles. It measures 26 feet from north to south within walls averaging about 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. The east wall has long been demolished, but the length of the choir is said to have been established by excavation as about 48 feet. The interior surfaces of the choir walls are of plain solid masonry for a height of 27 feet from the ground to the level of the clerestory passage. Above this there are three round-arched openings on each side, measuring some 8 feet between the interior jambs and having triple vaulting-shafts between them springing from plain corbels characteristic of the Transitional period. The south wall contains remains of a large recess for a double piscina with two moulded trefoil arches springing from moulded jambs and a central shaft, now much mutilated, but which may be a later insertion. The basins have been replaced by modern masonry. Within modern times two doorways have been slapped through the side walls of the choir close to the east piers of the crossing. The arch-head of the south opening so formed has been filled in with a broken trefoil arch which may have originally formed part of the arcading in the cloister-walk. In the south wall of the choir, east of the modern doorway, are three arches consisting of mouldings springing from corbels without recesses. These indicate the position of the sedilia. If they are in their original condition, the seats must have been placed in front of these arches and not recessed in the wall in the usual way, as the arches are a mere decorative arcade upon the wall surface. The spaces between the corbels measure 3 feet 6½ inches, and the eastmost corbel is 11 feet 9 inches from the western jamb of the piscina recess. Above the west side of the piscina recess are socket holes in the wall, in the same position as those at Sweetheart Abbey. Further west is another socket hole indicating the position of a screen. The space behind this screen was no doubt used as a sacristy, the high altar standing on the west side of it. In the responds of the arch at the west end of the structural choir, namely the eastern arch of the crossing, are traces of the fixtures for hanging the Lenten veil. On the north side part of the iron staple remains, 11 feet 2 inches above the base of the respond, and on the south side a socket hole 10 feet 9 inches above the base.

The transepts are the most complete portions of the abbey church now remaining; each has had an east aisle vaulted in three compartments, entering from the transept through an arcade of three pointed arches and measuring about 37 feet by 20 feet over walls from 3 to 5 feet in thickness. The width of each transept is about 43 feet, and the total length from north to south, including the width of the crossing, is about 107 feet within the walls. The east walls of the transept aisles exist to a height of only some 2 feet 6 inches. The north gable of the north transept is one of the finest



FIG. 156.—Dundrennan Abbey : North Transept, exterior (No. 398).

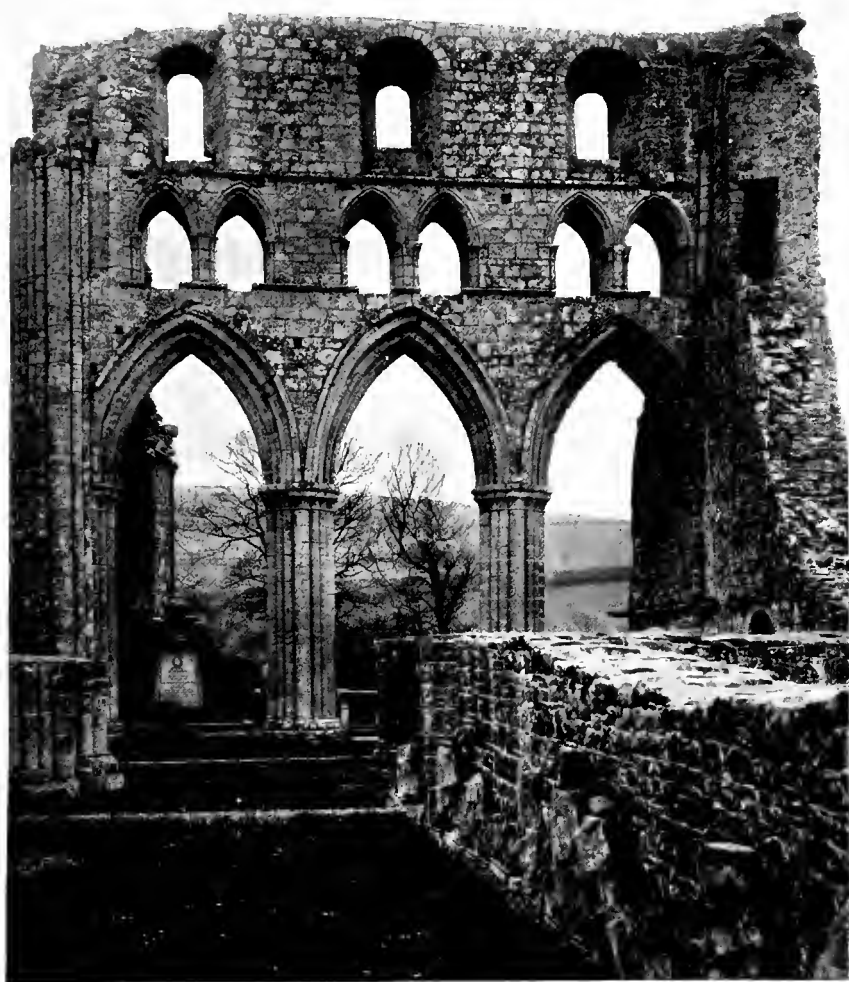


FIG. 158.—Dundrennan Abbey : South Transept (No. 398).

PARISH OF RERWICK.

parts of the whole building. In the centre at the ground level is a round-arched doorway with double recessed jambs to the exterior containing angle shafts, caps, bases, and other details characteristic of the Norman Transitional style, dating possibly from the end of the 12th century. The upper part of this wall above the clerestory string-course is pierced by two round-arched windows, between which there is a triple vaulting shaft carried on a corbel forming the central support of two segmental wall ribs resting at the east and west angles upon single shafts. In the apex of the gable are two plain lancet windows, the westmost of which is much destroyed. The west wall of this transept is also of early date, having, about 8 feet 6 inches above the level of the floor, two round-arched windows with square recesses containing angle-shafts and buttresses of small projection to the exterior, whilst the interior jambs are widely splayed. In the upper part of the wall there are two similar round-arched clerestory windows, distinctly Norman in character. At the north-west angle is a circular wheel-stair leading to the clerestory passage, which has apparently continued round the choir and nave in the thickness of the wall. Above this level the staircase is now much ruined, but it has clearly continued to the wall-head. On the east side there have evidently been considerable alterations upon the original design; over the east arcade a triforium has been inserted, the sills of the round-arched clerestory windows have been raised, and the passage in the west and north walls has deviated, passing over the aisle vault, under the timber roof, and communicating with the choir clerestory at the opening next to the north-east angle of the crossing. The west openings of the choir clerestory have been built up for the height necessary to close in the ends of the aisle roofs. Little now remains of the crossing except the piers at the north-east and south-east angles. There is also a single arch at the north aisle of the nave and fragments of the north-west and south-west piers of the crossing, which have been made up within recent years. The nave, measuring about 138 feet by 62 feet within the walls, has consisted of eight bays, with north and south aisles, but is now, unfortunately, almost entirely destroyed; the merest fragments of piers and responds remain, while the exterior walls have been rebuilt probably upon the old foundations. Portions of the original base can be seen at the exterior of the north wall of the nave for a distance of about 14 feet from the west wall of the north transept and also near the west wall of the nave. It is to be noted that the sections of the former and of the latter are not identical. Fragments of the wall responds and bases exist at the west end, a somewhat remarkable feature being that the section of the north-west respond is entirely different from that of the south-west respond and the nave piers. They are all characteristic of the First Pointed period, dating from the first half of the 13th century. The nave piers are all similar in plan, having four angle-shafts of pointed section, while the intermediate shafts are attached and semi-circular in section. The bases have also the bold and distinctive characteristics of the same period. The west wall of the church has contained three entrance doorways; the two which gave access to the aisles have been built up, possibly, during the last century,

PARISH OF RERWICK.

when the greater portion of the west wall seems to have been reconstructed. The central doorway, which is 6 feet 3 inches in width, remains in a fair state of preservation. On the exterior the jambs have a series of three square recesses, containing detached shafts terminating in caps with continuous abaci, ornamented by a small nail-head enrichment of a somewhat unusual type. The interior jambs consist of plain splays with bead-on-edge. The door-head is pointed in form, and the arch-mouldings and other details indicate transitional work throughout. This doorway has been partially repaired at some comparatively recent date, the original abaci on the south side being circular in plan, whereas those of the repaired jamb are square. The cloister-garth, measuring about 103 feet square, is situated in the usual position to the south of the nave. Unfortunately the cloister-walk has been entirely destroyed; only a few foliated and moulded capitals survive, built into the north and east walls at irregular intervals. It is not improbable that these capitals supported the arcade of trefoiled arches, some of which have been roughly built into the reconstructed north wall, while many similar fragments lie against the same wall on its north side. In the south wall of the south transept a doorway leads to a narrow chamber 11 feet 6 inches in width, which was almost certainly a sacristy. This also communicates with the cloister-walk by another doorway in the west wall, where a few fragments of the original jamb can still be seen, all but concealed by modern masonry, and possibly dating from the First Pointed period. At the south-west angle a flight of straight steps led to the monks' dormitory, or dorter, which occupied the upper storey of the buildings on the east side of the cloister. The south wall is now much ruined, and no trace of a doorway remains; but at the interior face of this wall there is undoubted evidence of the masonry upon which the inner ends of the stone steps rested.

Perhaps the most beautiful part of the whole structure is the west front of the chapter-house. There is a central arched entrance 6 feet 5 inches in width and 12 feet in height, measuring from the doorstep to the under-side of the cusped arch. On each side of this is a similar pointed arch, within which is a two-light window with a trefoiled cusp in the arch-heads springing from shafts with moulded caps and bases. The shafts of both the doorway and side lights are attached, while the arch mouldings are deeply cut and decorated with a very small closely set nail-head enrichment. The spandrils of the five-lobed cusping of the central arch are decorated with finely cut running ornaments, somewhat unusual in character. The chapter-house has been entered by steps leading from the cloister, the difference in level being apparently about 2 feet. The interior space has been paved with stone flags, and measures some 50 feet by 43 feet 6 inches within the walls, divided by six pillars into twelve vaulted compartments. The north, south, and east walls exist to a height of about 3 feet above the ground level, but the wall ribs at the west angles, and the corbelled shafts on each side of the entrance, remain. The pillars are all broken off a short distance above the floor level, but sufficient survives to show

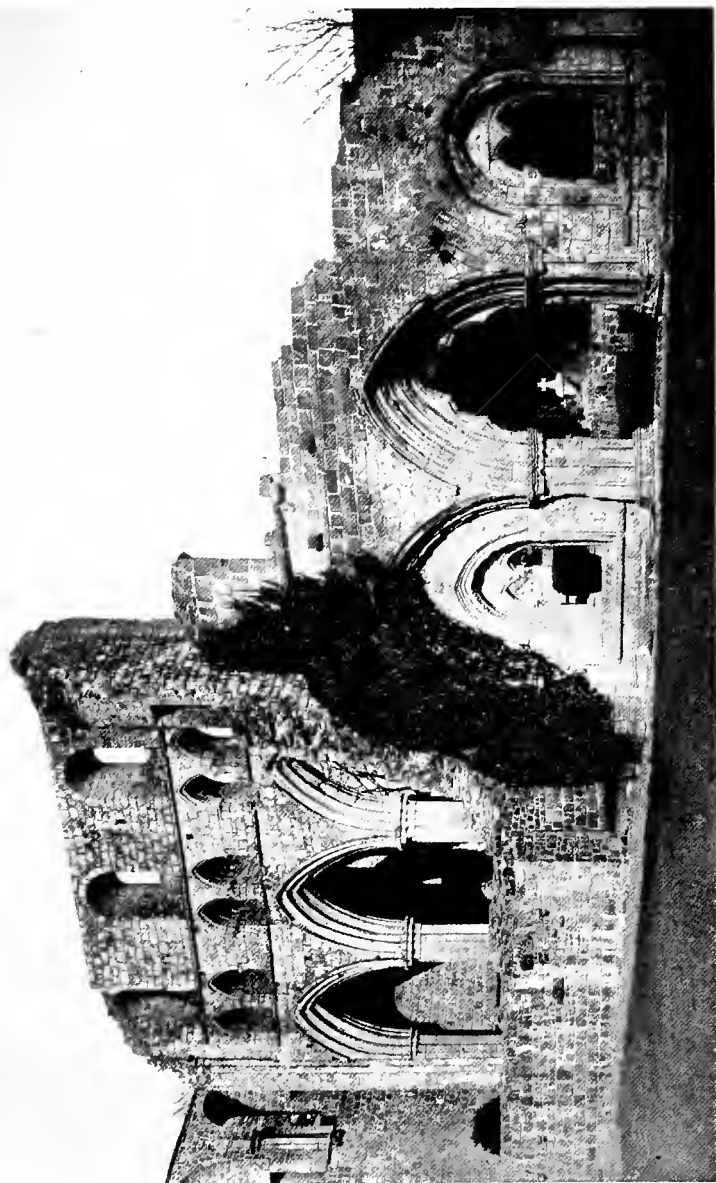


FIG. 159.—Dundrennan Abbey : South Transept and Chapter-house (No. 398).

PARISH OF RERWICK.

that they have consisted of eight engaged shafts each 4 inches in diameter with a fillet-on-edge, and measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all. The moulded bases were till lately protected by earth: hence they are *in situ* and in a fair state of preservation. Amongst the fragments lying against the south wall of the nave there is an octagonal capital with a moulded abacus enriched with the small nail-head ornament, which may have formed the termination to one of the chapter-house pillars. The spandrils within the arch-heads of the side lights contain carved panels each of different design and characteristic of First Pointed work. Moulded corbels which carried the timbers of the roof over the cloister-walk are still in position, and fragmentary evidence of the storey above the chapter-house can still be seen, although now much more ruinous than when visited and sketched by Grose in 1789. The upper floor contained the dormitory, which communicated directly with the church by the staircase leading from the south transept. To the south of the chapter-house was the calefactory, or warming house, but of it nothing now remains save the foundation of a cross wall and a plain octagonal pillar, rising to a height of about 4 feet above the existing floor level, also formed of square stone flags. Recent excavations have disclosed part of a stone-built heating flue running north and south about 9 feet to the south of the chapter-house, also the foundations of a range of buildings to the south-east which were probably used as kitchen offices. At the angle formed by the modern boundary wall there appears to have been a gateway and porter's lodge with small windows looking towards the north. Excavations in the manse garden at the same time showed the foundations of walls extending for a distance of 90 feet in a southerly direction as shown by dotted lines on the plan. The range of buildings on the west side of the cloister-garth were evidently used as cellars for storage purposes. They are now in a very ruinous state, but indications exist of doorways from the cloister-walk and nave, and one or two of the vaulted chambers contain traces of fireplaces, and of openings in the west wall, which has been almost entirely rebuilt within recent times. The style of the abbey buildings is transitional in character. Both in general design and in detail the choir and transepts still retain many characteristics of Norman work; the scanty remains of original work in the nave indicate a somewhat later date, whilst the chapter-house is a remarkably fine example of pure First Pointed design and workmanship. The east arcades of acutely pointed arches in the transepts, with the triforium over them, are manifestly additions introduced towards the commencement of the 13th century after the introduction of the pointed arch. The round-arched heads of the clerestory windows in the choir and transepts are level and appear to belong to the Norman period, but the introduction of a triforium appears to have necessitated the shortening of the windows on the east side so as to gain the additional height required. At the same time there has evidently been some difficulty in adjusting the new work so as to bring it into harmony with the old. This is especially noticeable in connection with the string-course which runs round the north transept at the level of the clerestory passage.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

Owing to the height of the arches in the east arcade, it is about 2 feet 6 inches higher on the east side than it is on the west side, the difference in levels being overcome by the introduction of three steps of 10 inches on the face of the north wall; one at each angle, and one in the centre. It is also noticeable that the triforium in the south transept consists of three two-light openings centering with each bay of the main arcade. The pointed arches in this case pierce the wall, whereas the triforium of the north transept is merely a shallow wall arcade of four divisions to each bay. An opening in the thickness of the wall, now built up, can be seen at the south-east angle of the south transept at the triforium level. It seems probable that this passage led to the choir clerestory passing over the aisle roof as in the north transept. It is somewhat doubtful whether the main divisions of the church were vaulted, although vaulting shafts have been introduced for that purpose in both the choir and transepts. Portions of the aisle roofs, however, remain, showing clearly that they were finished with three bays of quadri-partite vaulting. Nothing now remains to show how the nave was roofed. The bases of the nave piers have been roughly repaired, but the circular plinths have been cut back on the inside to admit of the fittings for the choirs, that of the monks occupying the two eastmost bays, that of the *conversi* being situated further west. Lying on the south side of the nave are a number of fragments of a very beautiful 14th-century stone screen with miniature vaulting, probably portions of the *pulpitum* which bounded the monks' choir on the west, crossing the structural nave between the second pillars from its eastern end.

Monuments.—An unusually large number of early grave-stones have been recovered at various times during excavations within the abbey, five having been recently brought to light in the floor of the chapter-house. Of those discovered at an earlier date the three immediately hereafter described are preserved fixed to the walls within a recess formed by the built-up doorway in the west end of the north aisle of the nave.

The earliest of these, known as the "Abbot's Monument" (fig. 161), consists of a single stone about 7 feet 7 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches at the upper end, 1 foot 8 inches at the lower end, and 10 inches in thickness, bearing the recumbent effigy of an abbot holding a crozier in his left hand, his right hand lying extended on his breast. The figure is vested in the monastic habit or cuculla, which falls in numerous and graceful folds. The sleeves have a short fringe at the openings—a very unusual feature. Such decoration seems hardly consistent with Cistercian simplicity, especially so early as the 13th century, which is clearly the date of the effigy. At the upper dexter angle of the slab is a projection finished with a six-petaled flower, evidently intended to correspond with the crozier crook on the other side. The head does not rest on a cushion. The crook of the crozier is turned inwards: it is large and massive, but simple, springing from a moulded boss at the top of a thick shaft, and dividing into two branches each of which is returned against the main stem with the coils in reverse directions. The crozier is lying diagonally across the body of the figure and passes between the



FIG. 161.—Abbot's Monument, Dundrennan (No. 398).



FIG. 162.—Cellarer's Monument, Dundrennan (No. 398).

PARISH OF RERWICK.

thumb and forefinger of the left hand, which is outstretched in a downward direction. Between the crozier and the right hand of the figure a small dagger pointing downwards enters the breast of the effigy on the left side just below the neck, the pommel lying upon the hood of the monastic habit. The feet of the effigy rest upon the left side of a miniature figure of a man who is lying on his back with his legs hanging over the sinister side of the slab which forms the base of the large effigy. This small figure lies with the head and shoulders slightly inclined to the left and upwards, and the pointed end of the crozier rests on the crown of its head. The left hand and arm encircles the abbot's right foot, the right hand is placed extended upon the figure's own breast. The figure is naked from the lower part of the abdomen upwards; below hangs a thickly pleated and tightly fitting kilt. Just above the kilt on the right side is a horizontal wound with portions of the intestines projecting from it. The legs of this small figure are bare, and the feet are enclosed in sharply pointed shoes.

It has been suggested that this effigy of an abbot, standing as it were in triumph over the wounded and prostrate kilted figure, is symbolical of the victory of Christianity over the last remnants of the paganism of Galloway, but this is extremely improbable. The Cistercians were not a missionary order, and such treatment of the effigies of 13th-century monks does not seem to occur elsewhere. The dagger in the abbot's breast seems to commemorate his assassination by a savage tribesman, who is represented with the wound which he no doubt received from the monks when they defended themselves. (Incorrectly figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. pp. 356-7.)

Another stone, known as the "Cellarer's Monument" (fig. 162), is secured to the north wall of the same recess. It has originally been a single stone measuring about 5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 4½ inches in thickness, but it is now broken into several pieces. On the exposed surface the figure of a monk in the monastic habit or cuculla is carved in low relief with his hands crossed. At the foot of the figure are two thin dragonsque creatures, with interlacing tails and heads turned upwards at right angles on each side. From their open mouths spring two stems, running up each side of the effigy and branching out into leaves which fill up the space between the head and shoulders of the figure. At the upper angle of the slab, on the sinister side, within the inscription band, is a plain rectangle in low relief, and apparently left unfinished. In the corresponding position on the other side is carved in low relief a chalice of very peculiar form. The bowl is rounded and rather shallow, not unlike that of a 13th-century chalice; there is very little stem showing, and the large and massive knob is ornamented with three strands of cord or the like, crossing each other after the manner of interlaced work. So far the chalice might well represent a 12th- or 13th-century example. But the foot is of an unusual form, which, however, is to be met with elsewhere in Scotland: it is like an inverted bowl, rather larger than the true bowl, but shown as hollow underneath. In the middle of the upper part of the slab is a shield bearing arms:

PARISH OF RERWICK.

A fess charged with two stars, and in chief a fetterlock. The field of the shield is slightly sunk below the surface of the stone and the fess is on a level with the inscription border. This shield is so arranged that it crosses the inscription border at the top edge of the slab, the lower edge of the fess being in line with the inner edge of the border. Between the lower part of this shield and the chalice is a flower with the petals arranged in quadrangular form, like a common variety of 15th-century ornament much used in England. The inscription is in large bold black letter with a plain Lombardic æ for the beginning of the date. Instead of the usual initial cross there is a hand in a glove with a long gauntlet, the first finger pointing to the inscription, which runs:—

HIC IACET/DÖPN' * PA[TRICIUS D]OUGLAS * QUONDĀ *
CELLERARI' / * DE DVNDRAYNĀ * QUI / OBBIIT . ANNO
DNI æCCCCLXXX° ORATE ꝥ AIA EI' *

From the *t* of *jacet* some leaves are sprouting and fill the adjacent corner of the border. There is a large floral stop after *döpn'*, the others are small. A figure of a bird, not unlike the eagle, generally symbolising St John the Evangelist, is in the dexter corner at the foot of the slab.

The two foregoing monuments were found in the chapter-house and placed in their present positions in 1888.

On the south side of the recess is a monument to the memory of Sir William Livingstoun of Culter, now much mutilated. The inscription, of raised Roman lettering continued round the borders and across the centre of the stone, reads:—

HEIR · LYIS · ANE/ · RICHT · HONORABLE [M]AN · SI/R ·
WILL[IAM/LI]WINGSTOVN · OF · C[V]LTER · /KNIGHT ·
BRO/THE[R] [T]O THE/NOBLE · EARLE/ALE[X] EARLE/OF
LI[NL]ITHGO/V · QVHA · DIE/D · 2 M[A]Y · ANNO/[1]607
CHRI/ST · AL[O]N [IS] LYF · AN/D · DEATH · IS
[MY G]AI/[N]E

On the lower part of the stone is a shield with the initials ^S V L at top and sides bearing arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three cinquefoils (for Livingstone); 2nd and 3rd, a band between six billets (for Callander).

Another flat stone, imperfect and in five pieces, known as the "Nun's Monument," is fixed to the west wall of the nave, with the lower end resting upon the fragmentary north-west respond. It measures about 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, and is fully 3½ inches in thickness. Upon it is incised the figure of a lady in a mantle over a dress with a full skirt and tight sleeves. The figure is now much worn and part of the middle is wanting, but there seem to be traces of a girle worn rather high. The neck is covered with a very full gorget which reaches to the chin, and upon the head is a *covrechef*, and over all a veil indicated by a single incised line reaching

* Here lies Sir Patrick Douglas, formerly cellarer of Dundrennan, who died A. D. 1480. Pray for his soul.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

round the head from the points of the shoulders. The feet are in rather sharply pointed shoes, and each rests upon a small dog. The hands appear to be folded upon the breast. Although called a nun, from its similarity to such a figure, the effigy is more probably that of a widow under vows. The inscription seems to show that she was lady of Orchardton, a property situated $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dundrennan; this would account for her burial in the abbey church, a circumstance that would be difficult to explain in the case of a nun. This monument formerly lay in the south transept. There is an incised inscription in black letter between lines round the edge of the slab. It reads:—

* HIC · JACET · [Q]UONDAM · . . . * . . .
DOMIN * A ORCHE[A ? QUE O]BIIT ANO D. MCCCCXL.

A four-leaved ornament occupies the corners of the slab indicated by an asterisk in the foregoing rendering of the inscription. The XL at the end of the inscription is within the inner border line at the dexter top corner.

A few yards to the south of the west doorway leading from the nave to the cloister-garth there is a single stone-slab fixed to the inside of the wall, measuring about 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the upper end, tapering to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the foot, and about 8 inches in thickness. Incised upon the surface is a sword with deflected quillons, straight grip, and a lobed pommel. In the dexter top corner is a small square which appears to have been a four-leaved ornament. The outer edges of the stone are splayed with a double bead-on-edge cut on the margins.

A few paces from the above is the broken portion of a flat stone measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, with an inscription round the margins in raised Gothic letters bearing the legend:—

. . . A · MACCUBYN · QUÖD[AM ?] ·
. . . HVIS[?] · MGY[?] · QUE · O[B]IIT ?] · . . .

Within the semicircular arched recess in the north wall of the aisle of the north transept is part of a recumbent figure said to be the effigy of Alan, last of the native Lords of Galloway. The face is much mutilated, and both the arms and legs have been destroyed; the body has been clad in a hauberk of mail covered by a surcoat, fastened at the waist by a belt; another strap crosses the right shoulder, and a scabbard appears on the left side. The legs appear to have been crossed. The scanty details of the armour indicate a 13th-century date for this effigy.

In the corresponding recess in the north wall on the west side of the north transept doorway there is a flat stone with an inscription in raised Roman lettering carried around the borders to the memory of the spouse of Robert Bowis, minister of Rerwick, and dated 1681. This recess is said to have at one time contained a monument to the wife of Alan, Lord of Galloway. The existing arch is pointed in form, but the mouldings show that it is a reconstruction dating from a period much later than that of Alan of Galloway—perhaps from the 16th or 17th century.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

The following five grave-stones were recently discovered in the chapter-house lying *in situ* and near the level of the original floor, which was paved with flags about 20 inches square, of which many fragments survive.

Nearest to the entrance doorway is a plain slab of yellow sandstone, measuring about 6 feet by 1 foot 6 inches at the west end, tapering to 1 foot 2 inches at the other end, and fully 6 inches in thickness. The upper edge is splayed, but there are no indications of carving or lettering on the exposed surface.

Close to the south-east pillar is a rectangular slab of grey freestone (fig. 163) measuring about 6 feet by 1 foot 10 inches and 6 inches in thickness. At the west end a circle 18½ inches in diameter is carved in relief, within which are the four arms of a decorative cross, each containing a panel of Gothic tracery which appears to have been suggested by a two-light decorated window. Within the circle, and placed diagonally between the arms of the cross, are four eight-petaled flowers or roses attached to the inner angles by short curved stems. The cross-shaft is 2½ inches in width, decorated by four panels of similar design to those on the arms, each separated by a rayed floral ornament and terminating at the foot in a graduated base of three steps, resting on eight traceried panels. Almost resting upon the top step of the Calvary on the dexter side is the sharp point of an abbot's crozier, the head of which is not crocketed externally, but is filled with a circle containing eight radiating lines, and having on its dexter side four circular-shaped flowers of eight petals carved in bold relief, three being attached to the staff by a short stem. The spandrils on each side of the circle enclosing the cross-head are decorated by floral designs. On the sinister side of the shaft are three eight-petaled flowers alternating with groups of two fleurs-de-lis. The outer arris of the stone is finished with a flush bead-on-edge moulding, within which, on the plain margin at each side, is carved an incised inscription in Lombardic lettering:—

+ : HIC : IACET : DŌPN⁹ : EGIDIVS XX-IP⁹ :
 ABBS · DĒ : D' : Q^t : OBIT · I · OFFICŌ

Judging by the rich style of ornamentation used, this monument seems to date from the end of the 14th century, and is probably the tombstone of an abbot named Giles who witnessed an apportionment of teinds by Simon, Bishop of Whithorn, in 1347.

On the north side of the above is the third monument (fig. 163), measuring 5 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, tapering to 11 inches at the foot, and fully 6 inches in thickness. The outer edges of the stone are splayed and finished with a flush bead-on-edge which also follows the line of the mitreing at each angle. This stone is unfortunately much broken, but the inscription of incised Lombardic lettering preceded by a cross has been deciphered thus:—

+ DOPN⁹ : EGIDIVS : /QVŌD[?] · ABB /: AS ·

This would appear to commemorate one of the early abbots, also bearing the name of Egidius or Giles, and is of 13th-century date. The reading of the third word in the inscription is uncertain, but the contraction given above for "quondam" is probably correct.



FIG. 163. —Monuments of Abbots Egidius, Dundrennan (No. 398).



FIG. 164.—Monument of Abbot Brian, Dundrennan (No. 398).

PARISH OF RERWICK.

The fourth monument lying about 1 foot 4 inches to the south of the north-east pillar also consists of a single slab of yellow freestone with splayed and beaded margins, measuring 5 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, tapering to 1 foot 5 inches at the lower end, and 6 inches in thickness. At the west end there is a floriated cross of fleur-de-lis form carved in relief within a roughly formed circle about 11½ inches in diameter. In the central part of the monument immediately below this circle is a rude representation of an abbot's crozier with an ornamental crook. Incised on the sinister side of the shaft is an inscription in Lombardic lettering, now much worn, which reads:—

DOPS : VILL (ABBS) DE : DVN.

This slab also dates from the 13th century, and is thought to commemorate the second Abbot William, seeing that the only other abbot known to have borne that name lived in the second half of the 15th century. The name of William, the second abbot of Dundrennan, appears as witness to a charter by Uchtred confirming the grant of Dunrod Church to the abbey of Holyrood by his father in 1161-75.

The last of these recently discovered monuments (fig. 164) lies about 2 feet to the east of the south-east pillar. It is also a single stone measuring about 5 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, tapering to 1 foot 6 inches at the lower end, and 6 inches in thickness, with splayed and beaded margins similar to those on the monument last described. This stone is somewhat broken, but the incised inscription of Lombardic characters, preceded by a cross, runs thus:—

+ DÖPN^o : BRIAN^o : ABBAS : XII^o.

Abbot Brian's name occurs as witness to a charter granted by Dervorgilla 15th May 1359, "to God and the Church of St Mary of Sweetheart and the monks there of the Cistercian order of the convent of Dundrennan for the abbey to be built in honour of God and St Mary the Virgin."¹

Lying on the ground outside the north window of the chapter-house is a flat stone measuring about 5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, at the north end of which an inscription in Lombardic lettering is incised:—

+ FRATE[R] S : DE : BLAKOMOR/PRIOR : HVIV[S] · DOM^o :

At the north transept doorway is a flat slab of grey freestone, which, from its worn appearance, has evidently done duty as a doorstep for many years. Upon the east end there is a floriated cross carved in relief within a circle of 12 inches diameter; there are also indications of a cross-shaft now almost obliterated.

At the north-west angle of the chapter-house is a stone which has originally measured some 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 8 inches, now broken into several pieces, on which is an indent for a brass consisting of two figures, the heads of which have been surrounded by floriated aureoles. Another brass matrix of smaller dimensions and of indeterminate design lies in the south-east corner of the south transept.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

At the south-west angle of the manse stables, erected at the beginning of last century, two ancient stones from the abbey buildings are built into the wall, one above the other. The upper stone has evidently been a corbel of the First Pointed period, in the form of a grotesque figure with human head and shoulders bearing the corbel moulding on its back. The lower stone has carved in relief upon its surface three shields 9 inches in depth, bearing arms, viz.: (1) A fesse-chequy (for Stewart); (2) An orle (for Baliol); and (3) Two chevrons (for Maclellan of Bombie).

Dundrennan Abbey is said to have been founded in 1142 by David I., or Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and to have been colonised by monks of the Cistercian order brought from the abbey of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. The list of abbots is incomplete, and little of the history of the monastery has been brought to light. Both the abbey buildings and lands are known to have passed into the hands of commendators in the 16th century. The building appears to have been abandoned shortly after the last abbot's death in 1605. Part of the abbey church was used as the Parish Church until 1742, subsequent to which date it became ruinous, and evidence of its use as a quarry thereafter is readily discoverable in the houses and dry-stone dykes throughout the whole district. In 1838 the late Lord Selkirk carried out some much-needed repairs, and in 1841 the ruins were handed over to the Government, when they were cleared and put into a satisfactory state of repair.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, x, p. 57 (plans and illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii, p. 182 (illus.); *Dundrennan Abbey* (Hutchison) (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, i, p. 38; ¹*Laing Charters*, No. 46.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lv. SE.

Visited 24th April 1911.

399. *Bridge, Dundrennan*.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-east of Dundrennan Abbey, on the road to the old kirkyard of Rerwick, a single-arched bridge crosses the Abbey Burn. Originally it has been 9 feet in width, but in modern times it has been widened to a total of 15 feet 6 inches, measuring over the reconstructed side parapets. In form the arch is almost a semicircle, measuring 7 feet 6 inches from the water level to the under-side of the arch, while the span is 16 feet 6 inches. The most interesting features are the outer arch and stone rib at the south side, carefully built of shaped voussoirs with chamfered angles. Judging by appearances, the stone seems to have been taken from the same quarry that supplied material for the building of the abbey. The bridge has every appearance of being ancient, and may possibly have been erected, primarily, for the use of the religious community and their dependants at Dundrennan.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lv. SE.

Visited 24th April 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

400. *Mote, Kirkcarswell*.—On the lower eastern slope of the valley down which flows the Abbey Burn, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by west of East Kirkcarswell, is a mote-hill. A rivulet flows by on the north towards the Abbey Burn, and from the top of its bank, some 6 to 8 feet high, rises the hillock which has been erected on a

PARISH OF RERWICK.

square plan and surrounded by a ditch opening on the bank of the burn on either side. The height of the mound is some 12 feet on the east and perhaps a little more on the west, in which direction the ground level declines. The summit measures 45 feet along two sides and 47 feet and 42 feet on the others, and is somewhat broken down at the south-south-west angle, rendering the measurement to that point rather indefinite. The ditch, which is best preserved on the east side, and elsewhere traceable, has measured some 26 feet in width across the top and 5 to 6 feet in depth. On the north half of the summit is a semi-elliptical depression coming almost to the edge of the scarp and measuring some 25 feet in depth, with a chord of the same length.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NE.

Visited 6th September 1911.

401. *Fort, Ben Tudor.*—On a small natural level near the base of the hillside, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the shepherd's house at Bentudor, is a circular defensive enclosure. The site is sheltered by higher ground on the north and north-east and is not particularly defensible. The enceinte has been entirely of stone, and the wall now lies in a dilapidated mass some 10 to 12 feet broad. There has evidently been an entrance from the north. Interiorly it measures some 97 feet from north to south by 93 feet from east to west, but the ruined state of the wall does not admit of accurate delimitation. Against the outside towards the south is a circular or sub-oval enclosure measuring interiorly some 31 feet by 34, having its longest axis east and west and apparently entering from the west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, l. SW.

Visited 25th August 1911.

402. *Fort, Wraith Plantation.*—This fort is situated a short distance to the south of Collin farm. It is enclosed by a stone wall and overgrown with trees, and stands at the edge of a bank which slopes down towards the Collin Burn. The defences consist of a trench between two stony mounds enclosing an area measuring 138 feet from north to south by 123 feet from east to west. Though well preserved on the west half, they have entirely disappeared on the steepish slope towards the east. The entrance has been from the south-south-east and the trench as it drew towards it has widened out, its breadth being 24 feet on the north-west and 40 feet on the south. There are traceable what appear to be the remains of traverses connecting the ramparts and flanking the entrance on either side, that on the west being visible outwards for a length of 28 feet from the inner rampart and that on the east being merely indicated by large stones. The ramparts appear to have been surmounted by stone parapets, but the remains around the crest of the inner mound are probably secondary. Crossing the interior from east to west, 38 feet apart, are two somewhat indefinite lines of stone in which several large blocks stand upright. One line crosses at the centre and the other nearer the entrance.

403. *Fort, Auchencairn.*—On the north-east side of the old track that leads through a strip of plantation from Auchencairn to Auchenfad, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the former place, are the remains of a small circular defensive enclosure, consisting of a

PARISH OF RERWICK.

segment of a stony rampart towards the south of the construction, while the remainder is indicated by the position of a dyke built along the line of it. The existing portion is some 5 feet in height and has been surmounted by a wall about 3 feet in thickness at base, the foundation of which may be seen. The interior of the construction has measured some 114 feet in diameter. As at Wraith (No. 402) there is a line of loose stones across the centre, from which some large boulders crop up. The position is not particularly defensible.

404. *Fort, Auchencairn*.—This small sub-oval fort, greatly resembling No. 403, which is but $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of it, is situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile west of Auchencfad, surrounded by a stone dyke and planted with trees. It has been engirt with a stone wall, now entirely broken down, but estimated to have been about 12 feet in width, a small portion of the inner face being visible on the east side. On the west the mass of debris measures 25 feet across and is rounded over the top, thus having much the appearance of a rampart, though this resemblance is probably due to the growth of grass which covers it. A mass of stones near the centre, with a diameter of about 12 feet, has probably been laid there comparatively recently. The longest axis of the fort lies north-east and south-west and the interior measurement along it is 108 feet, and at right angles to it 83 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvi. NW.

Visited 25th August 1911.

405. *Fort, Big Airds Hill*.—Big Airds Hill is a prominent landmark to the south-west of Auchencairn Bay rising to an elevation of over 300 feet above the shore-line. On the seaward side from the plateau above the cliffs the summit rises steeply, but elsewhere from level landward it is attained by an easy gradient. The fort on the summit has been surrounded by a stony rampart or wall, and possibly by two on the north side, where stronger defences were required, but to such an extent have they been pillaged for stones that the original plan is no longer evident. The interior is irregularly circular; measuring some 150 feet from north to south by 127 feet from east to west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvi. NE., SE.

Visited 25th August 1911.

406. *Fort, Dungarry, Ben Tudor*.—The fort of Dungarry (fig. 165) is formed around the somewhat pointed summit of a southern spur of Ben Tudor, at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, and commands a pass through the hills connecting the shore of the Solway at Auchencairn with the interior of the county beyond. A rocky elevated ridge leading to the summit from Ben Tudor gives the hill a trend from north-north-west to south-south-east. It has a steepish slope as it rises for some 200 feet above the roadway on the west, and towards the north-east, some 30 feet below the summit, it is bounded by a precipice overlooking a deep glen. Around the summit, forming an oblong enclosure with rounded angles, its longest axis lying west-north-west and east-south-east, lies a great mass of stones some 20 to 30 feet in breadth, the ruins of a wall the estimated thickness of which must have been some 10 or 12 feet. The base of this structure is visible for a short distance on the interior towards the north-north-west, and the level top of the ruin adjacent seems to indicate its width. Surmounting the ruins of this wall are the

PARISH OF RERWICK.

remains of a secondary dry-built construction comparatively modern, erected to a height of 6 feet or thereby on a base of some 3 feet 6 inches, and gradually diminishing upwards to the breadth of a single stone at a height of 3 feet 6 inches or thereby. The area enclosed by the original wall measures some 210 feet by 123, and has been entered by a gateway through the centre of the west-north-west end some 8 feet wide. Some 24 feet in advance of this entrance are the ruins of an outer wall which at a slightly lower level encircles the summit enclosure in an irregularly parallel course, passing the east-south-east end at a distance of some 12 feet. Through it there has been an entrance, not directly in front of that

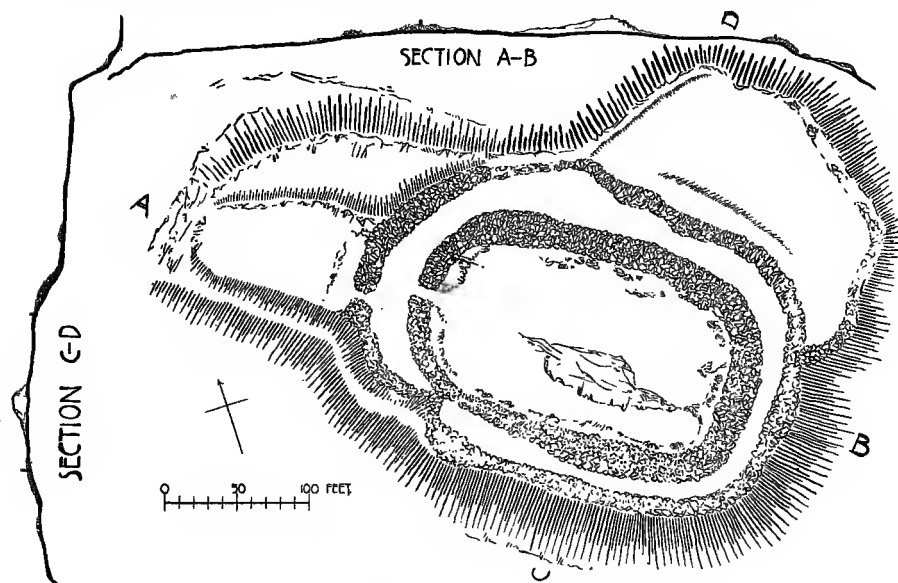


FIG. 165.—Fort, Dungarry (No. 406).

to the main enclosure, but some 10 or 12 feet to the south of it. This outer wall along the south side of the summit and the east-south-east end follows the edge of a steep natural slope. To the north-east of the summit below the outer wall, and between it and the edge of the cliff, there lies a bench some 190 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth which has been formed into an annexe by an enclosing bank or wall joining the outer wall of the main defence at either end. The position of this enclosure is particularly strong owing to the steep, and, in places, precipitous character of the ground below it.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., xlix. SE. ("Dungarry Camp").

Visited 25th August 1911.

407. *Hill Fort, Suie Hill.*—The group of hills of which Ben Gairn is the most conspicuous member, terminates towards the south-west with Suie Hill, a prominent eminence rising to a height of about 800 feet above sea-level. Except towards the north, where its kindred hills are massed behind it, it commands a prospect over sea and land extending for many miles in all directions. Though its

PARISH OF RERWICK.

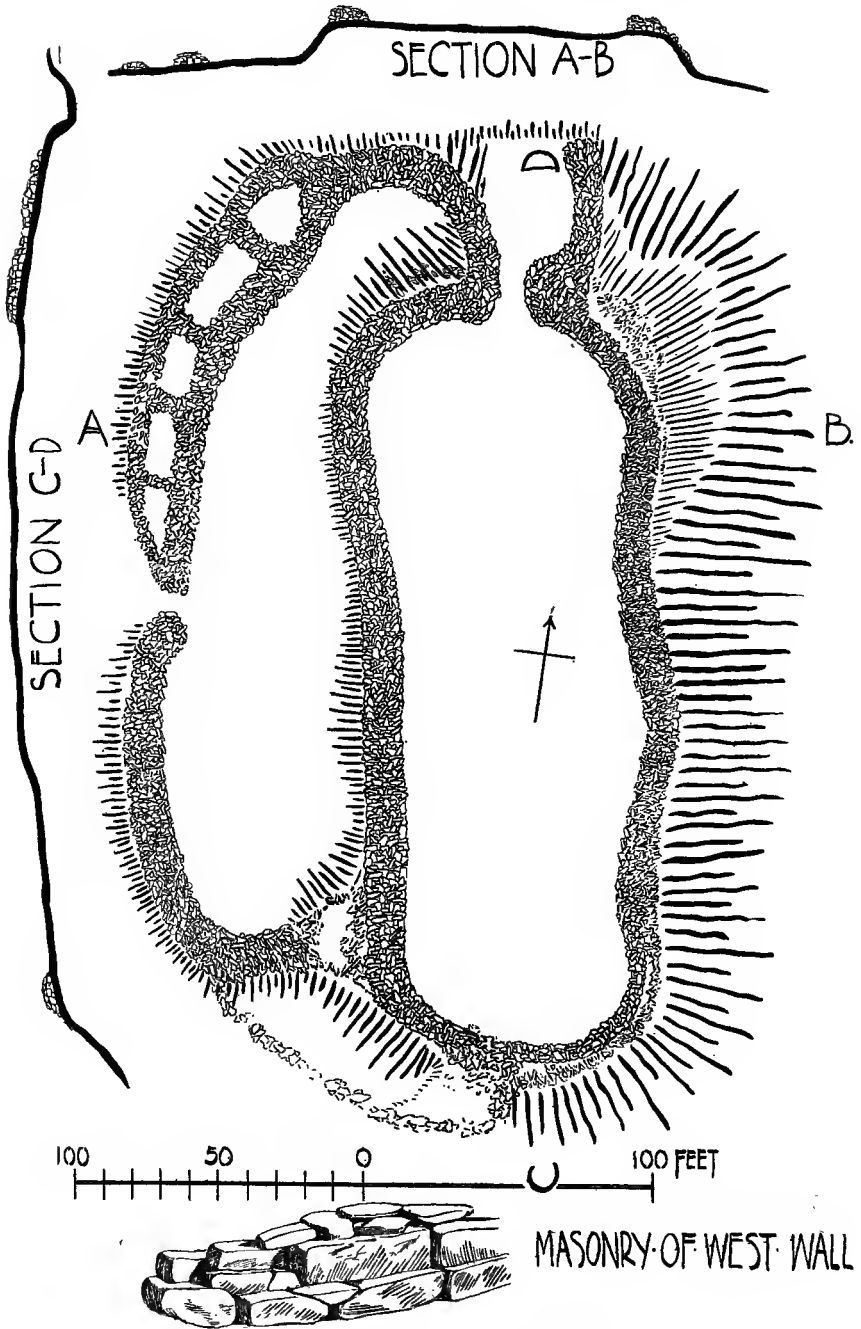


FIG. 166.—Hill Fort, Suie Hill (No. 407).

PARISH OF RERWICK.

surface is not broken by regular precipices as is that of Dungarry, all around at its higher levels it is rugged with small crags and detached masses of rock. Around the summit are the ruins of a stone-built fort (fig. 166) much resembling that on Dungarry, but in a somewhat less ruinous condition. The fort consists of an oblong enclosure on the top of the hill, with its main axis north and south, surrounded by a stone wall which follows in slightly fluctuating curves the rocky contour. The length of the enclosure has been about 249 feet, its breadth some 87 feet, while it rises in elevation from the south to near its north end by about 12 feet. The wall, which is almost entirely overthrown, has been very massive, judging from the debris, which covers an area of about 30 feet in breadth all round. At the south end some large blocks of porphyry, which have been at its base, may still be seen *in situ* on the interior, and near the same spot on the exterior a small portion of the outer face is recognisable, indicating a thickness of 13 feet. Near the centre of the north face has been an entrance, of which the base of the wall on the east side is distinctly visible, though on the west entirely ruined. To flank the entrance, the wall on the former side has been carried directly forward some 30 to 40 feet across a grassy plat to rest on the edge of a rocky escarpment which passes east, merging in the slope of the summit. On the west side from the outer face a wall passes round to the westward beneath the rocky summit-slope, enclosing in a loop a plateau some 216 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and lying some 12 feet below the general level of the summit enclosure. Near the centre of its curve there has been an entrance into this annexe, and against the outer face of the wall towards the north there appear to have been a series of oblong enclosures formed by cross-walls between it and an outer parallel wall some 10 feet distant. The outer of these two walls has been more slightly built than the other walls of the construction and may possibly be secondary. The inner, or main wall, around the plateau has measured about 10 feet in thickness, and its outer facing may be seen towards the north-west remaining to a height of over 2 feet, exposed for a distance of 5 or 6 feet and evidently existing further, but covered by the debris. At the south its foundation only remains visible 24 feet out from the wall of the summit enclosure, to which it seems to have returned at this point.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lvi. NW. ("Suie Moat").

Visited 29th August 1911.

408. *Fort, Nether Hazelfield.*—On the crest of a low, broad-backed undulation overlooking the sea at Roscarrel Bay, and with a fine prospect to the north past the east end of Ben Gairn, is a circular fort formed of two stony ramparts and an intervening trench. The interior, which is very accurately circular, measures about 165 feet in diameter. There is a gap through the ramparts towards the east, and, as the inner mound is broader on either side, it is probably the original entrance; but as the interior and the trench are regularly cropped, this is uncertain. The whole fort has suffered much from cultivation, and only towards the south-east does the outer rampart any longer remain. Adjacent to the supposed entrance the inner

PARISH OF RERWICK.

rampart is 22 feet in width, the intervening trench 8 feet, and the outer mound also 8 feet in width; elsewhere these respective measurements are 10, 12, and 11 feet. The height of the rampart is inconsiderable. Though the defences overgrown with grass have the appearance of ramparts, there is so much stone exposed upon them as to suggest that they have possibly been built.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvi. SW.

Visited 29th August 1911.

409. *Fort, "Castle Muir," Roscarrel Bay.*—This fort is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Roscarrel at the east of Barlocco Bay, on a rocky flat-topped point whose sides rise precipitously from the shore to a height of 80 or 100 feet. The defences consist of a single curving trench carried from cliff to cliff 37 feet in width across the top and 23 feet across the bottom, having an earthen rampart surmounting the scarp with a breadth at base of some 18 feet. On the east side there seems to have been an entrance in the usual situation flanked on one side by the edge of the cliff. Within the interior, some 18 feet back from the rampart, there is a faint indication of an inner mound lying parallel but not carried forward to the cliff on the west. The interior, which is triangular, measures 150 feet along the curve of the rampart, and 154 feet and 70 feet respectively from the ends of the rampart to the outer point of the cliff which forms the apex of the triangle.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lvi. SW.

Visited 29th August 1911

Forts, Spouty Dennans.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the farm of Rerwick Park, on the edge of the Orraland heughs, are two small forts situated in close proximity to each other, separated only by a narrow ravine forming the bed of a small stream which, falling over the heugh, gives a name to the forts.

410. The westmost of the two is a small semi-oval plateau, the oval being divided longitudinally, resting on the heugh, which rises to a height of 80 feet or thereby above the wave-washed boulders at its base. The chord, a somewhat irregular line, measures 187 feet from end to end, and the greatest depth of the curve measures about 62 feet. On the landward side the plateau is steeply scarped to a height of 6 or 7 feet. Though no parapet remains, a stony foundation is traceable at various points along the top of the scarp.

411. The east fort occupies an almost identical, but slightly larger, site. The plateau is not so level and the ground in front falls to a hollow opening into the ravine. The curve of the outline is that of an irregular semi-oval, with a chord of 198 feet and a greatest depth of 58 feet. The scarp, which is to a great extent natural, has a rise of from 12 to 14 feet. There has been a rampart above the scarp now only remaining for a distance of 70 feet across the higher ground from the edge of the heugh on the east. Its site, however, is traceable around the edge by a jagged outline of large boulders. The width at base of the remaining portion of the rampart is 26 feet. Where it crosses the higher ground on the east it has been covered by a trench on the outside. The west end of the fort has been considerably destroyed on the front at some time in the past, probably by quarrying.

O.S. M., KIRKCUJ., lvi. SW.

Visited 29th August 1911.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

412. *Fort, Castle Yards, Port Mary.*—At the end of the field bearing the name of the Castle Yards, which reaches to the shore on the east side of the little Bay at Port Mary, and to the south of Rerwick Park, is a small fort situated on a narrow promontory flanked on the east by a ravine down which flows a small stream, and on the west by the steep face of the heugh. A broad rampart of stone and earth has been drawn across the promontory at its landward end, thus forming a roughly triangular fort, measuring about 150 feet along the steep sides and 155 feet across the front, including in the last measurement a space of some 18 feet between the present end of the rampart and the edge of the ravine on the east. The rampart, which has been considerably broken into, measures some 20 feet in thickness at base, and 3 feet 6 inches in height. The ground outside has been long under cultivation and no definite trace of a trench remains.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. SE. ("Castle Yards (supposed site of castle)").
Visited 29th August 1911.

413. *Fort, Castle Creavie.*—This fort is situated on the west side of the farm road which leads to Castle Creavie, about 2 miles north-west of Dundrennan, and is formed on an elongated natural hillock of slaty rock by the formation of a terrace along its slopes, and the erection of a rampart around the edge of its summit. The fort is oval in shape, with its longest axis west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring within its defences 206 feet by 114 feet. Towards the west-south-west it has been much interfered with in the course of cultivation and its defences ploughed down, but along the south side its lines are well preserved. In this direction the hillock has an elevation of some 26 feet, and at 14 feet below the summit occurs the terrace, with a width varying from 6 to 8 feet. As it approaches the east-north-east end of the fort, the terrace rises till it is only 10 feet below the crest of the summit rampart, and crosses the end of the hillock as a trench cut through the rock 10 feet wide, with a rampart-like mass of rock left to form a counterscarp. Passing along the north flank it again dips to a level some 12 to 14 feet below that of the summit and continues its course with an average width of 10 feet. The summit rampart, though traceable along the north side, is only prominent at the east-north-east end, where it rises to a height of about 3 feet above the interior. On the summit there extends along the south side for about two-thirds of its length a rocky outcrop rising to about 9 feet in height. The outer rocky rampart at the east-north-east end has been cut away on its south-east side to give space for a roadway 8 feet wide, which leads up an incline from the north, and is flanked before it merges into the terrace by the natural slope of the hillock on the east. From the west, near the middle of the north side, there is visible another roadway leading up to the terrace, and some 30 feet to the west of the point where it opens on to it there is a broad gap, possibly of secondary character, caused by the levelling down of the scarp from the summit. A stony heap at the south-west end of the summit may be the remains of the rampart and stones cleared from its site in cultivation.

414. *Fort, do.*—This fort is situated at the north-east extremity of an area of rough hillocky ground, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Castle

PARISH OF RERWICK.

Creavie farm, at an elevation of 500 feet over sea-level, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east from No. 413. The site is a rocky hillock rising with a gradual inclination from the south-west to a height of some 20 feet, and thereafter dropping sharply to a point towards the north-east. The east flank is steep and rocky, while the west is by nature grassy and accessible. The original lines of fortification are not very clear. Across the lower end of the hillock at the south-west has been dug a trench some 6 feet in depth, with the upcast forming a mound to the outside, carried along the west flank and seeming to terminate where the ground becomes steeper below the highest front of the hillock, while the rocky east flank does not appear to have been protected at its base. A natural outcrop of rock crosses the north-east end of the summit, and along this has been erected a stony rampart, now for the most part torn out, forming the boundary of the fort in this direction. The enceinte thus completed has been an irregular oval, measuring about 110 feet from south-west to north-east by 66 feet across. Near the centre are some low outcropping rocks, beside which is a circular depression with a somewhat artificial appearance, and there are one or two similarly suggestive sites on the north-east point of the hillock.

415. *Fort, Kirkcarswell.*—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of West Kirkcarswell there is situated on the east end of a broad rocky ridge by the roadside a small defensive enclosure. It consists of a rocky summit irregularly circular, rising to a height of 10 feet or thereby above the bottom of a shallow trench some 6 feet wide, cut through the rock and surrounding it in horse-shoe fashion at its base, the ends resting on the edge of the steep bank with which the ridge terminates towards the north-east. Around the edge of the summit rises a stony rampart with a height of 3 or 4 feet enclosing an area some 48 feet in diameter. A break in the rampart and levelling up of the steep rocky scarp on the north-north-west marks the position of the entrance which has interrupted the trench some 10 feet distant from the edge of the bank on the north-east.

416. *Fort, do.*—This fort is situated at an elevation of 450 feet above sea-level on high ground, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of West Kirkcarswell. Its site is a natural flat-topped elongated hillock, rising by a gradual slope from the west-south-west, steepest on the south-east, where it rises to an elevation of about 20 feet above a broad natural hollow, lower and somewhat less steep on its north-west flank, and terminating in an abrupt point towards the east-north-east. The fort, formed hereon by the cutting of a terrace along the flanks, and the erection of outworks at the more assailable end, is an irregular oval with a slight inward curve on one side, measuring within the defences some 218 feet by 80 feet. Along the south-east side, where the scarp is steep, the terrace is barely traceable, and its former existence even doubtful, but on the opposite side it is clearly defined some 8 feet above the base of the hillock and 10 feet below the edge of the summit, varying from 6 to 10 feet in breadth and having a slight mound at its outer edge. For the most part it has been cut out of the rock, which at several places is exposed on the lower slope of the scarp above it. As it

PARISH OF RERWICK.

approaches both ends of the hillock it rises in elevation to cross the crest. There the slight mound which bounded it as it passed along the flank is increased to a formidable rampart, while at the west-south-west extremity it is further defended by an outer segmental mound some 20 feet in width at base, with an intervening hollow some 10 feet across. The ramparts are stony and appear to be formed of the rock excavated in digging the terraces or trenches. Near the centre of the west side of the enceinte is an entrance leading across the terrace and by an easier slope up the scarp to the summit.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 369 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., lv. NE. Visited 6th September 1911.

417. "*Glennap Fort*."—This fort is situated on a rather large hillock of rock which lies on the south side of the Netherlaw Burn and about 1 mile above Burnfoot. The hillock rises by an easy gradient from the south towards the north-north-west, is nowhere very steep, and has an elevation of from 40 to 50 feet at most from base to summit. Its summit is an irregular oval with its longest axis north-north-east and south-south-west, measuring 243 feet by 165 feet. It is divided longitudinally into two unequal parts by a gradual rise of the ground along the west half, the one division being about 12 feet higher than the other at the highest point. Around the edge has been a stony parapet, and about 12 feet below and 9 feet at the north-north-east end where it rises to cross the ridge there runs a terrace measuring some 10 feet in breadth. Where it has been cut through the rock there remains on the outside a rocky counterscarp, but elsewhere there is no very definite indication of an edging mound, though there is a slight hollow on the level of the terrace. Towards the south-east there is a gap in the defences, and the scarp is levelled down somewhat as if to form a roadway. This is probably the original entrance enlarged to afford access to the interior for the purpose of cultivation. The defences on the south have been almost entirely obliterated, and the whole fort has recently been planted with young trees which in time will cause much damage.

See *Antiquaries*, xxv. p. 357 (plan).

418. *Fort, Craigraploch*.—This fort is situated overlooking the sea, on a spur of Wall Hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Craigraploch farm, and a little over that distance up from the shore, at an elevation of 325 feet above sea-level. The work is a curious irregular construction lying with its main axis along the summit of the spur in direction west-north-west and east-south-east. The flank of the hill is very steep and rocky on the west and is somewhat less so on the east, where cultivation has been carried to a high level. The surface of the summit is very uneven, and the general contour of the fort very difficult of discernment, but it appears to be in form an ellipse measuring interiorly some 192 feet by 142 feet. It has been surrounded by a trench with apparently a wall above the scarp, formed of large blocks and a stout rampart on the counterscarp. The trench has a breadth at bottom of from 10 to 12 feet, and along the steeper west side it has a steep scarp varying in height to about

PARISH OF RERWICK.

12 feet at highest. Where the lines cross the summit at the south end they are somewhat difficult to determine. At the north end the building above the scarp is clearly traceable. At this end, about 40 feet in front of the main defence, there is a hollow lying parallel, which appears to be an outwork, and another somewhat similar hollow is carried along the edge of the summit in continuance of the line of the trench, indefinitely beyond the main enclosure. Over the interior occur a number of hollows, circular and irregularly oblong, from 1 to 2 feet in depth and varying in dimensions, of which a typical circular hollow measures some 15 feet in diameter, and an oblong one 30 feet by 13 feet. Most of these show signs of building on the sides, and have probably been habitations.

Commencing about 50 feet to the south of the south end of the vallum on the west, there is a trench about 8 feet in width with a depth of 6 feet below the scarp and 3 feet below the counterscarp, which winds southwards for some 60 feet, terminating in an oval hollow measuring 20 feet by 15 feet; from the end of this a narrower passage, some 20 feet in length, leads out to a plat on the hillside. The whole appearance of the summit seems to suggest a long continuous occupation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., lviii. NE. Visited 14th September 1911.

419. *Fort, Doon Hill, Balig.*—On a round-topped swelling hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Balig farm, is a circular fort which commands a fairly extensive landscape and also looks out over several miles of sea south-west to the mouth of the Solway. It has been formed by the excavation of a broad and somewhat shallow flat-bottomed trench, in places cut through rock, with, at the north and south ends respectively, a strong earth and stone rampart to the outside, which diminishes in size as it passes along the flanks. Where a tongue of rock rising above the surface level has extended beyond the rampart it has been cut through so as to prevent its forming a foothold to mount the rampart from. The interior, which measures from north to south 170 feet and from east to west 165 feet, is under cultivation, and on the east side the defences have been much ploughed down, though well preserved on the south and north. At the latter extremity the trench measures 24 feet across the top and 8 feet across the bottom, being narrower here than elsewhere, while the rampart beyond has a breadth at base of 32 feet and a height to the exterior of from 7 to 8 feet. Along the west side the trench varies from 18 to 24 feet in width, and the outer mound is slight. At the south end the trench is 27 feet wide and very flat, the scarp cut to a vertical height on the rock of some 3 feet 6 inches, the mound outside 23 feet wide at base, 6 feet high, and formed of flakes of stone and earth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUd., lv. SE. Visited 26th September 1911.

ROCK SCULPTURES.

420. *Cup and Ring Marks, Nether Linkens.*—At the south end of a small wood, situated some 200 yards to the north of Nether Linkens and on the west side of the wall which separates the cultivated land from the hill, is a small group of cup and ring

PARISH OF RERWICK.

markings. They are on the rounded side of a ridge of rock 10 feet in length and exposed for a height of 2 feet, some 33 feet distant from the dyke and concealed by ferns. The markings are now very faint and difficult to discern, but in a drawing of them made by Mr F. R. Coles illustrated in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1895, xxix. p. 85, and here reproduced

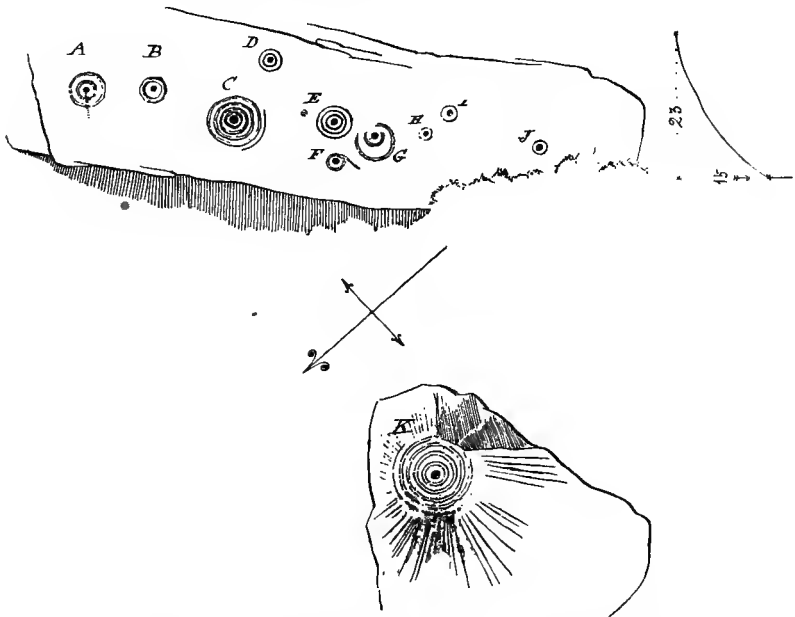


FIG. 167.—Cup and Ring Marks, Nether Linkens (No. 420).

(fig. 167), there are ten cup marks, each with one or more surrounding rings. On a separate block some 5 feet distant from the south-west end of the other, is a single symbol consisting of a cup with five concentric rings around it (fig. 167, K). The central cup of this, the largest circle, is 58 inches distant from J and 68 inches from C.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlix. SE. (unnoted).

Visited 25th August 1911.

421. *Cup and Ring Marks, Newlaw Hill.*—On the lowest shelf or plateau on the north side of Newlaw Hill, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south of Auchengool House, and equidistant some 50 yards from a ditch which crosses the rough land east and west to the northward and from a rivulet coming down the hill on the east, is a group of cup and ring markings on a sloping rock surface facing towards the north-north-west (fig. 168). The rock is exposed for a distance of 9 feet with a breadth of about 5 feet. At the east end a portion measuring some 4 feet 8 inches by 3 feet is divided by natural fissures into two quasi-rectangular compartments. In the upper division is a figure 1 foot 10 inches in diameter formed of five concentric incised rings surrounding a cup mark $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and traversed by a radial groove from the innermost ring to a fissure in the rock

PARISH OF RERWICK.

10 inches beyond the outermost ring. The surface of the rock around this figure is entirely covered with small shallow cup marks each about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The lower division contains three figures. At the upper edge, and partially cut by the transverse fissure, is a series of three rings surrounding an oval hole 4 inches in depth, and measuring at the surface $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches, which seems in part at least to have been artificially deepened. The rings are not truly concentric, but curve inwards at the lower side to meet a groove running from the edge of the hole down the slope to the side of the rock and almost at right angles to it. On one side, and meeting the last figure tangentially, is another double-ringed figure with a cup in the centre, measuring across the surface $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 and in depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, showing on the side of the concavity a number of small pit marks. Below the first figure in this division is a double concentric ring around a small cup mark 2 inches in diameter. As in the upper division, the surface of the rock around these symbols is covered with small cup marks. To the west another portion of the rock bears other two cup marks surrounded respectively with three and four concentric rings; and on an adjacent surface is a small double-ringed figure. At a slightly higher elevation some 50 or 60 yards to the south-west there is a single double-encircled cup exposed on a rock and much worn.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, lv. NE. (unnoted).

Visited 14th September 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

422. *Cairns, Auchencairn*.—In a cultivated field to the south-west of the road between the schoolhouse and cemetery at Auchencairn, and some 80 yards back from it, is a large circular cairn, overgrown with grass, measuring some 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet in greatest elevation. There is no sign of its having been excavated.

In the adjoining field and some 250 yards to the south, crowning a slight eminence, is another cairn likewise overgrown, much reduced in elevation, measuring some 80 feet in diameter and at most about 4 feet in elevation.

Some 100 yards to the west there appears to be a third, also overgrown, measuring about 60 feet in diameter and 5 to 6 feet in greatest elevation.

In a field to the south, and about 200 yards south of the first-mentioned cairn, there is a stony mound measuring about 27 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height which may possibly be another cairn, but the presence of outcropping rock in its immediate vicinity suggests the possibility of its being merely an uncultivable area covered with gathered stones.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, lvi. NW. (unnoted).

Visited 25th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sepulchral Monuments, Rerwick Churchyard.—Lying in the churchyard at Rerwick are the sepulchral monuments noted below (Nos. 423 to 425).



FIG. 168.—Cup and Ring Marks, Newlaw Hill (No. 421).

PARISH OF KERWICK.

423. To the south of the ruin of the church is a panel within a moulding, measuring over all 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, carved with an angel blowing a trumpet towards a shield bearing arms, three goats' heads cabossed, with a crescent at fess between the initials I. T. On the frame is inscribed MEMENTO HOMO QUOD ES CIL.

424. Near the centre of the churchyard stands the socket-stone of a cross 2 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches at base, with a rectangular hollow on the top measuring 13 inches by 8 inches by 6 inches.

425. A large table-stone 7 feet in length by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth, lying towards the east end of the site of the church, bears an inscription in raised lettering around the edge:—HEIR LYSIS JOHNE CULTER OF ORALAND DEPARTED THE 25 OF MAY 1648 (re-cut) ETAT 38. On the surface of the stone are two shields bearing arms: (1) A cubit arm from dexter base holding a sword erect (for Cultar), (2) Two chevronels (for Maclellan). Above the shields are the initials I.C. . I.M.C.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lvi. SW.

Visited 29th August 1911.

426. *Carved Grave-Slab, High Barend.*—Built into the wall above the mantelpiece in the cottage nearest the road at High Barend is a stone, presumably from a tomb in the adjacent Abbey of Dundrennan, on which is incised a double-edged sword 3 feet 10 inches in extreme length, with a grip and seven-lobed pommel 6 inches long. The quillons curve downwards. An identical sword is on a coped stone in the abbey.

427. *Fireplace, do.*—The jambs of the fireplace in this cottage are also ancient, having evidently been taken from some ruined castle in the neighbourhood or from some part of the Abbey buildings and re-erected in their present position. In general design and detail they are similar to the fireplaces which characterise many of the castles built towards the end of the 15th and during the 16th century, having moulded shafts, caps, and bases 4 feet 6 inches in height from the floor to the upper line of the abaci. On plan, the shafts are of the usual section, consisting of a central moulding 4 inches in diameter, with a fillet wrought on the edge, and flanked by deep hollows, with a total projection of fully 7 inches from the existing wall-face.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NE.

Visited 14th September 1911.

SITES.

428. *Crannog, Newlaw, Dundrennan.*—In the meadow in front of Newlaw there is said to be the site of a crannog. On the authority of a resident,* there was exposed here some thirty years ago, when the meadow was being drained, an artificial construction having solid oak beams with large freestone slabs at intervals. At the same time and place the workman who made the discovery found the remains of a copper pan or pot, which he gradually used up, cutting it into small toe-caps for clogs!

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. SE. (unnoted).

429. *Fort, Barend.*—On the west bank of the Abbey Burn, and

* Communicated by the Rev. A. H. Christie, parish minister.

PARISH OF RERWICK.

about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Low Barend, rises a rocky irregular hillock, on the top of which are very fragmentary remains of what appears to have been a stony rampart extending in a wavy line along the edge towards the west for a distance of some 60 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lv. NE. ("Barend Moat").

Visited 6th September 1911.

The O.S. map indicates a site as under:—

430. "*Allan's Cross*," about 300 yards
east of Low Barend.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., lv. SE.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES.

431. *Lincluden Convent and College*.—The ruins of the collegiate church of Lincluden are picturesquely situated upon a level holm contained in a bend of the Cluden Water where that stream forms a junction with the Nith, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road north by west of Dumfries and on the right bank of the river. Although the ruins have been much defaced, the remaining portions are of great beauty, possessing a delicacy and richness of detail unsurpassed by any of the churches of the Decorated period in Scotland.

Originally the collegiate buildings seem to have been grouped around a central court or cloister with the church forming the south side. To the east was a narrow range of buildings for the accommodation of the provost and prebendaries, while to the north and west lay other ranges, probably of domestic buildings. The church consisted of a chancel of three bays, without aisles, and with a sacristy to the north; a nave of four bays with north and south aisles, and a small south transept known as Princess Margaret's aisle. The chancel is the most complete portion of the existing church, measuring 44 feet by 19 feet 7 inches within walls about 3 feet 3 inches in thickness, divided from the nave by a chancel arch, across the lower part of which is a stone rood-screen with a central doorway. On the north side is the small but highly ornamented doorway leading to the sacristy, beyond which is the stately monument to Princess Margaret (daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas); while in the south wall, the piscina and sedilia, although now much ruined, bear evidence of equal beauty and refinement.

The tomb of the Princess Margaret (fig. 169), measuring about 11 feet by 13 feet over all, is undoubtedly the dominant feature of the interior, and is clearly a part of the original design and construction. The general character of the monument is that of a canopied altar-tomb sunk in the wall, the effigy lying in the arched recess, the front of the base or lower portion of the tomb being treated as a miniature arcade of nine arches with trefoiled cusps springing from delicately wrought shafts with moulded caps and bases. Each panel contains a shield bearing arms, in their order from the west end and as far as decipherable blazoned as follows:—

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

- (1) A saltire and chief (Annandale).
- (2) A lion rampant crowned (Galloway).
- (3) Three stars (Murray of Bothwell).
- (4) A man's heart with three stars in chief (Douglas).

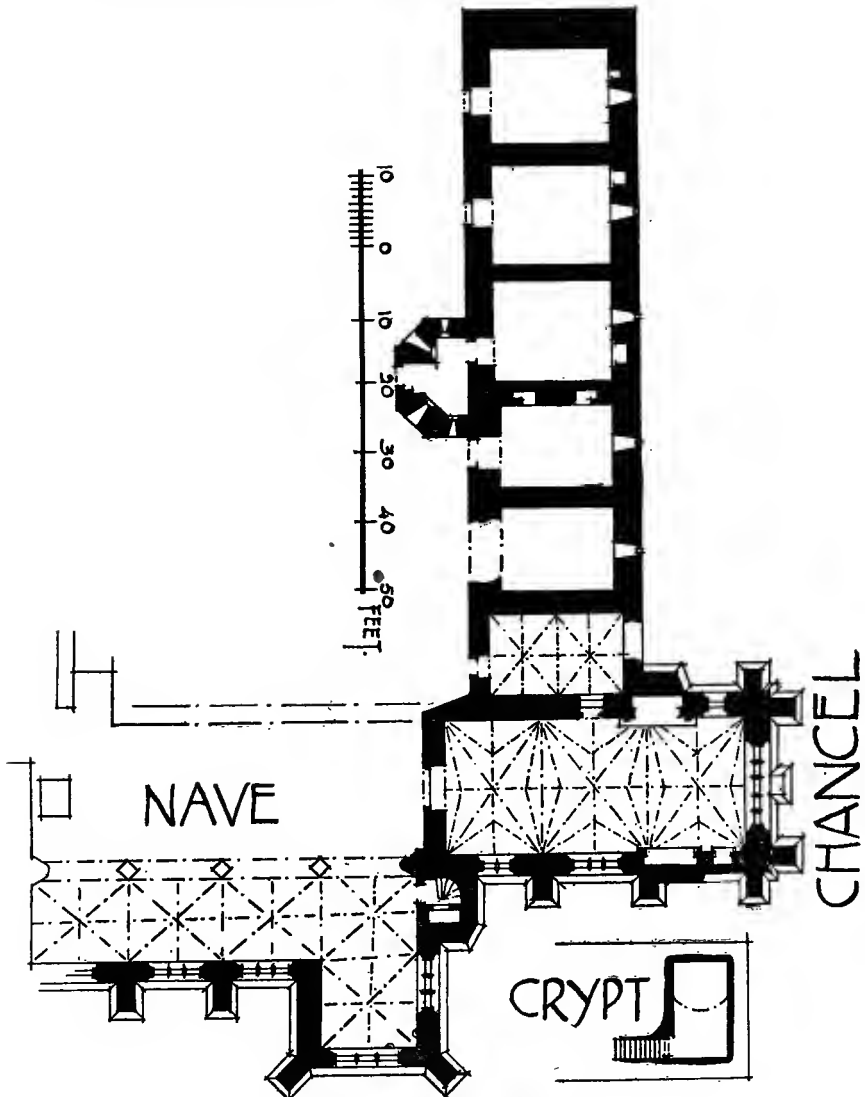


FIG. 173.—Lincluden (No. 431).

- (5) (Too much wasted for identification.)
- (6) Seemingly vair or bars nebulé or wavy, for Drummond (the coat of the Princess Margaret's mother).
- (7) A fess chequy (Stewart).
- (8) (Uncharged or completely effaced.)
- (9) Five pallets (Atholl).

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

The recess in which the effigy lies is 7 feet 2 inches by 3 feet from the inner surface of the wall. The detail of both jambs and arch-mouldings of the canopy are characteristic of the Decorated period, consisting of two shafts, with fillet-on-edge, separated by a deep hollow containing a boldly cut leaf enrichment. The main arch is slightly pointed in form, and appears to have been originally finished with elaborate seven-lobed cusping, now almost entirely destroyed. An ogee-shaped hood-moulding with crockets terminates in a carved finial forming the central feature of an upper band of leaf enrichment, below which the plain surface of each spandril is broken up by the introduction of a series of six panels terminating in cusped trefoil arches. At each side is a small buttress, about 6 inches square, panelled on the face and terminating in a tapered canopy and with small ornamental crockets. In the tympanum formed by the intersection of the hood-moulding and the apex of the arch, three cups are carved in relief surrounding the Douglas heart in the centre. To each cup is attached a single star, and at each of the acute angles are two letters, the significance of which is now doubtful. The letters appear to be, at the apex l y or l p, in the west angle b e or v e, and in the east angle s e. The three cups are probably symbolical of the hereditary office of *Panitarius Scotiae*, or cup-bearer to the king, held by Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas, the husband of Princess Margaret. At each angle of the tomb a return of about 9 inches is treated as a panel of similar design to those on the front, but in place of an armorial shield there is a cup carved in bold relief, while in the stilted arches of these panels are indications of an object, possibly the Douglas heart. Upon the plain masonry forming the back of the recess an incised inscription in Gothic lettering reads:—

HIC : IACET : DÑA : MARGARETA : REGIS : SCOCIE : FILIA : QUŌDA
COMITISSA : DE : DOUGLAS : DÑA : GALWIDIE : ET : VALLIS
ANĀDI[E ?] *

and above it, separated by a course of masonry—

ALAIDE : DE : DIEU.

To the west of the tomb is the doorway giving access down a few steps to the sacristy. Here the details of jambs and arch-moulding are the same, although separated by a small moulded cap at the level of the springing. The section of the mouldings is similar to that of the window jambs and other openings throughout the chancel, consisting of two shafts, each with a fillet-on-edge, separated by a large hollow designed to contain the continuous leaf ornament which terminates at the bases in grotesque ape-like figures. The opening is square-headed, measuring 3 feet by 6 feet 5 inches, with an outer pointed arch enclosing a solid tympanum having a raised trefoil moulding wrought upon the surface next to the chancel. The central cusp contains a device, now much worn, but which may have been formed by the three cups and the Douglas heart as on the apex of the Princess Margaret's tomb, while the other two divisions contain shields bearing arms: the *Dexter*, three stars (for Murray of Bothwell),

* Here lies Lady Margaret, daughter of the King of Scotland, formerly Countess of Douglas and Lady of Galloway and Annandale.



FIG. 169.—Princess Margaret's Tomb, Lincluden (No. 431).



FIG. 170. — Lincluden : South Transept and Rood Screen from North-west (No. 431).



FIG. 171.—Lincluden : Nave and South Transept from South-east (No. 431).



FIG. 172.—Lincluden : Nave and Transept from South-west (No. 431).

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

the *Sinister*, a man's heart, in chief three stars, impaling a lion rampant crowned (for Galloway).

The sedilia and piscina in the south wall are similar in general design and in richness of detail to the tomb in the opposite wall, which has evidently been the keynote of the scheme of decoration. The piscina is now much mutilated; at each side is a buttress-shaped pilaster with tapered and crocketed canopies and moulded base; between them is a slightly ogee-shaped arch enriched with cusping and with an outer label terminating in a central finial. A straight cornice with foliated carving runs along the top, while the plain surface of the spandrils is divided into eight panels with trefoil arch-heads. The height from the floor level to the top of the cornice is some 6 feet 9 inches, and the width over the side buttresses is about 3 feet 6 inches. The piscina basin has originally projected about 8 inches from the wall-face, but has been broken off. Indications remain showing that the projecting outer surface has been elaborately carved. The recess which contained the basin measures about 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 2 inches with two small trefoil-arched niches 8 inches by 2 inches cut out of the inner surface to receive the two small cruets of wine and water. The sedilia seat is level, measuring 7 feet 3½ inches in length, and the total height to the top of the canopies is about 8 feet 2 inches from the floor level. The canopies are divided into three by cusped arches with buttress-pilasters between, and are supported by cusped half-arches springing from the back of the recess. Within the canopies the soffits are carved in imitation of three vaulted compartments with miniature shafts, ribs, and bosses, each wrought out of a single stone. The detail of the carved cornice and arcaded panelling is almost identical with that of the piscina, and is likewise in a very mutilated state.

The high altar has been approached by two steps formed of stone flags, each with a rise of 4½ inches and 9 inches in width, the first step starting at the west end of the Princess's tomb. The altar appears to have been against the east wall, the back of the slab resting on three moulded corbels which still exist. The front of the slab was probably supported by pillars. The space, 4 feet 1 inch high between the *mensa* of the altar and the sill-course of the east window, was no doubt occupied by the stone reredos of which panels still remain. The two side corbels are 10½ inches wide, the central one 11½ inches wide. The distance from the north and south walls to the corbels is 6 feet ½ inch on each side, leaving a space of 7 feet 9½ inches from the outside edge of the north corbel to the outside edge of that on the south, showing that the altar must have been at least 8 feet long. The tops of the corbels are 3 feet 3½ inches above the level of the base-course, which runs round the edge of the floor about 2 inches above the original floor level at the east end. This would allow of a massive thick slab resting on the corbels and a footpace of about equal height in front of the altar.

About 8 feet below the level of the chancel floor is a vaulted crypt measuring some 13 feet by 7 feet, approached by a straight flight of stone steps 3 feet in width situated about 3 feet out from the south wall. The floor and the vault over the crypt are now in a ruinous condition.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

Originally the chancel roof appears to have been vaulted in three compartments, the ribs springing from eight moulded wall-shafts with caps and bases resting upon richly carved corbels 8 feet 3 inches above the floor level. The wall ribs are practically complete, with fragments of horizontal ridge-ribs at the apex of each; but the remainder are gone, with the exception of four courses built with level beds and rising to a height of about 6 feet above the caps of the vaulting shafts. The height from the church floor to the under side of the ridge-rib appears to have been about 31 feet 6 inches. Distinct evidence remains of an upper chamber over the groined roof, in the form of a pointed barrel vault strengthened with splayed ribs $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the beginnings of which are all that now remain. Shaped corbels placed at intervals in the side walls have evidently supported the timber flooring of this upper chamber. The head-room within this chamber appears to have measured about 9 feet 6 inches between the assumed floor level and the crown of the vault. The solid construction of the upper roof suggests that it was originally designed to carry an outer covering of stone flags, but the illustrations given by Grose and Pennant do not show an outer covering of that description. The large east window, now sadly mutilated, has been a beautiful example of the Decorated period. The reprises of four mullions remain, together with fragments of tracery wrought on the arch voussoirs indicating a five-light window containing richly cusped tracery on a scale suited to the elegance of the building as a whole. In section the window jambs are the same on each face, and the mullions are placed in the centre of the wall. It is to be noted in connection with the chancel that the hood-mouldings are carried round both the exterior and interior arches of the windows. There is a window in each bay of the side walls also containing fragmentary tracery. That to the north-east is encroached upon by the tomb, while the other two windows in the north wall are constructed with the sills at the springing lines of the arches, in order to leave wall space for the sacristy roof which abutted on the exterior.

The rood-screen at the west end of the chancel appears to have been a part of the original design, seeing that the vaulting shafts and wall-ribs at the east and west angles are alike in section, but the greater part of the west wall appears to be of later date than the rest of the chancel. The central doorway through the screen measures about 5 feet between the outer jambs and 7 feet 2 inches in height. The door-head is constructed in the form of a straight arch with "joggled" joints and curved angles cut out of single stones. On the outer jambs and arch within the nave is a continuous bead-and-hollow moulding, but the elevation to the chancel is perfectly plain, while the in-go is checked to receive a door, or possibly an iron grill. Immediately above the doorway is a richly carved cornice of two orders, 11 inches in depth and 10 inches in projection, now very much wasted and broken. The upper order is decorated with a series of small figures carved in relief, representing angels with hands folded and cherub faces between. The lower order contains groups of figures illustrative of scenes from the life of Christ. Taken in order from

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

the north end, the subjects of the first three groups appear to represent: (1) The Annunciation, (2) The Birth of Christ, (3) The Adoration of the Magi; while those of the three remaining groups have been thought to indicate (4) The Visit of the Shepherds, (5) The Meeting of Simeon and Anna, (6) Jesus in the Temple. The stonework of the last three is so worn by time and weather that their meaning can hardly be interpreted. On the east of the screen there is a cornice of one order with foliated enrichments. The projections of these cornices have provided sufficient width for the floor of a rood-loft, access to which was no doubt gained by means of a projecting step, or plat, at the sill of the doorway communicating with the wheel-staircase formed at the south-west angle of the chancel. There was probably a wooden gallery with panelling in front and behind, resting upon the stone platform. Probably the wooden gallery projected eastwards. Above the screen is the chancel arch with foliated caps and moulded responds. The details and mouldings throughout are much coarser than those of the chancel and obviously of later date, corresponding in style to the fragmentary respond at the south-east end of the nave which dates from the 15th century. It is to be noted that the solid wall above the chancel arch has completely separated the nave from the chancel.

Nothing now remains of the nave excepting the fragmentary portion of the south wall of which only two bays remain, each containing the fragments of a traceried window. The main arcades appear to have been in line with the side walls of the chancel, but only faint indications of the west wall and arcade piers remain above ground. The north-east respond, although not *in situ*, is distinctly early in character, probably dating from 13th century. The nave has been about 56 feet in length by about 45 feet in width measured within walls averaging 3 feet 3 inches in thickness. The compartments of the south aisle have been vaulted in stone, but it is now difficult to say in what way the nave was roofed, as there is only part of a single shaft visible at the interior angle of the south-east respond. The south transept has been vaulted in two compartments measuring some 24 feet by 13 feet 6 inches within the side walls, measured from the interior of the arcade on the south side of the nave. There is a traceried window of three lights in the east and south wall respectively, while the two fragmentary windows in the south aisle appear to have been also divided into three lights with tracery similar to that of the chancel windows. This chapel differs in some respects from the rest of the church. The south buttresses are placed diagonally, and the section of the window-jambs consists of a double splay in place of the deep hollow which characterises the mouldings of all the other windows. There is also a low centered arch over the exterior of the south window, and the form of tracery has been of a late type. In the south wall of the transept are the mutilated remains of a round-arched piscina. The upper chamber over the transept has been enclosed at the north end by a solid wall carried by the nave arcade, part of which still exists; it has been lighted by a double window in the south gable with widely splayed jambs to the interior, finishing with a segmental arch and

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

having stone seats at the in-goes. The upper walls are very much ruined; the roof was probably of timber construction.

The most striking features on the exterior of the church are the tall buttresses without intakes, and the boldly cut cornice with foliated carving. At the level of the wall-head the buttresses are broken off, but it is probable that they originally terminated in decorated pinnacles. The manner in which the masonry enclosing the tomb is stepped and made to serve as a buttress is also worthy of note.

A range of buildings containing the sacristy and five other apartments extends for a distance of 100 feet from the north wall of the chancel, the width being about 26 feet over walls averaging 5 feet in thickness.

The sacristy is vaulted in two compartments with splayed ribs $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 inches, constructed without vaulting shafts or corbels, and springing from the angles and wall faces about 5 feet 9 inches above the floor level. The wall ribs are complete, except at the west end, and the beginnings of the diagonal and transverse ribs project about 9 inches from the surfaces of the walls. On the exterior of the north wall of the chancel, below the sills of the two high west windows, there is a row of moulded corbels which have supported the timbers of the sacristy roof. The height of these corbels above the crown of the stone vault seems to suggest an upper chamber, while two raggles, cut into the surface of the chancel wall and converging towards the wall-head, indicate the position of another roof, evidently of late date and possibly covering the upper storey of the Provost's Lodging to the north.

The two southmost chambers, next to the sacristy, are known as the Provost's Lodging, probably dating from the beginning of the 15th century, while the three north divisions and the projecting staircase are said to have been built by Provost Stewart in the 16th century. The north end of this portion has been fully four storeys in height, terminating in crow-stepped gables, as shown in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*. The remainder of the range has been three storeys in height with vaulted basements and living-rooms above. Access to these upper rooms was gained by the semi-octagonal staircase, now in a ruinous state. Each cellar has had a doorway in the west wall with a small central window opposite to it. The condition of the whole of this north wing is very unsatisfactory.

Excavations carried out in 1882 at the north-west angle of the nave disclosed foundations of a western range of buildings, most probably of a domestic character, and indications of a staircase, possibly leading from the church to a dormitory above. Thus there appears to have been a cloister-garth or court-yard measuring some 70 feet by 56 feet, with the church on the south side, and a range of buildings on the east, west, and possibly the north, though in the last-mentioned direction no foundations were discovered. At the same time fragmentary portions of semicircular piers belonging to the north arcade of the nave were discovered, which it is thought formed part of the original Convent of Lincluden, dating from about the end of the 12th century.

Heraldry.—The decoration of the chancel is remarkable for the

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

number of shields bearing arms carved upon the label terminations of the windows and upon the corbels supporting the vaulting shafts. Within the chancel, only the two eastmost corbels are decorated in this fashion:—

(1) On the north wall above the tomb the shield bears: A lion rampant within a double tressure, the royal arms of Scotland. The tressure is shown as an orle with fleurs-de-lis issuing from either side alternately, but all pointing inwards.

(2) On the south wall above the sedilia a shield ensigned with an open crown bearing: Three fleurs-de-lis for France.

The heraldry displayed upon the label terminations of the windows of the chancel is still in a fair state of preservation, and the respective shields may be blazoned as follows:—

Inside.

East wall: Great east window, north side:—

Three stars, for Murray of Bothwell, impaling three stars within a royal tressure, for Murray of Strathearn.

North wall: Eastmost window, west side:—

Three urcheons for Herries: over the shield a crested helmet, with an animal supporting it, now much defaced.

*South wall: East window: East side.—*A heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas, impaling a lion rampant crowned, for Galloway. (The same arms appear above the sacristy door.) *West side.—*Ermine, a heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas.

*Central window: East side.—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a heart crowned, on a chief three stars, for Douglas; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant crowned, for Galloway. *West side.—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a heart, on a chief three stars, for Douglas; 2nd and 3rd, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée, for Mar.

*West window: East side.—*A bend charged with three mascules, and in sinister chief a buckle, for Haliburton; surrounding the shield an escroll with an inscription, now illegible, and initials below. *West side.—*A lion rampant crowned, for Galloway.

Outside.

*East wall: Great east window: North side.—*A fess chequy surmounted of a bend, engrailed, for Stewart of Garlies. *South side.—*A saltire, for Maxwell.

South wall:

*Central window: East side.—*A saltire between four stars, for Maxwell of . . .

*West side.—*Three urcheons within a bordure engrailed, for Herries of . . .

*West window: East side.—*A fess chequy surmounted of a bend engrailed, for Stewart of Garlies.

Amongst the many fragments resting against the east wall of the chancel, and the most conspicuous, probably part of the reredos of the high altar, is a stone measuring 3 feet 2 inches in length by

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

2 feet 11 inches in height, with four figures sculptured on the exposed surface; also two smaller fragments placed alongside one over the other, which have been decorated with similar figures. There are remains of eight figures in all. Each figure is within a panel terminating in a slightly ogee-shaped arch-head and with foliated spandrels between. Beginning at the north end the figures are as follows:—

- (1) Possibly St Paul with a sword.
- (2) St John the Evangelist holding a chalice in his left hand.
- (3) St James the Less holding a fuller's club.
- (4) St Thomas with a book in the left hand and a spear in the right hand.
- (5) Doubtful.
- (6) Another figure holding a book in the right hand, now very much mutilated.
- (7, 8) Two other figures.

Another fragment broken in several places lies at the east end of the chancel, and is said to have originally occupied a position on the outer wall of the projecting staircase of the domestic buildings. Sufficient remains to show a shield bearing the royal arms of Scotland, over which there was a crown supported by two unicorns, each carrying a flag, and gorged with a crown to which a chain is fastened. The only other fragment of interest is a detached label termination on which the two raised letters R·I are carved within two palm branches.

In the old "Queir" of Terregles Parish Church are portions of the stalls which originally belonged to Lincluden. The lower part is complete, consisting of two stalls with elbows, backs, and misericords ornamented with spirited carving, representing in the one case a grotesque lion and in the other a serpent with a human face. Above the stalls nothing now remains but the framing carved on the face in the form of buttress-pilasters with canopies, and in the centre a small niche originally designed to hold a carved figure. The top rail has obviously been added in recent years to strengthen the upper framework, but it seems probable that there was at one time a canopied top. Each seat measures about 2 feet in width, the height from the floor level to the top of the back rail is 3 feet 5½ inches, while the total height of the upper framing is about 9 feet. These stalls are of special interest seeing that mediæval church furniture in Scotland is exceedingly rare; but another feature of even greater rarity is a fragment of mediæval painting upon two of the boards which formed part of the infilling of the upper framework. The painting, which is much faded, has represented a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary crowned, and clad in a robe of which the upper part is blue, while the turnover at the hand is brown. The crown and bordering of the dress is yellow.

The history of Lincluden as a religious house includes two distinct periods. It is said to have been founded in 1164 by Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, as a Benedictine nunnery with a small establishment, probably numbering twenty-five sisters in all. At the date of its foundation the establishment was under the rule of Bishop Christian and was in the Diocese of Galloway, but the

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

name of only one abbess has survived, Lady Alianore, who, it is recorded, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. The buildings of this early period have entirely disappeared with the exception of a few fragments representing the north arcade of the nave, as already noted. The second period may be said to commence about the beginning of the 15th century, when Archibald "the Grim," third Earl of Douglas, converted the convent into a college for a provost and twelve secular canons. In 1400-1 Archibald "the Grim" was succeeded by his son Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, called the "Tiueman," who married Margaret, daughter of Robert III. and of his queen Annabella Drummond. In 1424 the fourth Earl joined Charles VII. of France in his war against the English, and speedily became Marshal of France and Duke of Touraine; but on the 17th of August in the same year he fell at the battle of Verneuil, and was buried with his eldest son in the cathedral of Tours. The widowed Princess Margaret, in memory of her husband, his father, and her ancestors, founded and endowed the chapel in the south transept which bears her name, her charter of endowment being confirmed by King James I. on 29th September 1429. She continued to live at Threave Castle until 1449-50, when she died and was buried in the chancel tomb at Lincluden. Several facts seem to favour the idea that this tomb was designed as the burial-place of both the Earl and his Princess. In the first place, the recess seems to be large enough to contain more than one effigy, and, further, the prominence given to the device representing the office of *Panitarius Scotiae*, held by the Earl, must refer to him alone. The office was inherited from his father, who had acquired it by his marriage with the widow of Sir Thomas Murray of Bothwell in 1362, a marriage commemorated in the Murray arms over the sacristy doorway and on the lower part of the tomb. An interesting fact in connection with the Annandale arms, also represented on the tomb, is that the charter granting the Lordship of Annandale to the fourth Earl of Douglas bears the date 1409, therefore the erection of the tomb must have been undertaken subsequent to that date. Moreover, the absence of any heraldic device or emblem referable to the duchy of Touraine on the tomb seems to point to its completion prior to 1424. Princess Margaret, in a letter dated 1447 addressed to Charles VII. of France, claimed her terce out of the duchy of Touraine, to which, however, the French king replied, that as the duchy had reverted to the crown upon the death of the first duke, and owing to a report of the second duke's death, he had bestowed the duchy upon Louis of Anjou, king of Sicily. The omission of the title, Duchess of Touraine, from the epitaph on the back of the tomb, is thus explained.

The records relating to the provosts of Lincluden are unusually complete, including many names eminent in both Church and state. Little appears to be known about the first provost, Elese, 1404, but the second provost, Alexander de Carnys, 1408-1413, undoubtedly held office while the erection of the existing church was in progress. In a charter by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, dated 1413, he is called *Cancellarius noster*, and about the same time the community

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

was augmented to an establishment of eight prebendaries, twenty-four bedesmen, and a chaplain, for whom additional accommodation must have been provided. In the south transeptal chapel is a flat slab of red sandstone, weather-worn and covered with vegetation. Inscribed upon its margin is the legend:—

HIC IACET MAGISTER ALEXANDER DE CARNYS · QUI ME
CALCATUS PEDIBUS PRECE SUBVENIATIS.*

Adjacent lies a large flat slab inscribed in raised letters on the upper margin "Heir lyes ane honest man Alexander Couper Mason 1588." Amongst the succeeding provosts the most notable are:—John Cameron, 1424, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow; John Halyburton, fifth Provost; David Livingston, 1483; George Hepburn, 1502, the uncle of the first Earl of Bothwell (elected Abbot of Arbroath 1503–4, and Bishop of the Isles 1510); William Stewart, 1530, the provost whose arms are represented upon the stone lying inside the choir taken from the staircase of the north wing and probably erected during his term of office. The last provost was Robert Douglas of Drumlanrig. It is said that Mass was celebrated for the last time at Lincluden in the year 1585, but Robert Douglas is called provost even as late as 1593.

With Lincluden are associated many incidents in the history of Scotland during the pre-Reformation period. Here in 1448, when the Douglas's power was at its zenith, the eighth Earl of the name held a court to revise the Border Laws, which were thereafter codified and printed as an appendix to the Scots Acts of Parliament; here also in 1460 the widowed Queen of James II. received Margaret of England and the Prince of Wales, seeking an asylum within its walls after the defeat of the Lancastrian Arms at Northampton. Hither likewise came James IV. on a pilgrimage to Whithorn in 1505, giving, as we learn from the Treasurer's Accounts, "to the masonis of Lincluden of drink silver xiiijjs," thus indicating that building operations were in progress at the time; and in this and the following year making doles to the pipers and the minstrels.

The college buildings were used as a mansion-house for the greater part of the 17th century, and in 1640, along with the castles of Threave and Caerlaverock, they were in the possession of Robert, tenth Lord Maxwell and first Earl of Nithsdale, who held them for Charles I. Towards the end of the century the college appears to have been raided and dismantled, after which it fell into disrepair and became the inevitable quarry of the district for a period of about 150 years. In 1882 Captain Maxwell of Terregles, the proprietor, had the walls cleared of rubbish and all fragments of value placed within the chancel. During recent years the ruins have been pointed. As this is probably the richest example of Decorated work in Scotland, it is desirable that some further effort should be made to arrest its decay.

Illustrations by Pennant (1775) and Grose (1789) show the condition of the buildings in their day, and indicate the amount of dilapidation that has since occurred.

* Here lies Mr Alexander de Carnys. Ye who walk upon me with your feet help me by prayer.

● PARISH OF TERREGLES.

See *Ayr and Gall. Arch. Coll.*, vol. x. p. 97 (illus.); *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 383; *Chronicles of Lincluden*; Pennant's *Tour*, iii. p. 104 (illus.); Grose's *Antiquities*, ii. p. 171 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxii. SW.

Visited 2nd June 1911.

432. *Terregles "Queir."*—The old "Queir" or Choir of Terregles (fig. 174), situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west of Dumfries, is an interesting example of the late Gothic architecture which accompanied the revival of Episcopacy in Scotland under King James VI. towards the beginning of the 17th century. An illustration of the Church in Cardonnel's *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland* (1788) shows the choir attached to a larger west building or nave. The old "Queir"

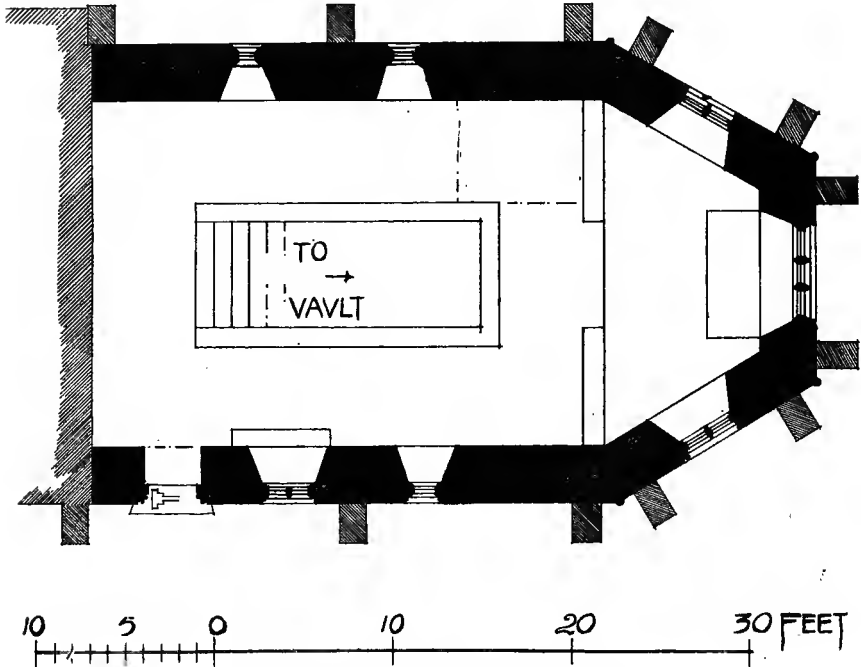


FIG. 174.—Terregles "Queir" (No. 432).

still stands as it did then, with a few later additions, while the Parish Church of Terregles has been reconstructed within recent years, possibly upon the foundations of the older nave. The "Queir" is oblong on plan, measuring 37 feet 5 inches by 19 feet 6 inches within walls 3 feet 1 inch in thickness, and with a three-sided apsidal termination at the east end, each portion containing a pointed window of two lights, while the north and south walls are pierced by several small round-headed openings 13 inches in width and in form quite characteristic of this late period. The entrance doorway has been placed near the south-west angle. It is 2 feet 8 inches in width with bead-and-hollow mouldings wrought upon the jambs and continued round the semicircular-headed arch. Above the doorway there is a stone bearing the date 1585 in raised letters, that being the year in which the church was rebuilt by the fourth Lord Herries.

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

The old "Queir" was completely restored by Captain Maxwell of Terregles in 1875, when the exterior buttresses were added and the mullions and tracery of the two-light windows were renewed, while the roof and the whole of the interior were also reconstructed. Each angle of intersection at the east end is emphasised on the exterior by an engaged column terminating at the wall-head in a moulded cap supporting a finial, which suggests the form of a classical baluster, and shows the influence of the Renaissance. Both these features are characteristic of the period. On the exterior of the south wall a stone with a carved shield bears the arms and initials of Agnes Lady Herries carved in relief.

Monuments.—A curious monument (fig. 175) is to be seen at the foot of the staircase leading to the burial-vault. It consists of a recumbent figure in relief 7 feet by 3 feet 2 inches hewn out of one stone. The figure, in 16th-century costume, is in profile, clad in a doublet, with plumed hat and sword. The left hand rests upon the hilt of the sword, while the right points to the letters I.H.S. carved on a square tablet or book lying on the left breast. The inscription which is incised upon the background on each side of the figure, with the date at the top, reads:—

HEIR LYSIS EDWARD MAXWEL LAIRD OF LAMINGTOWN
DEPAIRTIT SEPT. XXIX. 1568, AND MARGRAT BAILIE
HERETRIX OF LAMINGTOWN HIS SPOUS.

And on each side of the monument at the upper end is a shield bearing respectively the arms of Maxwell and Baillie:—(1) nine stars, 3, 3, 2, and 1; a chief; (2) a saltire between nine stars, 3, 3, and 3, in chief and flanks, and an urcheon passant in base.

There is a second monument standing against the south wall of the "Queir" close to the doorway; it measures about 5 feet by 6 feet, and is divided by pilasters into two panels. The dexter panel contains a male figure kneeling, with the hands in the attitude of prayer, while the sinister panel shows a female figure in similar attitude. The monument is finished at the top with a coarsely moulded cornice. Over the centre pilasters, and resting on the cornice, is the figure of an angel, with the legend, GLORIE BE TO GOD, cut on a label above it, and below, in two lines, COME YE BLESSED OF YE LORD RESAIF ZOVR INHERITANCE. At each of the upper angles of the monument is a large finial, square at the base and terminating in a ball ornament. Two shields are carved upon the frieze, one at each end of the entablature, bearing arms: (1) A saltire between a stag with two holly leaves conjoined behind it in chief, and three urcheons in base: initials S.R.M. for Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottis; (2) A bend between six boars' heads coupé contourné, 3 and 3: initials D.E.G. for Dame Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse.

The stone forming the step at the door of the "Queir" is a fragment of a grave-slab and shows incised a cross-shaft on a stepped base.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, iii. p. 615; *The Book of Caerlaverock*, i. p. 569; Cardonnel's *Picturesque Antiquities* (illus.).



FIG. 175.—Effigy of Edward Maxwell at Terregles (No. 432).

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

433. *Mote of Lincluden*.—This mote-hill (fig. 176), so conspicuous to anyone approaching the ruins of the College of Lincluden, has been formed from the western extremity of a natural ridge, which, rising by a gradual slope from the east, extends for about 100 yards in length. On the north flows the Cluden Water, bending away on a south-easterly course, and a short distance from its base on the west lie the ruins.

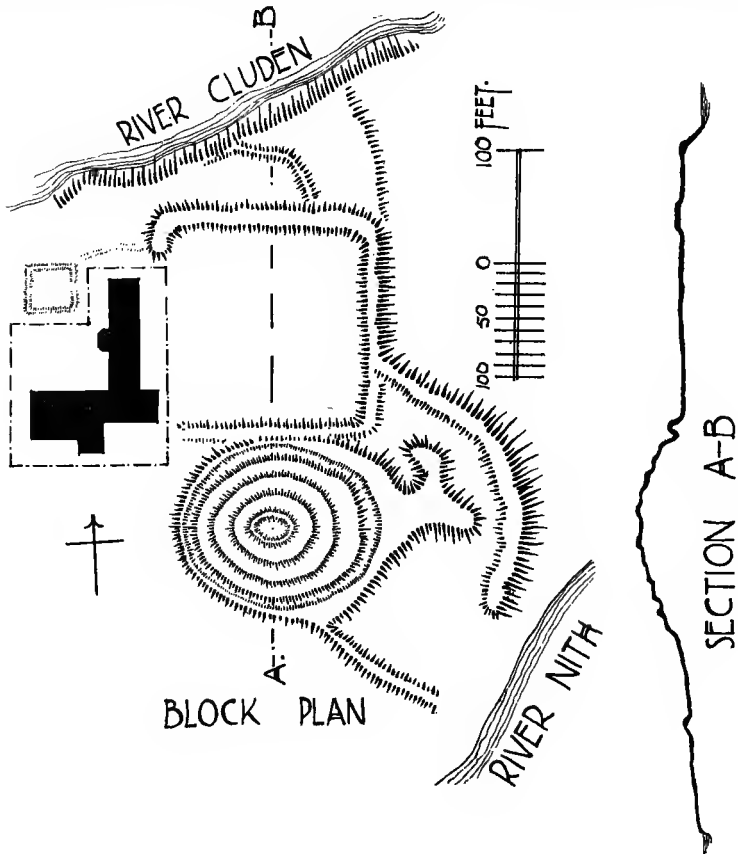


FIG. 176.—Mote, Lincluden (No. 433).

To the proximity of the college are no doubt attributable some of the mounds and cuttings which affect the ridge and its immediate vicinity, and the extent of that influence it is difficult to gauge. At its eastern extremity, where it rises from a low-lying meadow, a roadway has been cut through from the direction of the college to the haughland to the south.

About half-way along the length of the ridge a trench 22 feet in width, and some 4 feet in depth, has been excavated across to define the east side of the mote. Above this trench are traces of three terraces encircling the mound, while the continuation of the level of

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

the trench round the mound on both sides towards the west forms a fourth and lowest terrace. The mound rises from the ground level to a height of 33 feet; the oval summit measures some 25 by 15 feet and is hollowed out to a depth of about 1 foot; the terraces average only a few feet in breadth and have above each other a height of about 5 feet. At the eastern extremity of the ridge a wide trench has apparently been cut, which is ramparted on the outside and continues southward to the Nith. On the north it meets the eastern bank of a large quadrangular enclosure, of which the west side is completed by the ruined buildings. The outer face on the east side of this enclosure has been artificially scarped. Above the level of the lowest terrace the slope of the hillock does not lie in any direction at a greater angle than 20° from the horizontal, and it is possible that with such a slight inclination a series of palisaded terraces may have been adopted to increase the defensibility of the mote. That the hillock is a defensive site the trench across the ridge at the east side seems to imply.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD, xxii. SW.

Visited 28th May 1912.

434. *Mote (supposed), "Cullochan Castle."*—On the top of the high thickly-wooded bank which forms the north side of the glen of the Cargen Water, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the Glen Mill, is the site of

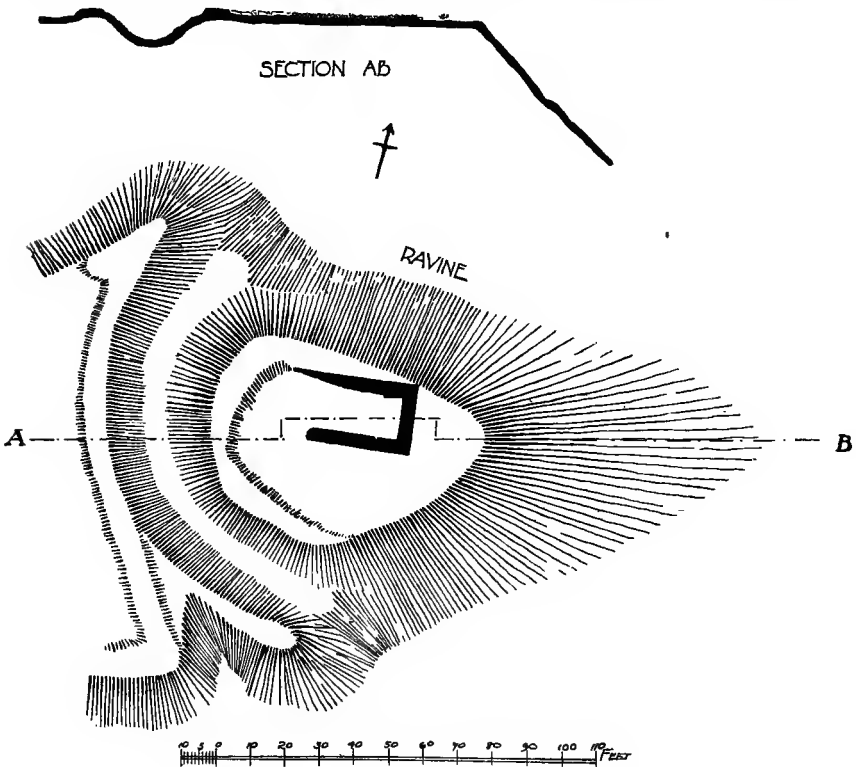


FIG. 177.—"Cullochan Castle" (No. 434).

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

Cullochan Castle (fig. 177). The situation is a natural projection formed by the debouchment of a small ravine on the east into the main glen, and probably was in the first instance formed into a mote by the excavation of a deep trench opening into each hollow at either end. The area thus cut off rises to a height of 10 or 11 feet above the bottom of the trench, and on the opposite side presents a steep declivity to the Cargen Water some 80 feet below. The summit has been hollowed out, possibly to secure a foundation for a later and stone-built structure, the walls of which are partially exposed, but on the west between the hollow and the trench there exists a flat area at the highest level which seems to represent the original summit. Along the edge of the counterscarp of the trench runs a low stony mound.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxix. NE.

Visited 24th May 1912.

435. *Fort, Beacon Hill*.—This fort is situated on the Beacon Hill, an eminence which rises to an elevation of over 600 feet above sea-level, overlooking the cross-road from Terregles to Waterhead and rising directly to the east of the farm of Seeside. The hill is very steep on the east and south, and has a more gradual slope upwards from the west and south-west. The fort being now enclosed within a young larch plantation, its details are difficult to ascertain, but it appears to have been contained by a deep trench having a scarp some 8 to 10 feet high, surmounted in places by a stony rampart and with a slighter mound above the counterscarp. This trench does not appear to have been continuous, but to have terminated at the edge of the steep declivities on the east and south, forming a curvilinear enceinte. An outcrop of rock forms a natural citadel towards the north end of the interior. Measured across in a general north-to-south direction, the longest diameter of the fort is 330 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxix. NW.

Visited 23rd May 1912.

O.S. "*Moat, Lochside*".—In a wood just to the south-west of the farm buildings at Lochside, about 1 mile to the north-west of Maxwelltown, is a circular hillock marked "Moat" on the O.S. maps. It slopes upwards on all sides at a comparatively easy gradient to a height of 7 to 8 feet and shows no level plateau or suggestion of levelling on its slightly convex summit. Though its size would not preclude its having been a mote-hill, there is no visible evidence that it has been one. It is probably of natural formation.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxi. SE.

Visited 28th May 1912.

SITES.

436. *Lady Chapel Knowe and Well*.—On the Chapel Knowe, lying in a low green meadow to the south of the west end of Bowhouse village, are the distinct traces of foundations, while a terrace-like mound passing round it on the south side has probably been a roadway through the adjacent swampy ground in which is situated the Lady Well.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxi. SE.

Visited 23rd May 1912.

437. *Fort, Jardington*.—The O.S. marks a fort here on a large gravel plateau close to the road, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of New

PARISH OF TERREGLES.

Bridge. It has been long under cultivation, and whatever remains there may once have been are now entirely ploughed out.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xxi. SE.

Visited 23rd May 1912.

438. *Village Site*.—The O.S. map indicates a village site $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-west of Terreglestown.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xxix. NE.

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

439. *Tongland Abbey*.—The ancient abbey of Tongland is now represented by a small fragment containing a doorway situated within the burial-ground to the west of the modern Parish Church distant about 2 miles to the north of Kirkcudbright. The abbey originally occupied a level holm some height above the rocky bed of the swiftly flowing Dee. The existing fragment has obviously been altered and adapted for use as a Parish Church in post-Reformation times. The east gable with part of the side walls are almost entirely demolished, but the altered church appears to have measured about 48 feet by 17 feet 7 inches within walls varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. The west crow-stepped gable still rises to a height of about 19 feet from the ground to the base of a square stone belfry. The remaining portions of the side walls do not exceed 8 feet in height. The only feature of interest is the doorway in the north wall, measuring 3 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the outer jambs, with a semicircular arch-head of two orders supported by circular moulded caps, and with two recesses for the outer angle-shafts. Though the details of this doorway suggest the First Pointed period, the arch-mouldings being of the bead-and-hollow type with small dog-tooth enrichments, yet the form of the arch, and the general character of the workmanship, indicate the imitative work in vogue towards the beginning of the 17th century. (?)

Several carved fragments have been built into the north wall for preservation. To the south of the doorway is a shield bearing arms: On a bend three acorns (for Muirhead), and in the same direction at a higher level another with identical arms but with the addition of two wyverns as supporters. Another fragment built into one of the walls of the mill-house situated to the east of the church by the water-side, measures about 18 inches square, the upper part being rounded, and shows carved upon the exposed surface the figure of an angel supporting a shield bearing arms: On a bend three acorns. Below the shield are two unicorns endorsed, and at each side a large rose.

Bell.—The ancient bell, which was no doubt removed from the belfry of the old church, now hangs in the tower of the present Parish Church. It is 17 inches in diameter at the mouth, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. Within the border encircling the shoulder is the date 1633 and the letter T.

Carved Panels.—At the east side of the south porch of the parish

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

church is an oak bench with a framed back measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, containing six rectangular moulded panels each 1 foot 9 inches by 8 inches, probably a remnant of the seating taken from the older church. Each end division has a small circular panel containing a carved thistle-head with two side leaves. Two other divisions have also a central panel of the same form each containing a carved fleur-de-lis, and the two central panels are decorated, in the one case, with a circular floral ornament with a double row of leaves radiating from a raised centre, while the other has a shield bearing arms: Three boars' heads erased (Gordon), above which are carved the initials I · G · and — R. Below the shield are two initials now much defaced, but which may represent the letters I and R. On the west side of the porch there is another oak bench with a framed back 2 feet in depth divided into five plain rectangular panels. Carved upon the central part of the upper rail in raised letters are the initials I · B and I · K · and the date 1647. A somewhat similar bench exists within the north-west porch, with a framed back of five rectangular panels measuring about 7 feet by 2 feet 4 inches over all. Carved upon the top rail in raised letters $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth are the initials WMG · EMM · and the date 1726.

Tongland Abbey is said to have been founded in the 12th century by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and it was colonised by canons of the Premonstratensian order from Cockersand Abbey in Lancashire. It was endowed by gifts from both King Robert I. and his son David II. In 1587 it was annexed to the crown. Symson, writing in 1684, mentions that the steeple and part of the walls were then standing. It is supposed that the existing Parish Church occupies part of the site where the old abbey stood.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlix. SW.

Visited 8th May 1911.

See *Eccles. Arch.*, ii. p. 301; Symson, p. 23.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

440. *Fort Dunjop*.—Immediately to the south of Dunjop House, and about 100 yards in rear of the farm buildings, rises a somewhat conical hillock on which grow a number of oak trees. About half-way up its slope towards the north there is visible for a distance of 40 feet a rampart some 10 feet in breadth and about 1 foot in height and a slight hollowed terrace in rear of it. Passing round the flanks of the hillock it is not observable; on the west, however, near the base, a similar mound is to be seen stretching from the adjacent field dyke, which seems to surmount it on the south, for a distance of 93 feet, and thereafter turning sharply away from the hillock towards the road, being interrupted in its course by a mill lade. The whole construction is very fragmentary.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlii. SW. ("Moat").

Visited 14th August 1911.

441. *Hill Fort*, "*Giant's Dyke*," *Barstobric Hill*.—Barstobric Hill is a conspicuous rocky eminence lying with its main axis north-east and south-west, with an elevation of 525 feet above sea-level and commanding an extensive prospect in all directions. Though fairly

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

steep all round, it is especially so on the south-east side, where it is rocky and precipitous. Around the irregular outline of the summit, with its ends resting on the steep face, there lie the structureless ruins of a dry-stone wall, a mass of rubble from 18 to 20 feet in breadth at most places and several feet in thickness. The wall curves and winds around the summit, taking advantage of the rocky ridges and dipping to cross the hollows, containing an area measuring some 850 feet from north to south by about 375 from east to west. This construction much resembles that on the Moyle at Barnbarroch (No. 121), with the distinction that there are no inner enclosures visible here.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 158.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlii. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

442. *Cairn, Lairdmannoch*.—On the top of a ridge, at the north end of the recently formed Lairdmannoch Loch, is a large circular cairn measuring some 66 feet in diameter and from 4 to 6 feet in elevation. A concavity on the top indicates an excavation, but neither cist nor chamber is exposed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xli. SE. Visited 18th September 1911.

443. *Cairn, Kirkconnel Moor*.—On Kirkconnel Moor, and under the shadow of the hill-top known as Kirkconnel Towers, which rises to the west of it, is a circular cairn measuring in diameter about 48 feet and in elevation about 6 feet. A passage in from one side and a concavity near the centre show an attempt to excavate it, but there is no record of the result.

Some 30 yards south-east is a small cairn-like heap of stones measuring about 12 feet in diameter, and adjacent to it another which has been excavated.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlii. SW. Visited 18th September 1911.

444. "*Pluckhims Cairn*," *Valleyfield*.—In the middle of a field, and planted with trees, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Tarff Railway Station, is a circular cairn a large part of which has been removed. It has measured in diameter about 87 feet, and the highest part remaining has an elevation of 8 feet. A trench has been cleared through the centre.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlix. NW. Visited 14th August 1911.

445. *Stone Circle, Park*.—Situated on the ridge of Tongland Hill, some 200 yards west of the farm steading at Park, and at an elevation of about 300 feet over sea-level, are three boulders set upright in the ground which appear to be the remains of a stone circle. As they stand at present, they form an almost equilateral triangle of 16 feet and a few inches on each side, but the most northerly of the three stones has been erected since a survey of the remains was made by Mr F. R. Coles in 1895, when it lay prostrate in front of its present position according to the plan reproduced in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxix. p. 305. The westmost of the stones measures 3 feet 5 inches in height and 5 feet 4 inches in circumference, while that towards the east, slightly tilted forwards,

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

is 3 feet 2 inches in height and 6 feet 1 inch in circumference. The re-erected stone, which is a similar boulder to the others, has a height of 3 feet and a circumference of 6 feet. Near the centre of the triangle there is an oblong excavation, but no sign of a cist.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xlix. NW. Visited 21st August 1911.

446. *Stone Circle, Lairdmannoch*.—Some 80 yards to the south-east of the cairn (No. 442), on the summit of a slight plateau at the north end of Lairdmannoch Loch, about 12 feet in elevation above the level of the loch and 30 yards distant from it, is a stone circle (fig. 178). The ten stones of which it is composed are all almost entirely sunk beneath the surface, but the circle is discoverable by a

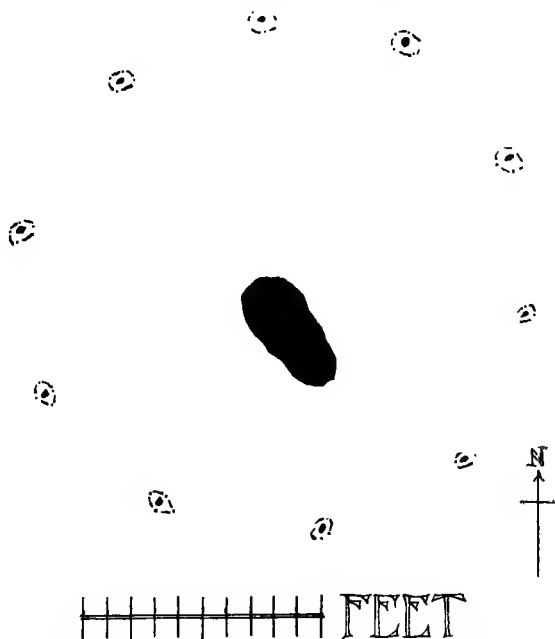


FIG. 178.—Stone Circle, Lairdmannoch (No. 446).

large granite block, irregularly four-sided and pointed to one end, measuring 5 feet 4 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth. Though now lying prostrate near the centre, from its position it is evident that it originally stood erect. The diameter of the circle is very regular at 22 feet, and the distance from centre to centre of each stone, as far as ascertainable, is on an average 6 feet 8 inches.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xli. SE. Visited 18th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

447. *Mote* (doubtful), *Queen's Hill*.—In a park on the south side of the avenue at Queen's Hill which leads towards Fellend, is a small

* Mr Coles marks on his plan a number of stones as existing just beneath the turf, but none were observed which could be regarded as indubitably connected with the circle.

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

conical hillock which Mr Coles (*op. cit.*) records as a mote. Around it is a slight scarp too insignificant to be considered defensive. The hillock is surmounted by a small stone monument, and is by tradition supposed to be the spot where Queen Mary rested on her flight from Langside.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 156.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlii. SW.

Visited 14th August 1911.

448. *Carved Stones, Kirkconnel Farm.*—Above the window on the ground floor, at the west end of the front of Kirkconnel farm-house, is a carved stone built into the wall bearing between the initials W.G. a shield charged with three boars' heads erased—the initials and arms of William Gordon of Kirkconnel. In the south front of the implement shed behind the house is another stone carved with a shield between initials M and L, bearing arms: On a fess, a lion passant between two mullets, all between three similar stars. The stones are about 14 inches square.

See Harper's *Rambles in Galloway*, p. 135 (illus.).

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlii. SW.

Visited 18th September 1911.

449. *Carved Stone, Argrennan.*—Built into the front wall of a cottage at the roadside near the north lodge of Argrennan House is a portion of a sculptured stone bearing an interlacing design of late and debased foliaceous character. The stone measures 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlii. SW.

Visited 16th August 1911.

SITES.

450. *Fort, Kennan's Isle.*—At Deeside, on the west side of the river Dee, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Tongland, is a rocky ridge, no doubt at one time an island, and known as Kennan's Isle. It is overgrown with a hazel thicket and a dense tangle of bramble and whin. On the summit are indications of circular hollows, but the present luxuriance of the undergrowth makes observation of the surface impossible. There is no trace of defensive work on the flanks.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlix. NW.

Visited 21st August 1911.

451. *Fort, Castle Hill, Bar Hill.*—The site of this fort (fig. 179) is a rocky hillock, a spur of the Bar Hill, on the east side of the railway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Tarff Station. It is now such a perfect labyrinth of aged thorns, brambles, etc., that detailed observation is quite impossible. Mr F. R. Coles, after frequent examination of it in 1893, described it in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxvii. p. 149, as follows:—

The summit, probably originally slightly flattened, but with a gentle westward declination, is a rudely oval area 121 feet by 100 feet, its west end occupied by a small strong-built enclosure 36 feet by 34 feet, some of the stones employed in this smaller portion as well as on the outer circumvallation near it being very large. . . . There is one distinct approach—due east—22 feet wide between crests of ramparts. The debris of stones is very great all round the summit, but most

PARISH OF TONGLAND.

extensive, and almost indicative of a lower wall, on the south-east curve. . . .

O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlix. SW.

Visited 18th September 1911.

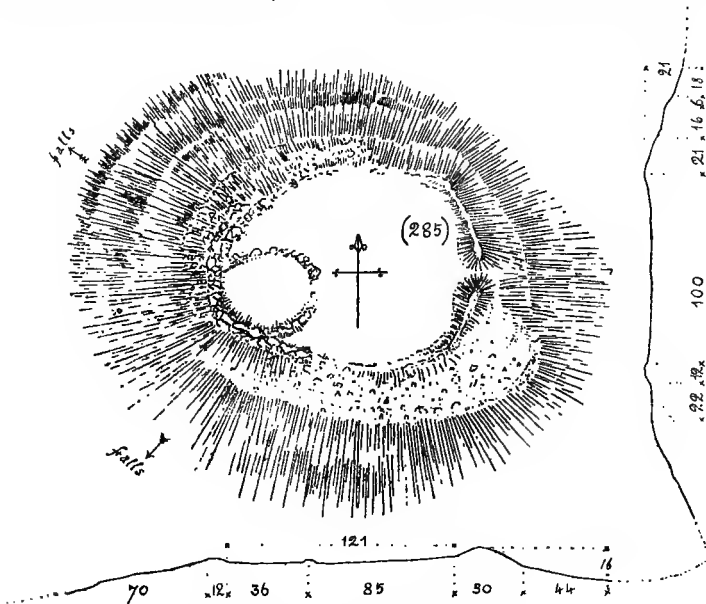


FIG. 179.—Fort, Castle Hill (No. 451).

452. *Fort, Dunjop.*—On the top of a low hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of No. 440 the O.S. map marks the site of a fort. Nothing of it remains. O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlii. SW. Visited 14th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 453. <i>Chapel (supposed site), east of the Old Bridge of Tarff.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKCUDE., xlix. NW. |
| 454. <i>Cairns (2), Black Enrick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of High Barcaple.</i> | " " " " |
| 455. <i>Cairn, White Hill, between 100 and 200 yards south-east of Balannan.</i> | " " xlii. SW. |

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

456. *Kirkconnel Tower.*—This tower (figs. 180 and 181) is situated about 6 miles south of the town of Dumfries, within the wooded grounds of Kirkconnel. It is an excellent example of the L plan, with the doorway in the re-entering angle and the wheel-stair in the east wing leading thence to three upper floors and the parapet walk. The vaulted basement has consisted of a single apartment measuring

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

some 24 feet by 15 feet within walls averaging about 4 feet 6 inches in thickness and entered by a doorway off the passage at the north-west angle, and lighted by two cross-shaped loopholes in the north and west walls. The first floor also forms a single apartment entering directly off the wheel-stair. A large two-light window has been slapped in the west wall in order to admit sufficient light for modern purposes, and in the east wall a doorway has been formed to give

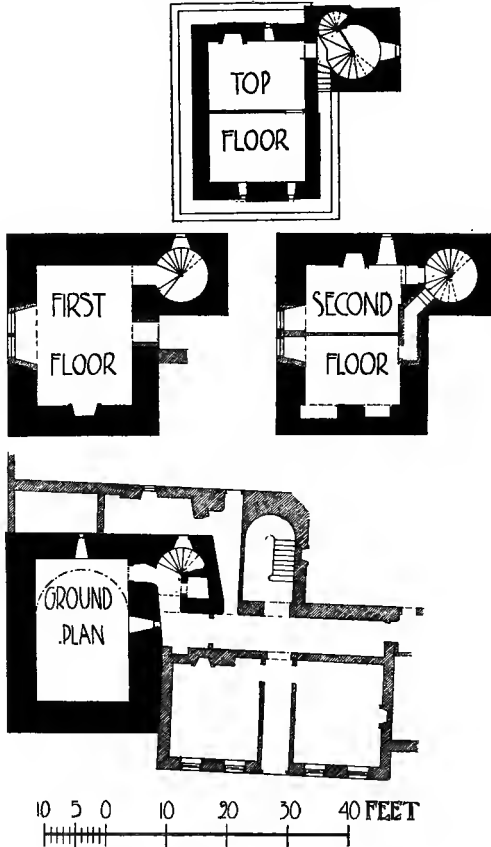


FIG. 181.—Kirkconnel Tower (No. 456).

access to the first floor of the modern house, built against the east wall of the tower. There is a fireplace in the south wall which has been modernised. The second floor apartment has also been considerably altered. It now consists of two apartments divided in the centre by a thin partition and with two enlarged windows in the west wall. The fireplace and window in the north wall appear to be original, as does the entrance from the wheel-stair at the north-east angle. The south apartment is entered by a passage leading from the staircase in the thickness of the wall. This feature does not appear to be modern, as the main east wall is boldly projected into the interior of the room in order to gain a passage of sufficient



FIG. 180.—Kirkconnel Tower : Courtyard from North (No. 456).

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

width. There is a recess at the south-west angle of this room which may have been originally a *garde-robe*, while at the south-east angle there is an ambry-like recess. The third floor appears to have been originally a single chamber entering off the wheel-stair, with a fireplace in the north wall and lighted by three narrow windows opening on to the parapet walk. It is now converted into two rooms by a partition containing a doorway leading from one room to the other. At the termination of the main staircase a small circular stair, formed partly in the thickness of the north wall and with a small projection to the exterior, leads to a room in the cape-house, measuring about 10 feet square and 6 feet 6 inches in height. As seen from the north-east, this cape-house is a most picturesque feature.

About 1430 Aymer de Maxwell, second son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, married Janet of Kirkconnel, and their descendants still possess the property and inhabit the existing keep.

The adjoining dwelling-house, which is for the most part of brick, appears to have been built about the middle of the 18th century, when the double windows in the west wall of the tower were also formed. No features or details now exist to give an indication of the age of the tower, but comparing it with other examples, it does not seem to date from an earlier period than the 16th century.

See *Cast and Dom. Arch.*, v. p. 309; *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, v. p. 214.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxviii. NW.

Visited 20th May 1912.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

457. *Mote of Troqueer*.—This mote-hill is situated within a bend of the river Nith at the south-east extremity of Maxwelltown and immediately to the rear of the moat-house, the garden of which occupies the summit. It rises from a bank facing the river and some 150 yards distant from it, and from the meadow below has an elevation of some 34 feet, while on the north-west, where the natural level is higher, its altitude is only about 18 feet, but the exact figure is difficult to ascertain in the latter direction on account of the rubbish lying at the base. The hillock is circular and of large extent, the diameter of the flat summit taken along the garden paths, which intersect it at right angles, being 127 feet from north-west to south-east and 131 feet from north-east to south-west. All round, except in the direction of the house where it has probably been interfered with, the scarp lies at an angle of about 40°. Though no ditch is now exposed, there is a slight depression visible at the base which probably indicates its former existence, and within the paling which bounds it on the north-west there may possibly be a segment filled up at no distant date with blocks of masonry from some demolished building.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxx. NW.

Visited 28th May 1912.

458. *Fort, Castle Hill*.—Occupying the summit of a prominent height, behind the house of Castlehill and overlooking the road from Dumfries to Castle-Douglas, some 3 miles from the former town, are the remains of a large and important fort much reduced by ploughing. The long steep slope facing northward, rising some 250 feet above the

PARISH OF TROQUEER

Cargen Water, makes a slight return to the south-west, forming a salient angle on which the fort has been constructed. From the top of the bank on the west three massive ramparts, now much reduced, with intervening trenches and a third trench to the front, curve round towards the opposite side of the eminence which they contain, and front the somewhat level ground which lies to the south-west. These defences have measured about 110 feet across, and on the east side have been almost entirely ploughed down. The steepness of the natural declivity on the north and west has probably enabled such permanent defences to be dispensed with, and in these directions none are visible. The ramparts have probably been of earth.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxix. NE. ("Moat"). Visited 24th May 1912.

459. *Fort, Tregallan*.—Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west of the farm of Tregallan is a slight eminence within an oak wood on which are the remains of a fort. It is bounded by a glen some 20 feet deep below the summit on the south, and by a bank of irregular outline rising to about the same height on the north and north-east. Facing the glen along the south side and curving across the east end of the eminence, is a trench now of slight depth and some 12 feet in width with a low rampart outside it. Along the north and west sides there are no longer any traces of the defences, consequently the dimensions are unobtainable.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxix. NE. ("Tregallan Moat").

Visited 27th May 1912.

460. *Enclosure, Craig*.—On the extreme south side of the plantation which lies in rear of the farm of the Craig, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the westward of Kirkconnel, and some 60 yards back from the farm buildings, is a small circular construction measuring interiorly some 53 feet in diameter and surrounded by a shallow trench with a slight rampart on the inner side. The interior is not level, and here and there large boulders protrude from its surface, as they do also from the encircling bank. The construction is situated on a slope and is overlooked by higher ground in its immediate vicinity. The bank has an appearance of antiquity, but for what end the construction may have been formed it is difficult to say.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xxxviii. NW. ("Camp").

Visited 27th May 1912.

461. "*Picts Knowe*," *Mabie Moss*.—In the middle of a flat stretch of land lying between Marthron Hill and Cargen, formerly a moss—the Moss of Mabie—there rises a low green mound of pure sand known as the "*Picts Knowe*," which has been converted into a fortified site by an encircling ditch, and rampart to the outside. The circular mound in the centre has had its outline considerably broken by the burrowing of rabbits, and similarly also the lines of the rampart and ditch are somewhat irregular. The central area measures some 60 feet in diameter; the ditch about 26 feet across, and 5 feet in depth; and the rampart 31 feet in width from the bottom of the counterscarp of the ditch to the base of the scarp outside, and 3 feet in height above the outer ground level. A broad roadway leads out across the ditch towards the east, where there is higher ground

PARISH OF TROQUEER.

beyond, and has probably been widened in modern times by material from the rampart partially demolished at this point. No rabbit burrow has disclosed any food refuse or trace of occupation.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.*, 1876-78, p. 11; 1878-80, p. 28; 1897-98, p. 67.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxix. SE.

Visited 27th May 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

462. *St Queran's Well, Barbush*.—This well is situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south of the farm of Barbush. It was held in great repute for the cure of diseases, particularly of women and children, the superstitious who resorted thither leaving offerings in it. About forty years ago it was thoroughly cleaned out and put in order, when several hundred small coins were found at the bottom.

See *Antiquaries*, xvii. p. 192; *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant. etc. Soc.*, 1866-67, p. 44; Nov. 1870; 1878-80, p. 29; 1887-88, p. 26; 1891-92, p. 80; 1900-02, p. 62.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxix. SE.

SITE.

463. "*Peter's Cairn*."—The O.S. map indicates the position of this cairn about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Kirkconnel, but no trace of it could be found.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xxxviii. NW.

Visited 27th May 1912.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE.

464. *Kirkchrist*.—The ruins of this church stand within the burial-ground situated upon the right bank of the river Dee, and less than 1 mile by road to the west of Kirkcudbright. On plan the church has been a simple oblong measuring about 41 feet by 21 feet over walls averaging 3 feet in thickness. Portions of the walls forming the north-east angle still rise to a height of fully 20 feet above the surface of the ground, but the rest of the masonry has almost entirely disappeared. This ivy-clad fragment is entirely without features of interest. It was quite ruinous by 1684.*

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

Visited 5th May 1911.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

465. *Cumstoun Castle*.—The ruins of Cumstoun Castle are situated upon rising ground immediately to the west of the mansion-house of Cumstoun and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road to the north of Kirkcudbright. The approach from the south and east has been defended by a bend of the river Dee, while on the western side it appears to have been protected by marshy ground. The castle has been oblong on plan,

* Symson, p. 23.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

measuring 26 feet by 15 feet 10 inches within walls averaging 5 feet 9 inches in thickness. The north-east wall has been entirely demolished and the side walls are in a ruinous state. The south-west wall, however, still remains to a height of fully 25 feet, showing that the castle originally contained a basement and three upper floors. No indications of a stone vault remain on the ground floor, all the upper floors having apparently been of timber. The existing walls have been pierced by several windows now in a fragmentary state, which appear to have had exterior openings measuring fully 2 feet in width. There are also indefinite signs of a recess formed in the north-west wall. No clue now remains to determine the original position of the staircase, which was probably formed in the thickness of the wall at the north-west or south-east angle. The width of the windows on the ground floor and the absence of a stone vault seem to indicate a date not earlier than the beginning of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlix. SW

Visited 1st August 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

466. *Mote, Trostrie*. — Rising immediately behind the farm stead-
ing of Trostrie is a natural hillock of rock which has been utilised
as a formidable defensive site. The hillock is oblong in form, lying
with its main axis north-north-east and south-south-west, and broader
and squarer at the former extremity than at the latter. Measured
at its base, its length along each side is some 202 feet, across the
north-north-east end 120 feet, and across the south-south-west about
114 feet. Around the base, except at the south-south-west end
where it has been probably filled in, there is a well-defined trench,
18 feet wide and 4 feet deep on the west side, and 26 to 28 feet
wide and 7 feet deep on the other two sides. The natural level of
the ground declines towards the west and is highest towards the
north, and at the west angle there is a sudden alteration of about
3 feet in the level of the trench. Above the counterscarp of the
ditch round the north-north-east end and the west side there runs a
mound, which, judging from certain large stones visible along its crest,
has probably been surmounted by a wall. The hillock, with sides
sloping at an angle of 40°, rises to a height of 40 feet above the
bottom of the trench on the west side, 33 feet 6 inches on the north-
north-east, 35 feet 6 inches on the east, and about 25 feet on the
south-south-west end where the rock is exposed. Except for a
short distance at the south end, the summit is overgrown with a
dense thicket of blackthorn, rendering measurement of the whole
impossible. As far as observable, it is hollowed and appears to have
been divided into two main divisions by a bank or wall which
crosses it some 66 feet from the south-south-west end, while at 36
feet from the same end a slight ridge projecting from either side
seems to indicate a further subdivision. The greatest depth of the
concavity on the top is 6 feet. From the north angle of the outer
mound above the trench a broad bank stretches towards the low-
lying marshy ground beyond in that direction, along the top of what
seems to be an artificial scarp.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xlviij NE.

Visited 14th August 1911.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

467. *Mote, Twynholm*.—At the head of the village of Twynholm is a small mote-hill apparently formed for the most part of forced earth. It is situated at the edge of the bank of a burn which flows past some 20 feet below. The mound rises above the bank to a height of 18 feet, and has been in form a truncated cone with a diameter of about 60 feet at base, but it has been much reduced in size at various points to make room for the passage of carts and for the accommodation of the litter of the croft which is situated close beside it. The summit, which is flat, now measures 47 feet from east to west by 38 feet from north to south. Much damage has been done to this mote in recent times.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlvi. SE.

Visited 16th August 1911.

468. *Fort, Kirkchrist "Mote"*.—The remains of this fort are situated about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-west of Kirkchrist, on an oblong gravel hillock, rising with a slight inclination from south-south-west to north-north-east, gradually becoming steeper along the flanks, and terminating in a point in the latter direction, with a gentle fall of 20 feet or thereby. The hillock has been much under cultivation, and at the south-south-west end the defensive lines have been entirely ploughed down. The enceinte appears to have been an oval with a steep scarp around the summit, falling at the north-north-east end to a trench, or terrace, about 12 feet in width and some 6 feet below, seemingly merging into the natural slopes on the flanks. Along the edge of the saddle-backed summit there is also an indication of a terrace dipping on either side towards the south-south-west extremity. At the north-north-east end is a stony mound, probably the last remnant of a summit rampart. The ploughing of the surface has, however, rendered the original features very uncertain.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, lv. NW.

Visited 8th September 1911.

469. *Earthwork, Cumstoun House*.—At the edge of the glen, to the north-east of Cumstoun House, there is a somewhat irregular four-sided earthwork formed on the edge of a high bank by the excavation of a trench around three sides. On the west this trench is well defined, with a width at the top of 25 feet and a depth of 11 feet, and appears to have borne a mound above the counterscarp. Along the north side it is still traceable, but on the east it has been almost obliterated. On the summit there is a peculiar oblong hollow lying west-south-west and east-north-east, measuring some 60 feet in length by 34 feet in breadth, and about 4 feet in depth, the sides of which are very definite all round except towards the south. The position of this mound rising above a steep bank is suggestive of a mote-hill, but the elevation of the mound itself is rather low. The meaning of the hollow is not obvious.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlix. SW. ("Site of Castle").

Visited 2nd October 1911.

470. *Fort, Cumstounend*.—About 200 yards to the east of Cumstounend farm, and a short distance to the north of the road from Kirkcudbright to Gatehouse, is a long gravel ridge lying with its main axis north-east and south-west on which are the remains of defences.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

On the north-west side the ridge has an elevation of 15 feet and a steep slope, from the top of which the level dips across the summit to the south-east flank, which presents an artificially steepened scarp some 10 feet in vertical height. The north-east end of the fort has been formed by the cutting across the ridge, for the most part through rock, of a trench 10 feet wide measured across the flat bottom, and 8 feet in depth below the crest of the scarp. This trench opens on the steep bank on the north-west side and does not seem to have continued along the flanks. The summit measures some 156 feet in length by 78 feet in breadth. At its north-east end above the trench is a broad stony rampart, and along the south-east side some 9 feet in from the edge of the scarp and parallel with it there are indications of a mound, probably to counteract the fall of the summit level in that direction. Over the summit generally ridges may be seen indicating some indefinite construction. At the south-west end of the enceinte the defences are indistinct.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., liv. NE. ("Earthwork").

Visited 8th September 1911.

471. "*The Doon*," *Doon Hill, Twynholm*.—This fort is now very indefinite, occupying the south end of the summit of a prominent hill, situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Twynholm village, and 325 feet above sea-level. There is a central disc with a slight bank around it, measuring some 78 feet from north to south by 82 feet from east to west. Towards the south of this there are faint indications of a double trench with an intervening rampart, the whole measuring 101 feet across, while towards the north there are the remains of a trench about 30 feet wide. Around the edge of the summit from south to south-west is a well-defined scarp some 6 feet in height. An old dyke and trench cross the centre of the summit from north to south. The features of the fort are fragmentary and obscure.

O.S.M., KIRKCUOD., xlvi. SE.

Visited 8th September 1911.

472. "*Doon*," *Nun Mill*.—This fort is situated on the top of the steep-wooded bank which rises above the road from Kirkcudbright to Senwick, just to the westward of Nun Mill. From an elevation of some 90 feet above the low meadow, which intervenes between the bank and the foreshore, the fort commands the mouth of the Dee as the river opens into Kirkcudbright Bay. A system of two trenches and two mounds placed alternately and in horse-shoe form resting on the edge of the bank, has enclosed an area with a chord of some 179 feet and a radius at its greatest depth of 154 feet. On the east the defences have been considerably effaced, but elsewhere they are unusually well preserved. The inner scarp, which is sloped to an angle of some 40° , varies in height up to 14 feet, while the trench from crest to crest measures from 30 to 40 feet in width; the inner mound is prominent and well-formed; the outer trench has a width of 24 to 30 feet with a steep scarp as high as 8 feet, and a counterscarp of from 3 to 4 feet. Along the crest of the inner rampart are traceable the foundations of a narrow wall some 2 feet 6 inches in width, which has occupied the flat top. A broad gap through the inner rampart towards the west and a slight

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

depression on the innermost scarp seems to indicate the position of the entrance. The ramparts are of earth and stone.

See *Antiquaries*, xxvii. p. 136 (plan).

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, liv. SE.

Visited 29th September 1911.

473. *Fort, Campbeltown "Mote."*—About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Twynholm Church an isolated hillock planted sparsely with trees rises from a hollow in a generally undulating country. From its base to its highest point it has an elevation of about 22 feet; it is steep on either flank, has an easy gradient from the north end, and a somewhat steeper one from the opposite extremity. The summit, which

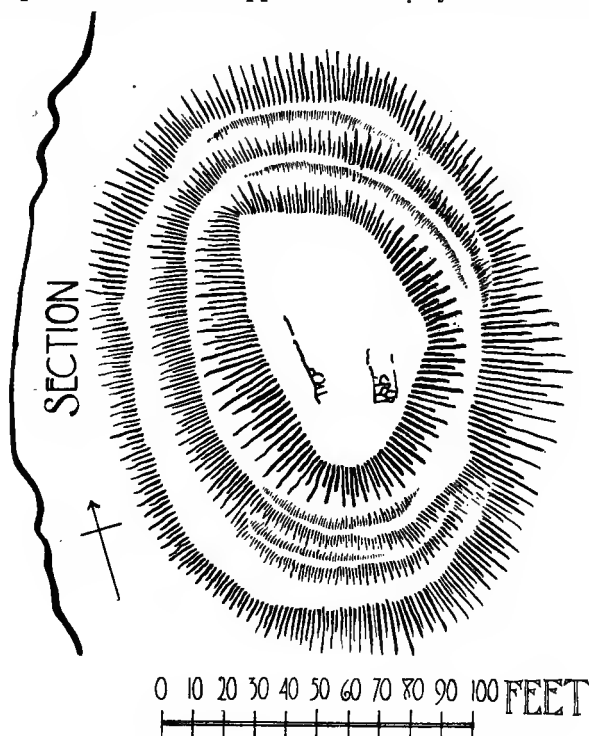


FIG. 182.—Fort, Campbeltown (No. 473).

has a general fall towards the north, measures about 90 feet in greatest length by some 50 feet in breadth, and forms an irregular oval with a point extending towards the north. Some 10 feet in from the edge along the west side there is an indication of the inner face of a stony rampart or wall, and, while on the east the remains are less distinct, there is a stony mound at that side towards the south end. At each end below the scarp of the summit there is a double rampart, and at the south end a terrace some 8 to 10 feet in width above the final slope to the bottom of the hillock. Along the sides where the slope is steep these defences gradually die out. The ramparts appear to have been formed of earth and stone.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDBRIGHT, xlvi. SE.

Visited 16th August 1911.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

474. *Mote (doubtful), Culcaigrie*.—At the side of a wet hollow to the north-east of Trostrie Mote (No. 466) a slight hillock forms the termination of the ridge on which this construction has been erected. It rises by an easy gradient from the south, and has a steep slope of 24 feet vertical height towards the north and north-east. At the top of the slope from the south there is a more or less level and circular area measuring some 23 feet in diameter, breaking away at the east-north-east into an irregular hollow or pit some 6 feet at greatest depth, with its circumference highest towards the west, and low and irregular towards the east and east-north-east, in which directions it comes to the edge of the hillock. With its longest axis north and south this hollow measures in diameter some 24 feet by 18 feet, but its extension towards the south is in some measure due to dilapidation. Along the north-west quadrant there runs a slight mound 7 feet 6 inches thick at base, which from its position is clearly not defensive, nor are there any works which may be so termed unless it be a slight terrace passing round the north end near the base. Though its character is open to considerable doubt, this hillock has hitherto been regarded as a mote-hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlviii. NE.

Visited 14th August 1911.

HUT CIRCLE.

475. *Hut Circle, Irelandtown Moor*.—On a hillock on Irelandtown Moor, a short distance to the east of the stream which forms the boundary between Girthon and Twynholm parishes, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the farm of Cairn, are the indefinite remains of a small circular or oval construction, placed in close proximity to an ancient wall passing by it on the north. The construction measures over all 36 feet by 33 feet, and lies with its longest diameter south-west and north-east, having apparently had its entrance from the latter direction.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlviii. NE. ("Fort").

Visited 7th August 1911.

SEPULCHRAL CONSTRUCTION.

476. *Cairn, Bankben*.—On the south end of Bankben, a low hill which stands to the north-east of Loch Whinyeon, is a circular cairn in a fair state of preservation and apparently unexcavated. It measures in diameter some 33 feet and in elevation about 4 feet.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xli. SE.

Visited 7th August 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

477. *Font, Cumstoun House*.—Standing to the right of the front door of Cumstoun House is the basin of a small font which is said to have been brought from Dundrennan Abbey. It measures, in diameter, over all 2 feet 1 inch; across the basin 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in depth on the exterior 1 foot, and in the interior 7 inches. It stands upon a pedestal of eight bead-mouldings placed vertically around it, each having a chord of 7 inches.

O.S.M., KIRKCUJ., xlix. SW.

Visited 2nd October 1911.

PARISH OF TWYNHOLM.

SITES.

478. *Fort, Irelandtown.*—The fort marked on the O.S. map about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Irelandtown is now practically obliterated.

479. *Cairn, Irelandtown.*—On the moor about 300 yards west of Irelandtown is the site of a small circular cairn. An inconsiderable heap of stones remains on one side of it, but the whole of the centre has long ago been cleared out.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xlvi. NE.

Visited 14th August 1911.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under:—

480. <i>Nunnery (supposed site), to the south of the bridge at Nun Mill.</i>	O.S.M. KIRKCUUD.,	liv. SE.
<i>N West field.</i> 481. <i>Castle near Cumstoun.</i>	" "	xlix. SW.
482. <i>Castle about 500 yards south of High Nunton near the Luskie Burn.</i>	" "	liv. NE.
483. <i>"Danish Camp," Barluka Hill.</i>	" "	xlvi. SE.
484. <i>Fort, Kempleton Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by north of Kempleton to the west of the plantation.</i>	" "	xlix. SW.
485. <i>Fort on the summit of Kirkeoch Hill.</i>	" "	liv. NE.
486. <i>Cairns, about 700 yards south of Irelandtown adjacent to the west side of a strip of wood.</i>	" "	xlvi. NE.
487. <i>Graveyard (supposed site), Kirkeoch.</i>	" "	lv. NW.
<i>also carved stone built into type at Kirkeoch.</i>		

PARISH OF URR.

CASTELLATED AND DOMESTIC STRUCTURE.

488. *Edingham Castle.*—The ruins of this castle (fig. 183) are situated about 1 mile to the north of Dalbeattie. On plan the structure has been of the plain rectangular type, measuring 21 feet by 12 feet 4 inches within walls varying from 3 feet on the east side to 4 feet 6 inches on the west side. The entrance has been from the north-west, leading to an irregularly shaped vestibule at the foot of a wheel-stair in the thickness of the wall, from which two doors have led to the vaulted basement. It has been lighted by narrow windows on three sides, and was probably at one time divided into two apartments by a cross partition from the central division of

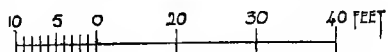
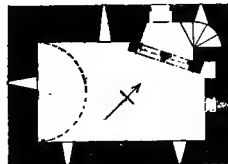


FIG. 183.—Edingham Castle (No. 488).

PARISH OF URR.

the doorways, as at Cardoness (No. 8). The staircase has communicated directly with the two upper floors, now represented by a fragment of walling at the south-west gable. The castle is in a state of complete ruin. The floor of the vault is covered with vegetation, and the walls are ivy-clad. It is surrounded by a dyke which prevents cattle from getting inside the building, but in other respects is entirely neglected. Indications can still be seen of what was possibly an outer ditch—a probable feature, seeing that the castle does not occupy a position of natural strength. There seems to be no history recorded of this building, but judging by the form of plan it appears to date from the first half of the 16th century.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliii. NE.

Visited 24th July 1911.

DEFENSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

489. *Mote of Urr*.—In the centre of a flat alluvial plain along one side of which now flows the Water of Urr, and some 3 miles to the north-west of Dalbeattie, is situated the Mote of Urr (figs. 184 and 185), the most notable monument of its class in Scotland. It is a hillock of considerable extent, lying in general direction north and south, and from the ground at its base to the top of its crowning citadel rising to a height of 78 feet 4 inches. Though the river now flows in a single channel 100 yards or thereby to the east, in former times it bifurcated higher up and contained the mote as an island between its two streams; the line of the former channel to the west being, it is believed, the present parish boundary. The hillock rises very abruptly from the low-lying meadows on the east and north and its lower slopes have probably been artificially scarped, while on the west side the gradient is less steep and towards the north it tails away gradually for some distance beyond the fortress. Around the base on the east and north the wet ground seems to indicate the previous existence of a ditch no longer clearly defined. At a height of 30 feet above the base on the west, and passing at about the same level around the hillock, a trench has been dug with its sides sloped at an angle of some 45° to an average depth of 8 feet, and width of 47 feet. Above the scarp of the trench there has been a slight parapet mound most noticeable towards the west and south. Enclosed within it, occupying the summit, is a fairly regular oblong area measuring 500 feet in extreme length and 216 feet in breadth, rounded at the ends, also at the angles except towards the south-east where there is a rectangle, and straight along the sides. Near the south end of this enclosure, which has formed the basecourt, there rises to a height of 33 feet a truncated cone of soil and stones, in large measure artificially formed, sloping all round at an angle of 45°. Around its base is a continuous trench 8 feet in depth and 25 feet in width. The summit, which is nearly level, measures 91 feet by 76 feet. This citadel does not occupy the centre of the breadth of the base-court, but is placed close to the west side, leaving room for a free passage past it on the east. There are two entrances to the enceinte, one from the south-east adjacent to the rectangular corner, and the other from the north-west. At the former the trench has probably been



FIG. 184.—Mote of Urr from the East (No. 489).

PARISH OF URR.

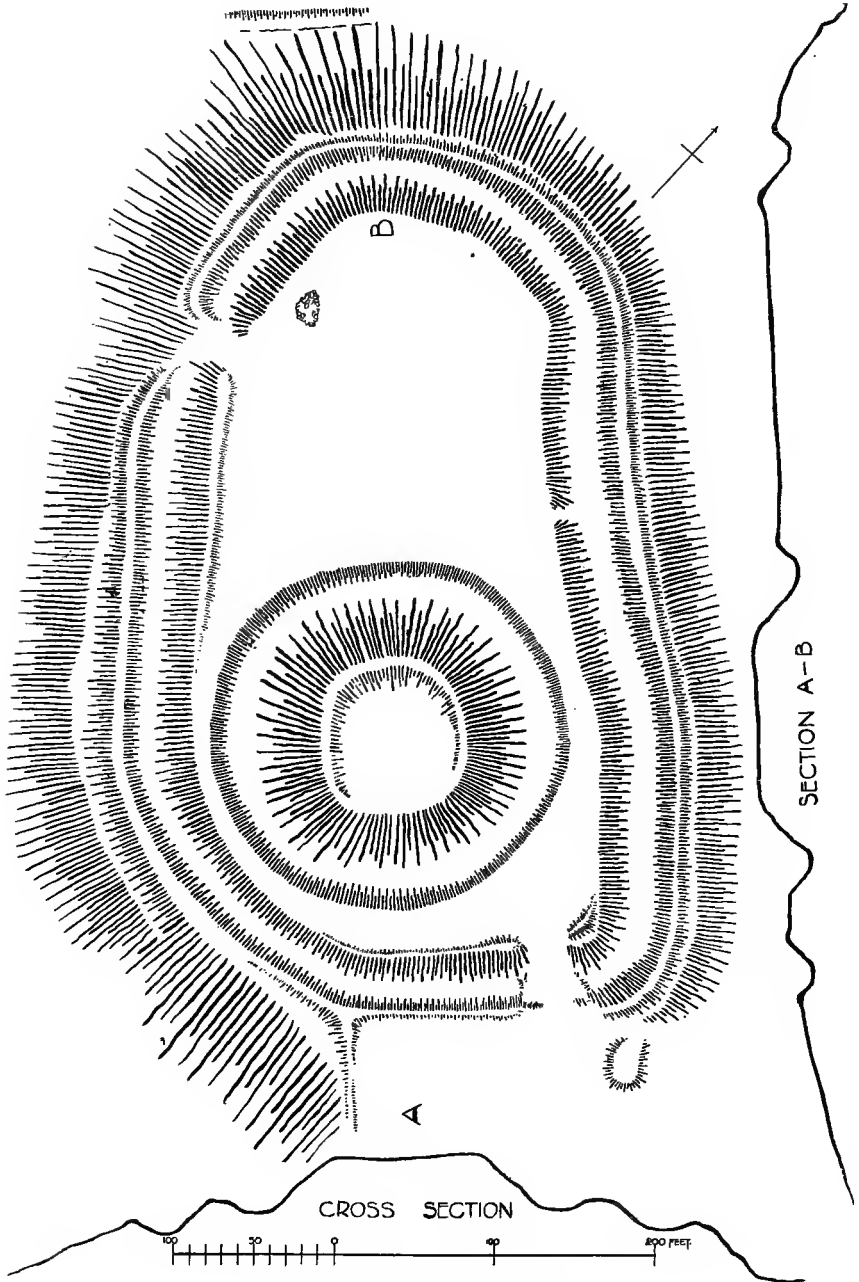


FIG. 185.—Mote of Urr (No. 489).

bridged, and a mound lies on the east side from the outer edge of the trench which may be connected with such an arrangement; but as this entrance was doubtless used when the summit of the mote

PARISH OF URR.

was under cultivation, its features have in all probability been considerably modified. The entrance from the north-west is undoubtedly original, and the roadway is carried over the trench on solid ground. At several places there is evidence of stonework in the slopes of the citadel and ramparts, but the thick turf obscures all details. Some damage is being done to the mote by sheep and cattle breaking the banks and also by the digging out of rabbits.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xxxvi. SE.

Visited 15th August 1911.

490. *Promontory Fort, Waterside, Haugh of Urr.*—Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of the village of Urr is a small fort of

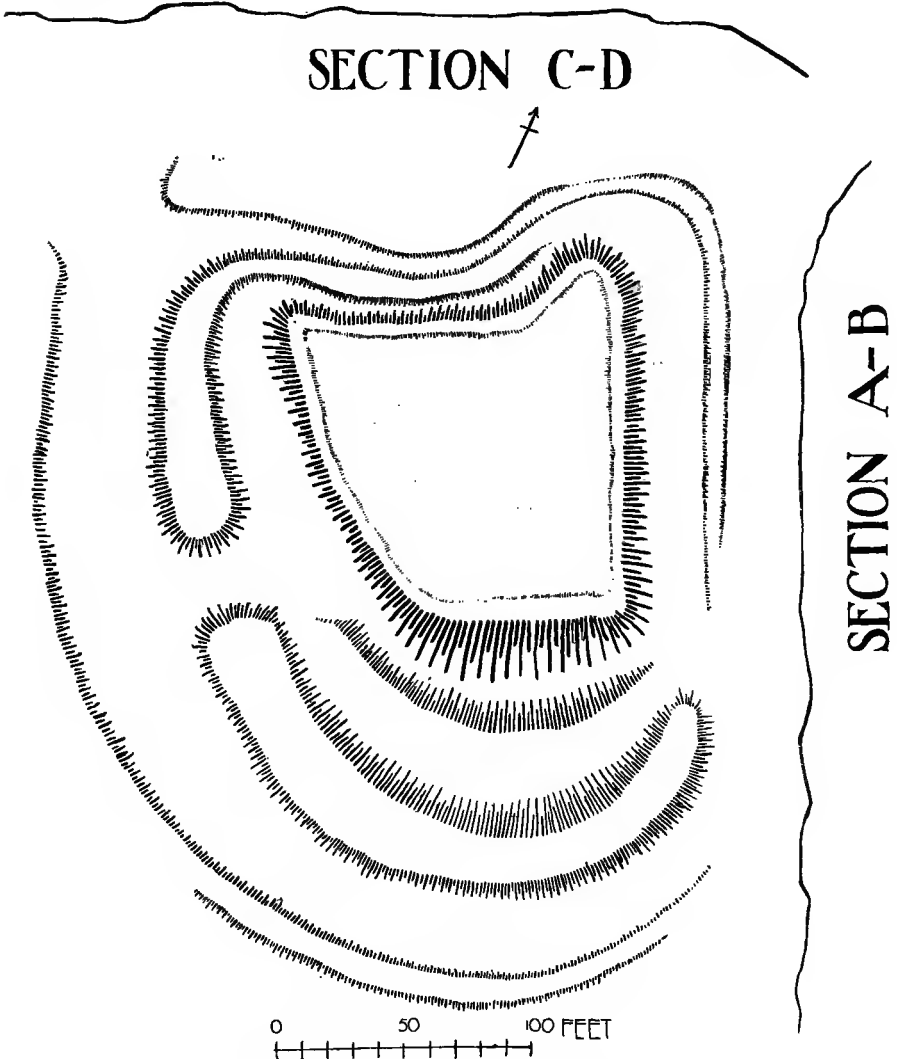


FIG. 186.—Fort, Waterside, Haugh of Urr (No. 490).

PARISH OF URR.

the promontory class formed on an elevated angle, one side of which slopes steeply to a meadow, and the other to a haugh by the river Urr some 60 feet below. Its defences curving from bank to bank have consisted of an outer trench and two ramparts, with a second trench between them. Towards the north there expands in rear of the outer rampart, to a width of 28 feet or thereby, a level area or platform. The defences terminate a few feet distant from the edge of the slope on the north, and past their termination there runs a narrow terrace which has probably formed the original entrance to the interior; a break in the outer rampart near the centre being possibly secondary. The ramparts have been of earth and stone, and have been spread by ploughing and much reduced in height.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDB., xxxvi. SW. Visited 15th August 1911.

491. *Fort, Green Island, Milton Loch.*—This peculiar little fort (fig. 187) rises from a tongue of land known as the Green Island, projecting into Milton Loch near the middle of the west shore. In form it is

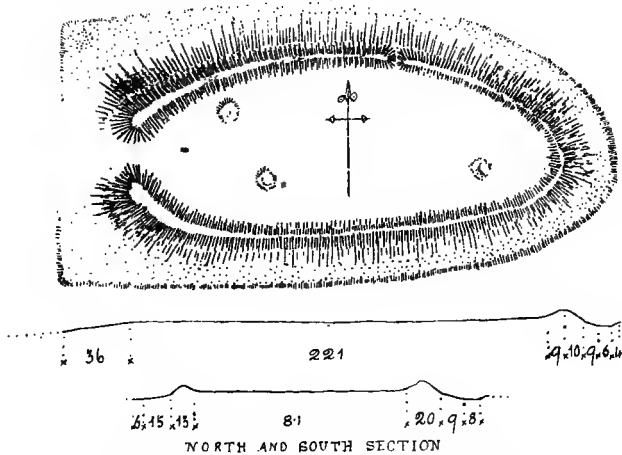


FIG. 187.—Fort, Green Island, Milton Loch (No. 491).

a long and slightly irregular oval, the south side being much straighter than the north, rising in the interior to a height of about 4 feet above the level of the land immediately beyond the defences. It is encircled by a rampart rising some 3 feet in height above the interior, except towards the east extremity, where it has almost disappeared, and by a somewhat shallow trench with an average width of from 10 to 12 feet, the bottom of which lies some 9 feet below the level of the top of the rampart. The slope of the scarp is at two distinct gradients, the upper 5 feet being the steeper; this may be accounted for by the lower portion being a natural bank above which the rampart has been erected, a short space having been left as a berm between it and the trench. The entrance has been from the centre of the west end, some 8 feet in width, approached by a roadway carried over the trench on unexcavated ground. The rampart on either side of the entrance is more massive

PARISH OF URR.

than elsewhere, and the trench has squared angles to north and south of it. The length of the interior is 246 feet, and the breadth at the centre 73 feet. Through the rampart on the north side, about 138 feet from the entrance, is a narrow gap which is probably secondary. In the extreme north-west angle of the ditch, adjacent to the entrance, is a water-hole, while in the interior opposite the entrance is a small oblong depression which may possibly have been a well.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xxviii. SE.

Visited 24th May 1912.

492. *Entrenched Mound, Little Richorn*.—Abutting on the left bank of the Urr, just where the stream takes a right-angled bend to the right, and to the west of the farm of Little Richorn, is a mound on which some excavation was done in 1891, and reported in the *Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society* for 1892. The mound, with a straight base to the river, is in form a semi-ellipse surrounded by a trench some 40 to 50 feet wide across the top, running from the north-west at the river bank round to the south-east, the remaining south quadrant being now the bed of a burn, but originally most probably a continuation of the trench. The height of the mound above the bottom of the trench is about 9 feet, and the length of the slope from the river bank 66 feet. The summit, slightly convex, measures 70 feet from east to west by 50 feet from north to south. In no direction does it slope downwards at a greater angle than 18°. The excavation laid bare “a long strip of ‘wall’ composed of granite boulders which was traced round the south, the east and part of the north sides, the stones being laid at an outward incline of about 25°, and having an average breadth of 6 feet. On the north side there was a space of 75 feet entirely free from stones, and no stone was found at any level on the river side of the mound. The inside plumb depth of this ‘wall’ of boulders reached 3 feet near the east trench.” A number of small tube-like fragments of concretions of iron were found in the blue clay near the centre of the mound.

See *Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Ant., etc., Soc.*, 1892, p. 37.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xliii. SE.

Visited 19th September 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

493. *Cairn*.—At the south extremity of the wood, which is situated towards the south-west end of Little Firthhead, the O.S. map indicates a cairn. At approximately the point marked, there is a triangular mass of stones contained by the outer wall of the wood and two other walls built against it. If this is the cairn, it has evidently been a large one, but what its condition was previous to the stones being piled up in this enclosure it is impossible to say.

O.S.M., KIRKCUDEAN, xliiii. NE.

Visited 5th September 1911.

494. *Standing-Stone, Redcastle*.—This stone is situated at the east side of a field and about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east by south of Redcastle farm. It is a block of red granite 8 feet 3 inches in height above ground, 8 feet 2 inches in circumference at base, and diminishing upwards,

PARISH OF URR.

In section it is trapezoidal, its broadest plane measuring 26 inches across and facing north-north-west.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxxvi. SE. Visited 5th September 1911.

495. *Bridge of Urr*.—This old bridge spans the water of Urr at a point distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by road to the north of Castle Douglas. Originally it has been of two arches with a total span of 50 feet, a width of about 9 feet 8 inches, and a height of 22 feet 6 inches from the bed of the river to the roadway. The arches are almost semicircular in form springing from a land abutment at either side, and from a solid central pier 7 feet in width, with a projecting cut-water facing both up- and down-stream. The existing parapets were built in 1843, and possibly about the same time the bridge was widened on the north side to the present size of roadway, which measures 13 feet 1 inch within parapets 13 inches broad. Over the central pier on the south side there is a panel containing two shields placed one over the other, each bearing arms, now much weather-worn and partially indecipherable. The upper stone is said to bear a lion rampant and a crown with the initials I. R., while the lower shield bore a dexter hand appaumé between the heads of three animals now almost obliterated. According to local tradition, there was formerly a single initial on each side of this shield and, beneath, the date 1580. The bridge has been built of grey granite founded upon the rocky bed of the river. The material employed no doubt accounts for the absence of ribbed construction which might otherwise be looked for in a bridge possibly dating from the end of the 16th century.

See *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, iv. p. 297; *ibid.*, v. p. 291; *Harper's Rambles in Galloway*, p. 365.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxxvi. SW. Visited 25th August 1911.

SITES.

496. "*Fort*," *Edingham*.—This fort, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Edingham farm and close to the railway, has been obliterated beyond recognition. Four small stony mounds may indicate the line of a rampart enclosing a very small area, but the remains are too indefinite to afford any correct estimate of the original character of the construction.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xliii. NE. "Mote."

Visited 5th September 1911.

497. *Cairn, Meikle Larg*.—This cairn, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Meikle Larg, has been almost entirely removed.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxviii. SE. Visited 17th August 1911.

498. *Scroggie Hill, Hopehead*.—Here the O.S. map marks a fort on the summit of a round grassy hill, but no trace could be found. There was a deeply entrenched circular summit, but the trench was formed as a dyke, probably originally for a plantation, and similar ditches radiated from it alongside of the hedgerows down the hill.

O.S.M., KIRKCUUD., xxxvi. SW. Visited 19th September 1911.

PARISH OF URR.

The O.S. maps indicate sites as under :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 499. <i>Chapel about 260 yards east of Aucheninnes.</i> | O.S.M., KIRKCUDD., xliii. SE. |
| 500. <i>Chapel and graveyard, some 200 yards east of the main road at Meikle Kirkland.</i> | " " xxxvi. NE. |
| 501. <i>Graveyard (supposed site), Glenhead Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west of Bettyknowes.</i> | " " xxviii. NE. |

INDEX.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Abheyburn Bridga, Dundrennan, 399.
 Abbey Fell, Hut Circle and small Cairns, 124.
- Abbeys** (see Ecclesiastical Structures).
 Abbots Monuments, Dundrennan, 398.
 Abbot's Tower, lii, 382.
 Acarsane, John, of The Glan, 9.
 Acarsane, Marlon, 9.
 A'Carsana, A'Karsana, or Carsane family, 9.
 Alan, Lord of Galloway, 74, 398.
 "Allan's Cross" (site), 430.
 Almorness Point, Fort, 79.
 Andaraons of Knockshinnoch, Graveatone in Irongray Churchyard, 326.
 "Angel Chapel," 320, 329.
 "Angel Well," 320, 329.
 Anwoth Church, xlv, xlvii, 1.
 Bell at, 7.
 Monuments at, 2-6.
 Anwoth, Parish of, 1-34.
 Arbigland, 210.
 Archibald "the Grim," Earl of Douglas, xlv, 41, 380, 431.
 Ardwell Hill, 338, 369.
 Areeming, Chapel and Graveyard (sites), 314.
 Argrennan House, Carved Stone in cottage near, 449.
 Arkland, Defensive Enclosure, xxxviii, 306.
- Armorial Bearings** (see Heraldry).
 "Ash Island," 201.
Auchencairn :
 Cairns, 422.
 Forts, 403, 404.
 Auchenfranco Castle (site), 334.
 Auchengool House, Kirkcudbright, liv, lvi, 221A.
 Auchennes, Chapel (site), 499.
 Auchenlarie (see also High Auchenlarie) :
 Cairn, 17.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 19.
 Cup- and Ring-marked Stone from, xxxiii, 20.
 Stone Circle, xxx, 18.
- Auchenleck** :
 "Pict's Kiln" (site), 377.
 "Stronbae" (site), 376.
 Auchenskeoch Castle, liv, 115.
 "Auchlana," 204.
 "Auld Kirk of Loch Roan," Fort, 135.
- Baghie** :
 Cairn and Stone-setting, xxx, 286.
 Standing-Stone, 297.
- Baillie, Margaret, wife of Edward Maxwell, Laird of Lamington, Monument in Terregles Church, 432.
- Bainloch Hill, 109.
 Balgerran, Fort, 136.
 Balig, Fort, xxxvii, 419.
 Balliol's Castle, xlviii, 74.
 Balliol, Edward, 74.
 Balliol, John, 74, 156, 380.
Balmaclellan :
 Bronze Relics from, xlii, xliii.
 Mote of, xl, 37.
 Parish of, 35-40.
 Stone near the Church, 39.
- Balmae** :
 Cup and Ring marks near Little Balmae, 246.
 Stone-setting, 238.
 Balmaghia, Parish of, 41-48.
 Balmangan Tower, lii, 53.
 Bankben, Cairn, 476.
 Barbush, St Queran's Well, 462.
 Barclosh Castle, 277.
 Barclye Moor, Long Cairn on, xxvi, 361.
 Bardriston, 19.
 Bardrochwood, Mote, 342.
 Barean Loch, Crannog (supposad), 122.
Barand :
 "Allan's Cross" (site), 430.
 Fort (site), 429.
- Bargaly**, 342.
Bargatton :
 Cairn, 46.
 Enclosed Mound, 47.
 Foundations on island, Bargatton Loch, 48.
- Bargrennan, Cairn, xxviii, 349, 350.
 Bar Hill, Castle Hill Fort (site), 451.
 Barholm Castle, lii, 283.
 Barluka Hill, "Danish Camp" (site), 483.
 Barmagachan, Mote, 56.
 Barnbarroch, "The Moyle," xxxvi, 121.
 Barnhengeh, Hill Fort, 63.
Barnsoul :
 Chapel and Well (site), 329.
 Enclosure, 320.
- Barscoke House**, li, liv, 35.
Barskeoch Hill :
 Rumbling Well, 81.
 Slot Well, 81A.
- Barstobric**, "Giant's Dyke," xxxvi, 441.
 "The Battery," near Torrs, Fort (site), 264.
 "The Beacon," or Machar's Hill Mote, 338.
- Beacon Hill**, Fort, 435.
- Belfries**, 1, 73, 167,

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Bell, John, of Arkland, Sepulchral Tablet at Anwoth, 5.
 Bell, John, of Whiteside, Martyr's Tomb at Anwoth, 6.
Bells, xlvii, 7, 145, 219, 389, 439.
 Ben Cairn, xxxvi, 407.
 Ben John, Cairn (site), 33.
 Ben Tudor, Forts, xxxv, xxxvi, 401, 406.
 Bettyknowes, 501.
 Big Airds Hill, Fort, 405.
 Black Enrick, Cairns (site), 454.
 Blackhill Cottage, Cup and Ring marks, 245.
 Blackhills, 397.
 Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck, 285.
 Blair Hill, "The Thieves," xxx, 367.
 Bogue, Chapel (site), 165.
Bombie:
 Castle (site), 271.
 Cup and Ring marks, 239.
 Fort, xxxviii, 226.
 Bone Cave, Borness, 68.
Boreland (Borgue):
 Fort, 58.
 Mote Hill, xl, 54.
 "Boreland Cairn," Minnigaff, xxvi, 362.
 Boreland of Colvend, Mote, 117.
 Boreland of Gelston, "The Ditch," 200.
 Boreland of Parton, Mote, 391.
 "Boreland, or Green Tower Mote," Gatehouse-of-Fleet, xxxix, 11.
 Borgue House, liv, 52.
 Borgue, Parish of, 49-72.
 "Borness Batteries," Fort, xxxv, 60.
 Bornesa, Bone Cave, xxxv, xlv, 68.
 Bowis, Mrs, wife of the minister of Rerwick, Memorial Stone in Dundrennan Abbey, 398.
 Braidenoch Hill, Cross-slabs, xlv, 100.
Brasses, indents of, xlv, 398.
 Brian, Abbot of Dundrennan, 398.
Bridges:
 Bridge of Urr, 495.
 Bridge over Abbey Burn, Dundrennan, 399.
 Bridge (remains), Buittle Castle, 74.
 Bridge over the Minnoch, xxi, 375.
Broch-like Structure, xxxviii, 64.
Brockcleugh:
 Cup and Ring marks, 249.
 Fort (supposed), 234.
Brockloch, 87.
 "The Brough," Southwick, 119.
 Brown or Broune Family, Gravestone of, in Irongray Churchyard, 324.
 Browns of Carsluth, lii, 282.
 Bruce, King Robert the, 96.
Buittle:
 Church, xlv, xlvii, 73.
 Castle, xlviii, 74.
 Buittle Place, lii, 75.
 Parish of, 73-85.
Burial Grounds (see Graveyards)
Burial Vault, 146.
 "Buahyfield" (site), 34.
 Caerclach or Kirkclaugh Mote, xxxix, xl, 12.
 "Cairn Avel," xxvii, 94.
 "Cairnderry Cairn," xxvii, 346.
 Cairneyhill, Kirkpatrick-Durham: Kirkyard (site), 315.
 St Patrick's Well (site), 316.
 "Cairn Edward," 188.
Cairnharrow:
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxi, xxxii, 25.
 Hut Circle, 15.
Cairnholy:
 Bronze handle of Roman Ewer from, xliii.
 Cairns, xxv, xxvi, 287, 288, 289.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 296.
Cairnkinna:
 Cairns, 347, 348.
 Hut Circle and Cairns, xxxiii, 343.
 Cairn of Daltallochan (site), 106.
 "Cairn of Knockglass," 285.
Cairns, chambered:
 LONG: xxv-xxx, 94, 346, 358, 361, 362.
 ROUND: xxv-xxx, 91, 350, 351, 353.
Cairns (indeterminate):
 xxv-xxx, 16, 17, 46, 65, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 124-128, 144, 160, 161, 174, 175, 188, 235, 236, 285-290, 310, 343, 344, 345, 347, 348, 349, 352-357, 359, 360, 363, 364, 365, 393, 422, 442, 443, 444, 476, 493.
Cairns in which Cists have been found:
 xxix, 16, 65, 92, 148, 160, 236, 285, 291.
Cairns (sites of):
 28, 33, 106, 107, 132, 148, 149, 152, 163, 166, 177, 206, 214, 215, 267, 281, 302, 303, 304, 388, 454, 455, 463, 479, 486, 497.
Cairns (relics from) (see under Relics recovered).
Cairns, Cairnis, or Carnys of Orchardton, 76.
Cairnsmore:
 Cairns, 365.
 Dyke, 369.
Cairntop, Cairns (sites), 177.
Cairntoah Hill, Cairn, 175.
 "Cairnwaney" (site), 302.
Cairny Hill, Chapel (site), 83.
Calfarren Wood, Chapel (site), 83.
Cally:
 Castle, l, 169.
 Mote, xl, 170.
Cambret Moor:
 Cairn (site), 304.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxiii, 295.
Campbeltown, Fort, xxxvi, 473.
Camp Hill, Enrick, Fort, 173.
Camp Hill, Meikle Knox, Fort, 78.
Camp Hill, Milton Park, Camp (site), 82.
Cardoness Castle, xlix, l, 8.
Cardoness House:
 Cup-marked Stones, xxxiii, 20.
 Cross-slabs, xlv, 26.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Carlingwark Loch :
 Relics from, xlv, 201.
 Crannog, etc., 201.
 "Carlin's Cairn," 96.
 "Carlochau Cairn" (site), 148.
 Carlyle, Lorda of Torthorwald, Stone with arms of, Southwick Church, 111.
 Carminnow, Fort, xxviii, 87.
 Carnavel, 94.
 Carnys, Alexander de, Grave-slab at Lincluden, 431.
 Carsane, Andrew, Gravestone in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 252.
 Carsane or A' Carsane Family, 9.
 Carse (upper), Fort, 233.
 Carsluith Castle, lii, 282.
 Carsluith, Doon of, xxxiv, 284.
 Carsphairn :
 "Cairn Avel," xxvii, 94.
 Gravestones at, 102-105.
 Parish of, 86-107.
- Castellated and Domestic Structures :**
 xlviii-lvi, 8, 9, 35, 36, 41, 51-53, 74-76, 86, 115, 155, 156, 169, 179, 209, 218-221b, 275-277, 282, 283, 330, 335, 336, 382-384, 456, 465, 488.
 RELICS FROM (see under Relics recovered).
 SITES OF : 70, 147A, 212, 262, 263, 271, 301, 334, 378, 481, 482.
- Castle Creavie, Fort, xxxvii, 413, 414.
 Castledykes (site), xlviii, 262.
 Castle Fergus (site), xxiii, 263.
 Castlegower, Vitrified Fort, xxxvi, 80.
 "Castle Haven," Kirkandrews, xxxviii, 64.
 Castle Hill, Almorness, Fort, 79.
 Castle Hill, Barr Hill, Fort (site), 451.
 Castle Hill, Drummore, Fort, 231.
 Castle Hill Point, Fort, xxxv, 118.
 Castle Hill, Troqueer, Fort, 458.
 Castle of Larg (site), 378.
 "Castle Muir," Fort, 409.
 Castle of Old Risk, 336.
 Castle Yards, Port Mary, Fort, 412.
 Castramont House, Fort (remains), 171.
 Cauldside :
 Cairns and Stone Circles, xxix, xxx, 156.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxi, xxxii, 25.
 Hut Circle, xxxiii, 15.
 Cavens or Cavers Castle (site), 212.
- Caves**, lv, 68 (Bone), 298.
 RELICS FROM (see under Relics recovered).
 "Cellarer's Monument," Dundrennan, 398.
- Chapel Knowe, 436.
 "Chapel Rig," Lochrinnie, 162, 164.
- Chapels** (see Ecclesiastical Structures).
 Chapelton, Cairn, 290.
- Churches** (see Ecclesiastical Structures).
- Cists**, xxix-xxxi, 16, 65, 92, 148, 160, 236, 285, 291.
- Clarebrand :
 Fort, 137.
 "The Round," 142.
- Clash field, 67.
 Claunchdolly, Cup and Ring marks, xxxiii, 66.
 Claunchnessy, Cairn, 345.
 Claughraid, Stone Circle, xxx, 293.
 "Claverhouse's Lodging," Kirkcudbright, lvi, 221b.
 Clawbelly Hill, small Cairns, 127.
 "Cleugh of Doon," Carsluith, 284.
- Clock**, old, 220.
- Collin Farm, Fort, 402.
 "Coltart's Cairn," 132.
 Colvend and Southwick, Parish of, 108-133.
 Colvend Churchyard, Gravestones, 130, 131.
 "Communion Stones," Skeoch Hill, 328.
 Conchiston :
 Cairn and Cist, 65.
 Fort, 57.
 Mote (site), 71.
- Coped Stone**, 109.
- Corbelly Hill, Cairns (site), 388.
 Cordorcan, Cairns, 353, 354.
 Corra Castle, liv, 275.
 Corra Hill, Fort, 197.
 Corriedow, "White Cairn," xxviii, 161.
 Corsock, 397.
 Corson family, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 183.
 Courthill, Fort (site), near, 85.
 "Coweloot" Stone, 396.
 Craig, Enclosure, 460.
 Craigengillan, Cairn, xxix, 95.
 Craig Hill, Lochangower, Hill Fort, 43.
 Craigmuir, Fort, xxxviii, 38.
 Craigraploch, Fort, xxxvi, 418.
- Crannogs** (see Lake Dwellings).
 Cree Bridge, Cairn, xxix, 363.
 Creetown Church (site), 299.
 Crichton or Gordon, Margaret, 153.
 Criffel, "Douglas's Cairn," 387.
 "Crofts Mote," Fort, xxxvii, 141.
 Crofts (Kirkpatrick-Durham), Fort (remains), 307.
- Crosses** :
 Cross-slabs, xlv, xlv, 3, 26, 27, 99, 100, 101, 180, 282, 370, 371.
 Market Crosses, 211, 219.
- Crossmichael :
 Bell, 145.
 Burial Vault, 146.
 Martyr's Tomb, 147.
 Parish of, 134-152.
 Crumock Knowe, 101.
 Cuil Burn, 126.
 Culcaigrie, Mote (doubtful), 474.
 Culdoach Mote, 222.
 "Cullochan Castle," Mote (supposed), xl, 434.
 Culmark Hill, Cairn (site), 163.
 Cumstoun, site of castle near, 481.
 Cumstoun Castle, l, 465.
 Cumstounend, Fort, xxxvii, 470.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Cumstoun House :
 Earthwork, 469.
 Font, 477.
- Cup and Ring marks :**
 xxxi-xxxiii, 19-25, 65, 66, 67, 239-251, 294-296, 420, 421.
- Cutler, John of Orraland, Gravestone of, 425.
- Dalarran Holm, Standing-Stone, 40.
 Dalbeattie Reservoir, Well, 81.
 Dalry :
 Church, xlv, 153.
 "Font Stone," 154.
 Mote, 157.
 Parish of, 153-166.
- Dalshangan, Cross-Slab, xlv, 101.
- Daltallochan :
 Cairns, 93, 106 (site).
 Cross-Slab, xlv, 99.
 Standing-Stone, 98.
 Stone Circle, 97.
- Dam Park, Cup and Ring marka, 243.
 "Danish Camp" (site), Barluka Hill, 483.
 Darngarroch, Cairn, 174.
 Deeside, 450.
- Defensive Constructions** (see Forts and Motes).
- "Deil's Dyke," xxii, 368.
 Derrygown Burn, Cairn, 174.
 Dervorgilla, xlv, 73, 74, 380.
 Desey, Andrew, of Glenstoken, Grave-slab at Southwick, 110.
 Dengeh (see Water of Deugh).
 Dildawn, Fort, xxxviii, 193.
 Dirk Hatteraick's Cave, 298.
 "The Ditch," Boreland of Gelston, 200.
 Doo Cave, Fort, 62.
 Doonend Hill, Fort (site), 205.
 Doon Hill, Balig, Fort, xxxvii, 419.
 Doon Hill, Shawhead, Fort, 318.
 "The Doon," Doon Hill, Twynholm, 471.
 "Doon," Nun Mill, xxxv, 472.
 Doon of Carsluith, xxxiv, 284.
 Doon of Urr, 309.
 "The Doons," 318.
 Douglas, Archibald, Earl of ("The Grim"), xlv, 41, 380, 431.
 Douglas, Archibald, Earl of ("The Tine-man"), 431.
 "Douglas's Cairn," Criffel, 387.
 Douglas, Sir Patrick, Cellarer of Dundrennan, Monument of, 398.
 Douglasses, The, xlviii, 41, 74.
 Drannadow :
 Cairns, xxxiv, 355-360.
 Stone circles, xxx, 366, 367.
- Drumcoltran :
 Castle, li, 276.
 Fort, xxxvii, 280.
 "Drumfern Cairn," 355.
- Drummorc :
 Fort, xxxvi, 231.
 Stone Circle, xxx, 237.
 "Drumwhirn Cairn," xxvi, 361.
- Dundeugh Castle, 86
- Dundrennan Abbey, xlv, 398.
 Bridge at, 399.
 Font at Cumstoun House, supposed to have come from the Abbey, 477.
- Dungarry, Fort, xxxv, 406.
 Dunguile Hill, Fort, 199.
 Dunjarg, Fort, 139.
 Dunjop, Forte, 440, 452 (site).
 Dunmuir Hill, Fort (site), 151.
 Dunnance, Mote, 44.
 Dunrod :
 Church, xlvii, 217.
 Font in Museum at Kirkcudbright supposed to have come from Dunrod, 217.
 Fort, xxxviii, 230.
 Village site, 273.
 "Dun's Wa's" (site), 274.
 Durham Street, 311.
- Dykes**, 368, 369.
- Earlston Castle, li, liii, 155.
- Earthworks** (see Forts, etc.).
- Easthill, Stone Circle, 332.
 East Preston :
 Preston Cross, 211.
 Village site, 213.
- Ecclesiastical Structures :**
 xlv-xlviii, 1-7, 49, 50, 73, 108-114, 145, 153, 154, 167, 168, 190, 216, 217, 380, 381, 389, 398, 431, 432, 439, 464.
 SITES OF: 32, 83, 84, 150, 164, 165, 207, 265, 268-270, 298A-300, 314, 329, 453, 480, 499, 500.
- Edgar, Bessie, Gravestone of, in Irongray Churchyard, 325.
 Edgarton "Mote," xxxvi, 45.
 Edingham :
 Castle, xlix, 488.
 "Fort" (site), 496.
 Edward I. in Galloway, 176.
- Effigies**, xlv, xlvii, 395, 398, 432.
- Egidius or Giles, Abbots, Tombstones of, at Dundrennan, 398.
- Enrick :
 Fort, 173.
 "Palace Yard," 176.
- Ernambrie, Fort, 137.
 Ernespie :
 Mote, 77 (doubtful).
 Stone Circle (remains of), xxxi, 202.
- Eschonchan, 374.
 Ewart, John, of Mullock, 256.
 Ewart Monument and Gravestone in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, xlv, 258.
- Fairgirth Farm, St Lawrence's Chapel and Well, 114.
 Fergue, Lord of Galloway, xlv, xlv, 263, 431, 439.
- Fireplaces**, 335, 427.
 "Fir Island," 201.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Fonts**, *xlvi*, 154 (doubtful), 181, 217, 261, 312, 477.
- Forts, etc. :**
 xxxiv-xl, 10-13, 37, 38, 42-45, 54-64, 77-80, 87, 116-121, 134-143, 157-159, 170-173, 191-200, 210, 222-234, 278-280, 284, 305-309, 318-322, 337-342, 385, 390-392, 400-419, 433-435, 440, 441, 457-461, 466-474, 489-492.
- RELICS FROM** (*see under Relics recovered*).
- SITES OF :** 72, 82, 85, 133, 151, 205, 264, 333, 429, 437, 450-452, 478, 483, 484, 485, 496.
- "Galdus's Tomb," Cairnholy, *xxv*, *xxvi*, 288.
- Galloway, Ancient Lords of, *xlvi*, *lvi*, 74, 156, 179, 263, 380, 398, 431, 439.
- "Gallows Slot," 201.
- Galtway :**
 Cairn, 235.
 Church (site), 270.
 Cup and Ring marks, 250, 251.
 Gravestones, 259, 260.
 Village site, 272.
- Gardenburn, site of Kirkennan Church and Graveyard near, 84.
- Garlies Castle, *xlix*, 1, 335.
- Garryhorn, 99.
- Gatehouse or Gateway**, 1, 330.
- Gateside**, 323.
- Gelston Kirk (site), 207.
- Gerranton, Fort (supposed), 143.
- "Giant's Dyke," *xxxvi*, 441.
- "Giles," Abbots, Tombstones of, in Dundrennan Abbey, 398.
- Gillfoot of Netherthird, Fort, *xxxviii*, 194.
- Gillroanie, Cup and Ring marks, 244.
- Gillwood, "Wallace's Camp," *xxxiv*, 341.
- Girthon :**
 Church, *xlvi*, *lxvii*, 167.
 Martyr's Tomb, 168.
 "Mill of the Lake," or "Mill of Girthon" (site), 178.
 Parish of, 167-178.
- "Glenapp Fort," *xxxvii*, 417.
- Glencaird Hill, Cairn, 349.
- Glencaird House, Heraldic Stones, 374.
- Glendonwyn of Parton, 389.
- Glengappock, Fort, *xxxvi*, 134.
- Glenhead Hill, Graveyard (supposed site of), 501.
- Glenloch, Abbey (supposed site of), 150.
- Glenquicken :**
 Cairn (site), 303.
 Stone Circle, *xxx*, 292.
 Stone cist near, *xxix*, 291.
- Glenkyreburn, 9.
- Glenewinton, Cairn, *xxix*, 393.
- Gordon, Ann M'Naught or, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 186.
- Gordon, Christian Macadam or, 2.
- Gordon, Edward, Martyr's Monument near Irongray Church, 327.
- Gordon, Elizabeth, Lady Maxwell of Spottis, 432.
- Gordon, James, of Lochinvar, 153.
- Gordon, Capt. the Hon. John, 182.
- Gordon, John, of Ardwell, 2.
- Gordon, John, of Cardoness, 2.
- Gordon, Margaret Crichton or, 153.
- Gordon, Margaret Maclellan or, 2, 35.
- Gordon, Marion Mure or, 2.
- Gordon, Mary Hope or, 155.
- Gordon Monument, Anwoth, 2.
- Gordon, William, of Cullindach, 2.
- Gordon, William, of Earlstoun, 155.
- Gordons of Airds, Burial Vault of, at Crossmichael, 146.
- Gordons of Cardoness, 2, 8.
- Gordons of Earlstoun, 155.
- Gordons of Lochinvar, 9, 156, 179.
- Graham, William, Martyr's Tomb in Crossmichael Churchyard, 147.
- The Grange, Cup and Ring marks, 243.
- Gravestones** (*see Tombstones and other Memorial Slabs*).
- Graveyards :**
 SITES OF, 32, 39, 84, 189, 314, 315, 487, 500, 501.
- Great Cross, St Mary's Isle, 265.
- Green Island, Fort, 491.
- Greenlaw House, Cairn (supposed), 144.
- Greenlaw, Tower and Fortalice of (site), 147A.
- "Green Tower Mote," 11.
- Greyfriars, the Church of, Kirkcudbright, *xlvi*, *liv*, 216.
- Grierson, Robert, Gravestone of, at Carsphairn, 103.
- Halferne, Fort, 138.
- Hallhill, Fort, *xxxvii*, 321.
- Hallum, John, Martyr's Tomb in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 257.
- Hangman Hill, Cairn (site), 214.
- Harper's Hill, Fort (remains), 172.
- Haugh of Urr, Fort, 490.
- Heraldic Stones**, 28, 49, 311A, 372, 373, 374.
- Heraldry :**
 Arms of :
 Annandale, 431.
 Atholl, 431.
 Bailiol, 398.
 Baillie (and Maxwell), 432.
 Brown or Brown, Irongray, 324.
 Browns (of Careluth), 282.
 Callander (and Livingston of Culter), 398.
 Carlyle, Lords of Torthorwald, 111.
 Carsane (and Gordon), 28, 252.
 Carsane (and Gordon), Marion, 9.
 Carsane (and Maxwell), Isobel, 253.
 Crichton (and Gordon), Margaret, 315.
 Culter, 425.
 Douglas, 380, 431.
 Drummond, 431.
 Ewart, John, of Mullock, 256.
 Galloway, 431.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

Heraldry—continued.

Arms of:

Glandonwyn of Parton, 389.
 Gordon, 313, 439.
 Gordon (and Carsane), 9, 28, 252.
 Gordon (and Macadam), 2.
 Gordon (and Maclellan), John, 2.
 Gordon (and Maclellan), Margaret, 35.
 Gordon (and Macnaght), 186.
 Gordon (and Maxwell), Elizabeth, 432.
 Gordon (and Mure), William, 2.
 Gordon, James, of Lochinvar (and Mary Crichton), 153.
 Gordon, John, of Lochinvar (and Carsane), 9.
 Gordon, William, of Kirkconnel, 448.
 Gordons of Airds, 146.
 Gordons of Lochinvar, 179.
 Haliburton, 431.
 Herries, 431.
 Herries (and Maxwell), 330.
 Herries, Agnes, Lady, 432.
 Kennedy, 185, 311A.
 Livingston of Cults (and Callander), 398.
 Macadam (and Gordon), Christian, 2.
 Macgnffock, 380.
 McKie, 372.
 Maclellan, 49, 190, 425.
 Maclellan (and Gordon), Margaret, 2.
 Maclellan (and Gordon), William, of Bombie, 35.
 Maclellan, Sir Thomas, of Bombie (and Maxwell), 216, 218.
 Maclellan of Bombie, 261, 398.
 Macnaught (and Gordon), 186.
 Mar, 431.
 Maxwell, 4, 330, 431.
 Maxwell (and Baillie), 432.
 Maxwell (and Carsane), 253.
 Maxwell (and Gordon), Sir Robert, of Spottis, 432.
 Maxwell (and Herries), Sir John, 330.
 Maxwell (and Maclellan), Grissel, 216, 218.
 Maxwell (and Stewart), 4.
 Maxwell, Edward and Agnes, 330.
 Muirhead, 439.
 Mure (and Gordon), Marion, 2.
 Murray of Bothwell, 431.
 Murray of Strathearn, 431.
 Shaw, John, 255.
 Stewart, 335, 398, 431.
 Stewart (and Maxwell), 4.
 Heres or Corson, Agnes, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 183.
 Herries, Sir John Maxwell, Fourth Lord, and Agnes Herries his wife, 218, 330, 380.
 Hough of Laggan :
 Cairn (doubtful), 128.
 "Coltart's Cairn" (site), 132.
 High Anchenlarie :
 Cairn, 17.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 19.
 Sculptured Standing-Stones from, now at Cardoness, xlv, 26.
 Stone Circle, xxx, 18.

High Banks :
 Cairns, 236.
 Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 240.
 High Barend :
 Carved Grave-slab, 426.
 Fireplace, 427.
 Highlandman's Rig, "Sheuchan's Cairn," 352.
 High Nunton, site of castle near, 482.
 High Steward of Scotland, Alexander, the, 335.
 Hills Castle, xlix, 1, 330.
 Holed Stone, 162.
 Holland Isle, 42.
 Holm of Daltallochan (*see* Daltallochan).
 Hope, or Gordon, Mary, 155.
 Hopehead, 498.
 Hut Circles and Small Cairns, xxxiii, xxxiv, 15, 60, 88, 123-128, 343, 475.
 Ingleston (Kelton) :
 Fort, 198.
 Mote, xl, 192.
 Ingleston (Kirkpatrick Irongray), Fort, 322.
 Ingleston (New Abbey) Mote, 385.
 Irelandtown :
 Cairns (sites), 479, 486.
 Fort (site), 478.
 Hut Circle, 475.
 Irongray :
 Gravestones, 324-326.
 James IV. at Lincluden, 431.
 Martyr's Tomb, 327.
 Parish of, 318-329.
 Jardington, Fort (site), 437.
 Joughs, 219.
 Kells :
 Gravestones, 182-187.
 Martyr's Monument, 184.
 Parish of, 179-189.
 Standing-Stone, 129.
 Kelton, Parish of, 190-208.
 Kempton Hill, Fort (site), 484.
 Ken, Water of, 179.
 Kenervie, "Cowloot" stone, 396.
 Kenmure Castle, lii, liii, 179.
 Font at, 181.
 Incised Cross at, 180.
 Kenmure, Viscount, 179.
 Kennan's Isle, Fort (site), 450.
 Kilns (supposed sites of), 81, 377.
 "King's Cairn," Kirriemore, 351.
 Kirkandrews :
 Church, 49.
 Fort at Barnhugh, 63.
 Fort, "Castle Haven," 64.
 Sculptured Stone, now in Museum, Kirkcudbright, 69.
 Kirkbean, Parish of, 209-215.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Kirkbride (Anwoth) :
 Church and Graveyard (supposed site), 32.
 Lady's Well, 30.
 Kirkbride (Kirkmabreck), Chapel (site), 300.
 Kirkcarswell :
 Forts, xxxvii, xxxviii, 415, 416.
 Mote, xxxix, 400.
 Kirkchrist :
 Church, 464.
 Fort, xxxvii, 468.
 Kirkclaugh :
 Cross-slab, xlv, 27.
 Cup and Ring marks, 23.
 Mote, xxxix, xl, 12.
 Kirkconnel Farm, Carved Stones, 448.
 Kirkconnel Moor, Cairn, 443.
 Kirkconnel Tower, lii, 456.
 Kirkcormack :
 Church, 190.
 Mote, 191.
 Sepulchral Slab, 190.
 Kirkcudbright :
 Auchengool House, liv, lvi, 221A.
 Bells, 219.
 Castledykes (site), xlviii, liv, 262.
 "Claverhouse's Lodging," liv, lvi, 221B.
 Clock in Museum, 220.
 Font at Museum, said to have come from Dunrod, xlvii, 217.
 Greyfriars Church, xlv, liv, 216.
 "Jougs," 219.
 Maclellan's House (Kirkcudbright Castle), lii, liv, 218.
 Maclellan's Monument, liii, 216.
 Market Cross, lv, 219.
 "Muckle Yett," liv, lv.
 Murrays of Broughton, Town-house of, liv, lvi.
 Parish of, 216-274.
 St Cuthbert's Church (site), 268.
 Sculptured Stone from Kirkandrews at Museum, 69.
 Silver Gun, 221.
 Tolbooth, liv, lv, 219.
 Kirkennan Church and Graveyard (site), 84.
 Kirkeoch :
 Fort (site), 485.
 Graveyard (supposed site of), 487.
 Kirkgunzeon, 275-281.
 Kirkinder, 381.
 Kirkland, Fort, 232.
 Kirkland Mote, Parton, 390.
 Kirklebride, 312.
 Kirkmabreck :
 Cairn of Knockglass, "Blair's Croft," 285.
 Parish of, 282-304.
 "Kirkmirran," 208.
 Kirkmuir, Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 294.
 Kirkpatrick-Durham :
 Font at Manse, 312.
 Heraldic Stone built into church, 311A.
 Mound at, 311.
 Oak Panels, 313.
 Parish of, 305-317.
 Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Parish of, 318-329
 (see also under Irongray).
 Kirkstead, St Michael's Kirk (site), 269.
 Kirriemore :
 Defensive Enclosure, 340.
 "King's Cairn," 351.
 Kirroughtree :
 Cairns, 364.
 "Parliament Knowe," 339.
 Standing-stone (site), 379.
 Knockbrec, Fort, 61.
 Knockglass, Cairn of, 285.
 Knockshinnie, Cup and Ring marks, 247.
 Lady Chapel Knowe and Well, 436.
 Lady Well, Chapel Knowe, 436.
 Lady's Well, near Kirkbride, 30.
 Laggan, Cup- and Ring-marked stone from, xxxiii, 20.
 Lagganmullan, Rock Sculptures at, 24.
 "Lagwine Cairn," 93.
 Lairdmannoch :
 Cairn, 442.
 Stone Circle, xxx, 446.
Lake Dwellings :
 122 (supposed), 201, 331, 386.
 RELICS FROM (see under Relics recovered).
 SITE OF : 428.
 Lamford :
 Cairn, 89.
 Hut Ruins, 88.
 Larg Moor, Stone Cist, xxix, 291.
 Larg Tower (site), 378.
 Lennox, Robert, Martyr's Tomb at Girthon, 168.
 Lennoxes of Plunton, 51.
 "Lessons Cairns," 364.
 Lidderdale, Thomas, Gravestone in Galtway Churchyard, 260.
 Lincluden Convent and College, xlv-xlvii, 431.
 Lincluden Mote, xl, 433.
 Lindsay, John, of Main, and spouse, Gravestone at Southwick, 112.
 Little Balmae :
 Cup and Ring marks near, 246.
 Stone Circle (supposed), 237.
 Little Cross, St Mary's Isle, 265.
 Little Duchrae, Fort, 42.
 Little Firthhead, Cairn, 493.
 Little Merkland, Fort, 392.
 Little Richorn, 492.
 Little Ross Island, Cup and Ring marks, 67.
 Little Stockerton, Cup and Ring marks, xxxii, 249.
 Little Sypland, Fort, 223.
 Livingstoun, Sir William, of Culter, Monument of, xlv, 398.
 Lochangower, Hill Fort, 43.
 Loch Arthur, Crannog, 386.
 Loch Fergus, xxiii, 263.
 Lochfoot, 333.
 Lochhead, 104.
 Lochinvar Castle, 156.
 Loch Ken, 86.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Loch Kinder, 381.
 Loch Lurkie, Mound, 394.
 Lochrianie :
 Chapel (site), 164.
 Holed Stone, 162.
 Mote, xxxix, 158.
 Loch Roau, Fort, 135.
 Lochbrutton :
 Auchenfranco Castle (site), 334.
 Crannog, 331.
 Parish of, 330-334.
 Lochside, 435.
 Lotus Loch, or Loch Arthur, Crannog, 386.
 Low Barend :
 " Allan's Cross " (site), 430.
 Fort (site), 429.
 Low Milton, Cup and Ring marks, 242.
 Lower Laggan Cottage, Cup-marked Stone, xxxiii, 22.
 Luckie Burn, 482.
- Mabie Moss, " Pict's Knowe," xxxviii, 461.
 Macadam, Christian, 1.
 Macartney, Panelling from Macartney seat in old Church of Kirkpatrick-Durham, 313.
 M'Bornay, Agnes, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 183.
 M'Courtie, John, of Furmiston, 186.
 M'Cubbine, Alexander, Martyr's Monument, 327.
 Maccubbyn, Inscribed Stone of Dundrennan Abbey, 398.
 M'Cullochs of Ardwail, 330.
 M'Cullochs of Barholm, 283.
 M'Cullochs of Cardoness, 8.
 " M'Culloch's Castle," Fort, 210.
 M'Enay, David, Gravestone of, at Carsphairn, 104.
 M'Ghies of Plunton, 51.
 M'Guffog, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 187.
 Machars Hill Mote, or " The Beacon," 338.
 M'Kie, Patrick, Heraldic Stone at Muiniggaff, 372.
 Maclellan, or Lindsay, Isobella, Gravestone at Southwick, 112.
 Maclellan, Margaret, 2.
 Maclellan, Patrick, Sepulchral Slab at Kirkcormack, 190.
 Maclellan, Robert, 35.
 Maclellan, Sir Thomas, and Grissel Maxwell his wife, Monument in Greyfriars Church, Kirkcudbright, liii, 216.
 Maclellan, William, 35.
 Maclellan's House, Kirkcudbright, lii, 218.
 Maclellans of Bombie, lii, 35, 216, 221, 261.
 Macnaughton, Fort, xxxvii, 319.
 MacNaughts, Gravestone in Kells Churchyard, 186.
 Macpwhan, Adam, Martyr's Tomb in Kells Churchyard, 184.
 Mains of Minnydow, Fort, 308.
 Mainsiddle, Cairn (site), 215.
 Manor Castle (site), 70.
 March Cleugh, Fort, 196.
- Margaret, Princess (Countess of Douglas) : Monument in Lincluden College, xlvi, 431.
 Margley, Fort, 305.
- Market Crosses :**
 Kirkcudbright, 219.
 Preston, 211.
 " Mark Mote," Rockcliffe, Vitriified Fort, xxxvi, 120.
 " Marl Mount," 317.
 Martyr's Tombs, 6, 147, 168, 184, 257, 327.
 Mayfield, St Ringan's Well, 203.
 Maxwell, Agnes, 330.
 Maxwell, Edward, 330, 398, 432.
 Maxwell, or Maclellan, Grissel, Monument in Greyfriars Churchyard, Kirkcudbright, liii, 216.
 Maxwell, Isobel, Gravestone in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 253.
 Maxwell, Sir John, 330.
 Maxwell, Sir Robert, of Spottis, 432.
 Maxwell, Sir William of Cardoness, 4, 8.
 Maxwells of Munchea, 74.
 " Meikle Cairn," Minnydow, 310.
 Meikle Ernambrie, Cairn (site), 149.
 Meikle Kirkland, Chapel and Graveyard (site), 500.
 Meikle Knox, Fort, 78.
 Meikle Larg, Cairn (site), 497.
 Meikle Loch Dougan, Fort, 197.
 Meikle Sypland, Fort, 224.
 Mid Burn, xxxiii, 125, 126.
 " Mill of Girthon," or " Mill of the Lake " (site), 178.
 Mill, Katherine, Gravestone of, in Irongray Churchyard, 324.
- Milton :
 Cup and Ring marks, Low Milton, 242.
 Fort, Milton Cottage, xxxviii, 229.
 Fort, North Milton, xxxviii, 227.
 Fort, Upper North Milton, 228.
 Milton Loch, Fort, 491.
 Milton Park, Camp (site), 82.
 Milton Park, Townhead, Cup and Ring marks, 241.
- Muiniggaff :
 Heraldic Stones, 372, 373.
 Mote, 337.
 Parish of, 335-379.
 Sculptured Stones, xlv, 370, 371.
 " Wallace's Camp," 341.
 Minnoch Bridge, xxi, 375.
- Minnydow :
 Fort, 308.
 Kirkyard (site), near, 315.
 " Meikle Cairn," 310.
 St Patrick's Well (site), 316.
- Miscellaneous Constructions and Ruins :** 47, 48, 176, 238, 323, 328, 387, 394, 396, 493.
- RELICS FROM (*see under Relics recovered*).
- SITES OF : 34, 498.
- Moat Hill, Ernambrie, Clarebrand, Fort, 137.
 Moat Hill, Garmartin, 317.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Moat Hill, Margley, Fort, 305.
 Moat Hill, "The Round," Clarebrand, 142.
 Moat Park, Cally, 170.
 Monk's Well, St Mary's Isle, 266.
 "Mons Meg," 41.
 Morton, Regent, 209.
 Mossyard, Cup and Ring marks, xxxiii, 21.
- Notes :** xxxix, xl, 10-12, 37, 44, 54-56, 71, 77 (doubtful), 117, 119, 157, 158, 170, 191, 192, 222, 337, 338, 342, 385, 390, 391, 400, 433, 434 (supposed), 447 (doubtful), 457, 466, 467, 474 (doubtful), 489.
- RELICS FROM** (see under Relics recovered).
- Mounds :** 47, 311, 394, 492.
 "The Moyle," Moyle Hill, xxxvi, 121.
 Muirfad Castle (site), 301.
Muncaig :
 Doo Cave, 62.
 Fort near (site), 72.
- Mural Monuments :** 4, 5, 372, 373.
 Mure, Marion, 2.
 Murray, John, Gravestone, Kells Churchyard, 182.
- The Nappers, Long Cairn at, xxvii, 358.
 Nether Dullarg, Fort, 392.
 Nether Ernambrie, Fort, 137.
 Nether Ervie, "Cowclood" Stone, 396.
 Nether Hazelfield, Fort, 408.
 Nether Holm of Dalquhairn, 107.
 Nether Linkens, Cup and Ring marks, 420.
 Netherthird, Fortified site, 195.
 Nethertown of Almorness, Fort, 79.
New Abbey :
 Old House at, 383.
 Parish of, 350-388.
 Sweetheart or New Abbey, xlv, xlvi, 380.
- Newlands, Cairn (site), 152.
 Newlaw, Crennog (site), 428.
 Newlaw Hill, Cup and Ring marks, xxxiii, 421.
 Newton, Standing-Stones, xxvii, 29.
 "Nick of Doon," Carsluith, 284.
 North Milton, Fort, xxxviii, 227.
 North Quintespie, 43.
Nun Mill :
 Fort, xxxv, 472.
 Nunnery (supposed site), 480.
 "Nun's Monument," Dundrennan, 398.
 Nybster Broch, Caithness, comparison with "Castle Haven," xxxix.
- Oakwood Cottage, Fort, 319.
 Office of Works, Monuments under the care of the, xiii, 41, 76, 216, 282, 398.
 Old Bridge of Tarff, supposed site of Chapel near, 453.
 Old Bridge of Urr, 495.
- Old Church, Parton, 389.
 Old Military Road, Stone Circle near, 292, 332.
 Old Risk Castle, 336.
 Orchardton, supposed Monument to Lady of, 398.
 Orchardton Tower, li, 76.
- Packman's Road, Crosses, 100.
Painting, Mediæval, 431.
 Palace Isle, site of Castle Fergus, xxiii, 263.
 "Palace Yard," Enrick, 176.
- Panels,** carved, 28, 49, 313, 389, 439. (See also under Heraldry.)
 Park, Stone Circle, xxxi, 445.
 "Parliament Knowe," Fortified site, 339.
Parton :
 Notes, 390, 391.
 Old Church, 389.
 Parish of, 389-397.
 Sculptured Stone, 395.
 Paterson, Robert (Scott's "Old Mortality"), 39.
 "Peter's Cairn" (site), 463.
 "Pict's Kilns" (sites), 31, 377.
 "Pict's Knowe," xxxviii, 461.
- Piscinae,** xlvi, li, 76, 167, 380, 431.
 "Pluckhim's Cairn," 444.
 Plunton Castle, lii, 51.
 Plunton Castle, Bronze Bracelet found near, xlii.
 Polchree, xxxix, 10.
 Polmaddy, 96, 368.
 Port Mary, Fort, 412.
 Portowarren, Fort, 116.
 Pottie, George, Gravestone in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 254.
 Preston Cross, 211.
 Preston Village (site), 213.
 Princess Margaret's Tomb, Lincluden, xlvi, 431.
- Pulpit,** 389.
 Pulwhirrin Burn, Mote, 55.
- Queen of Scots, 447.
 Queen's Hill, 447.
- Ramshaw Wood, Fort (site), 85.
 Redbank, Fort (site), 133.
 Redcastle, Standing-Stone, 494.
 Ree of Ross, Fort (site), 72.
- Relics recovered from Cairns, Cave, Crannogs, Forts and Motes, etc. :**
FROM CAIRNS : xxix, xl.
 Bronze dagger-blade, 148.
 Flint Knife, 160.
 Urns, 236, 267.
 Urn (Incense cup type).
FROM CAVE : xxxv, xlvi.
 Human remains, 68.
 Animal remains, 68.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

Relics recovered from Cairns, Cave, etc.—continued.

Stone objects :

- Polishers, 68.
- Whetstones, 68.
- Discs of claystone perforated, one with incised links, 68.

Bronze :

- Brooch and other fragments, 68.

Bone Objects :

- Combs (long-handled, ornamented), 68.
- Spoons, handles, hemisphere (ornamented), needles, pegs, awls, etc., 68.

Samian Ware, 68.

Miscellaneous :

- Fragments of iron, vitreous paste and glass, etc., 68.

FROM CRANNOGS (or in association with Crannogs): xlv.

- Fragments of vessel of red sandstone, 331.

Bronze objects :

- Pots, 122, 201.
- Sword, 201.

Iron objects :

- Implements (Roman), 201.

Canoes, 201, 386.

Miscellaneous :

- Copper pan or pot, 428.
- Horse shoes, 201.
- Iron fragments, sheet-lead, leaden spindle-whorls, 331.
- Jet cross, 331.
- Pottery, 331.
- Stag-heads, 331.

FROM FORTS : xxxvii, xxxix, xl, xli.

Stone objects :

- Quern stones, 64.
- Discs (polished), 64.
- Whetstones, 64.

Bronze objects :

- Brooch, 64.
- Finger rings, 64.
- Spear-heads, 319.
- Weapons, 280.

Iron and Steel objects :

- Rings (remains of chain mail), 64.

Miscellaneous :

- Human remains, 64.
- Animal remains, 64.
- Beads, 64.

Flint objects :

- Arrow-heads, 319.
- Chips, 319.

FROM MOTES : xl.

- Cross-slab found at Kirkcraugh Mote, 12, 27.

- Padlock (medieval), iron nails and bolt, 192.

Pottery, 192.

FROM MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTIONS AND RUINS :

- Small Coins from Well, 462.

- Fragments of Iron from Entrenched Mound, 492.

- Reliquary (silver-gilt) from Threave Castle, 41.

- Rerwick Churchyard, 423-425.

- Rerwick, Parish of, 398-430.

- Rig of Cairn Kinna, 347, 348.

- Rig of Drumwhar, Cairn, 344.

- Roberton, Mote, xxxix, 55.

- Rockcliffe, Vitriified Fort, xxxvi, 120.

Rock Sculptures, xxxi-xxxiii, 14.

(See also under Cup and Ring marks.)

- Roscarrel, 409.

- Ross View, Balmae, Cup and Ring marks, 246.

- "Rough Tongue of Bombie," Cup and Ring marks, 239.

- "The Round," Mote Hill, Clarebrand, 142.

Ruins (see Miscellaneous Constructions and Ruins).

- Rumbling Well, Barskeoch Hill, 81.

- Rusco Castle, xlix, 1, 9.

- Rusco House, Heraldic Stone, 28.

- Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, 7.

St Breoch, 217.

- St Bridget, Kirkbride, 312.

- St Colmonel's Church, Buittle, xlv, xlvii, 73, 380.

St Cuthbert's, Kirkcudbright :

- Church (site), 268.

- Martyr's Tomb, 257.

- Sepulchral Monuments, 252-258.

- St John's Church, Dalry, xlv, 153.

- St John's Town of Dalry (see under Dalry).

- St Lawrence's Chapel and Well, Fairgirth, 114.

- St Lawrence's Fair, 49.

St Mary's Isle :

- Font, xlvii, 261.

- Priory (site) and Well, 265, 266.

- S Maria de Trayll, Priory (site), 265.

- St Michael's Kirk, Kirkstead (site), 269.

- St Patrick's Well (site), 316.

- St Queran's Well, Barbush, 462.

- St Ringan's Well, Mayfield, 203.

- Scroggie Hill, Fort (site), 498.

Sculptured Stones, xlv, xlv, 14 (rock), 69, 370, 371, 395, 448, 449.

- Senwick Church, 50.

- Senwick Croft, Cup and Ring marks, 67.

Sepulchral Monuments (see Tombstones and other Memorial Slabs).

- Shambellie Grange, 384.

- Shawe, John, Gravestone in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, 255.

- "Sheuchan's Cairn," 352.

- Shirmer's Castle, 36.

- Sinclair's of Earlston, 155.

- Sites :** 31-34, 70-72, 82-85, 106, 107, 132, 133, 147A-152, 163-166, 177, 178, 189, 204-208, 212-215, 262-274, 281, 298A-304, 314-317, 329, 333, 334, 376-379, 383, 397, 428-430, 436-438, 450-455, 463, 478-487, 496-501.

(The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to the paragraphs of the Inventory.)

- Skeoch Hill, "Communion Stones," 328.
 Skyreburn, 9.
 Slack Heugh, 64.
 Slagshaw, 206.
Slewcairn :
 Cairns, xxv, xxvi, 125.
 Hut-circle, 123.
 Slot Well, Barskeoch Hill, 81A.
 South Park, Fort, 59.
Southwick :
 "The Brough," 119.
 Church, xlv, xlvii, 108.
 Sepulchral Monuments, 109-113.
 Standing-Stone, 129.
 Spouty Dennans, Forts, 410, 411.
 "Standing-Stone of Dalarran," 40.
Standing-Stones : 29, 40, 98, 129, 297, 367, 379, 494.
Stewarts of Garlies, 335.
 "Stewarts" of Kirkcudbright, xlviii.
Stewarts of Shambellie, 333.
Stone Circles : xxx, xxxi, 16, 18, 97, 202, 237, 292, 293, 332, 366, 445, 446.
 "Stroanfreggan Cairn," xxix, 160.
 Stroanfreggan Craig, Cairn (site), 166.
 Stroanfreggan, Fort, 159.
 "Stronbae" (site), 376.
 Suie Hill, Fort, xxxv, xxxvi, 407.
 Sweetheart Abbey, xlv, xlvi, 380.
Sypland :
 Fort, Little Sypland, 223.
 Fort, Meikle Sypland, 224.
 Tarkirra, Forts, xxxviii, 278, 279.
 Terregles, Parish of, 431-438.
 Terregles "Queir," xlvii, 432.
 Effigy of Edward Maxwell at, 432.
 Stalls from Lincluden at, 431.
 Terreglestown, Village site, 438.
 "The Thieves," Blair Hill, xxx, 367.
 Threave Castle, xlviii, xlix, 41.
 Tires, comparison of "Castle Haven" with constructions in, xxxviii.
 Tolbooth, Kirkcudbright, 219.
Tombstones and other Memorial Slabs : 2-6, 102-105, 109-114, 130, 131, 146, 147, 168, 182-187, 190, 202, 216, 252-260, 282, 311A, 324-327, 380, 398, 423-426, 431, 432.
 Tongland Abbey, xlv, xlvi, 439.
 Bell, 439.
 Carved Panels, 439.
 Tongland Bridge, Fort near, 233.
 Tongland Hill, 445.
 Tongland Parish, 439-455.
 Torrarie, 212, 214, 215.
Torrs :
 Cup and Ring marks, 248.
 Fort, "The Battery" (site), 264.
 Horned Mask of Bronze from, xli.
 Townhead, Cup and Ring marks, 241.
 Tregallan, Fort, 459.
Troqner :
 Mote of, xl, 457.
 Parish of, 456-463.
 Trostrie, Mote, xxxix, 466.
 Trowdale, Fort, xxxviii, 140.
Trusty's Hill :
 Sculptured Rock, xlv, 14.
 Vitrified Fort, xxxvi, 13.
Twynholm :
 Mote of, 467.
 Parish of, 464-487.
 Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, xlv, 431.
 Upper Achie, Graveyard (site), 189.
 Upper Carse, Fort, 233.
 "Upper Corsock" (site), 397.
 Upper Drumwall, Cairns (sites), 177.
 Upper Laggan Hill, Cup- and Ring-marked Stone from, 22.
 Upper North Milton, Fort, 228.
 Upper Rusco Bridge, "Picts Kiln" (supposed site), 31.
 Upper Tarkirra, Fort, xxxviii, 279.
Urr :
 Bridge of, 495.
 Doon of, 309.
 Mote of, xxxvii, xxxix, 489.
 Parish of, 488-501.
 Valleyfield, Cairn, 442.
Village Sites, 213, 272, 273, 438.
Vitrified Forts, xxxvi, 13, 45 (doubtful), 80, 120.
 Walker, Helen, Tomb erected by Sir Walter Scott to the memory of, 326.
 "Wallace's Camp," Gillwood, xxxiv, 341.
 Wall Hill, Craignaploch, Fort, xxxvi, 418.
 "Watch Knows," Fort, Craigmuirie, xxxviii, 38.
 Water of Deugh, Cairns, 90, 91, 92.
 Waterside, Fort, 490.
 Well Hill, Cup and Ring marks, 248.
Wells : 30, 81, 81A, 114, 203, 329, 462.
 RELICS FROM (see under Relics recovered).
 SITES OF : 266, 316, 436.
 West Barcloy, Fort, xxxv, 118.
Whinnyliggate :
 Fort, xxxviii, 225.
 Tumulus (site), 267.
 Urn from, xli, 267.
 "White Cairn," Bargrennan, xxviii, 350.
 "White Cairn," Chapelton, 290.
 "White Cairn," Corriedow, xxviii, 161.
 "White Cairn," Glencaird Hill, xxviii, 349.
 "White Cairn," Rig of Drumwhar, 344.
 "White Cairn" (site), Slagshaw, 206.
 White Hill, Cairn (site), 455.
 William, second abbot of Dundrennan, 398.
Woodwork, Mediæval, xlvii, 431.
 Wraith Plantation, Fort, 402.
 Wreaths Tower, 209.





CARSPHAIRN

DALRY

KELLS

BALMACLELLAN

MINNIGAFF

PARTON

BALMAGHIE

CROSSMICK

St. Peter's Circle 97

Cairn Abd 94

Cairn 95

Fort 159

Fort 180

Carling Cairn 96

Singa Cairn 340

Shingha Cairn 352

Cairn Binna 347

White Cairns 349

350

375

Cairn 334

Cairn 353

368

367

366

358

362

335

361

362

364

338

40

37

35

35

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

37

392

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

391

134

135

140

138

137

137

137

137

137

137

137



DUMFRIES

DALRY

BALMACLELLAN

KIRKPATRICK IRONGRAY TERREGLES

PARTON

KIRKPATRICK

DURHAM

LOCHRUTTON

TROQUEER

DUMFRIES

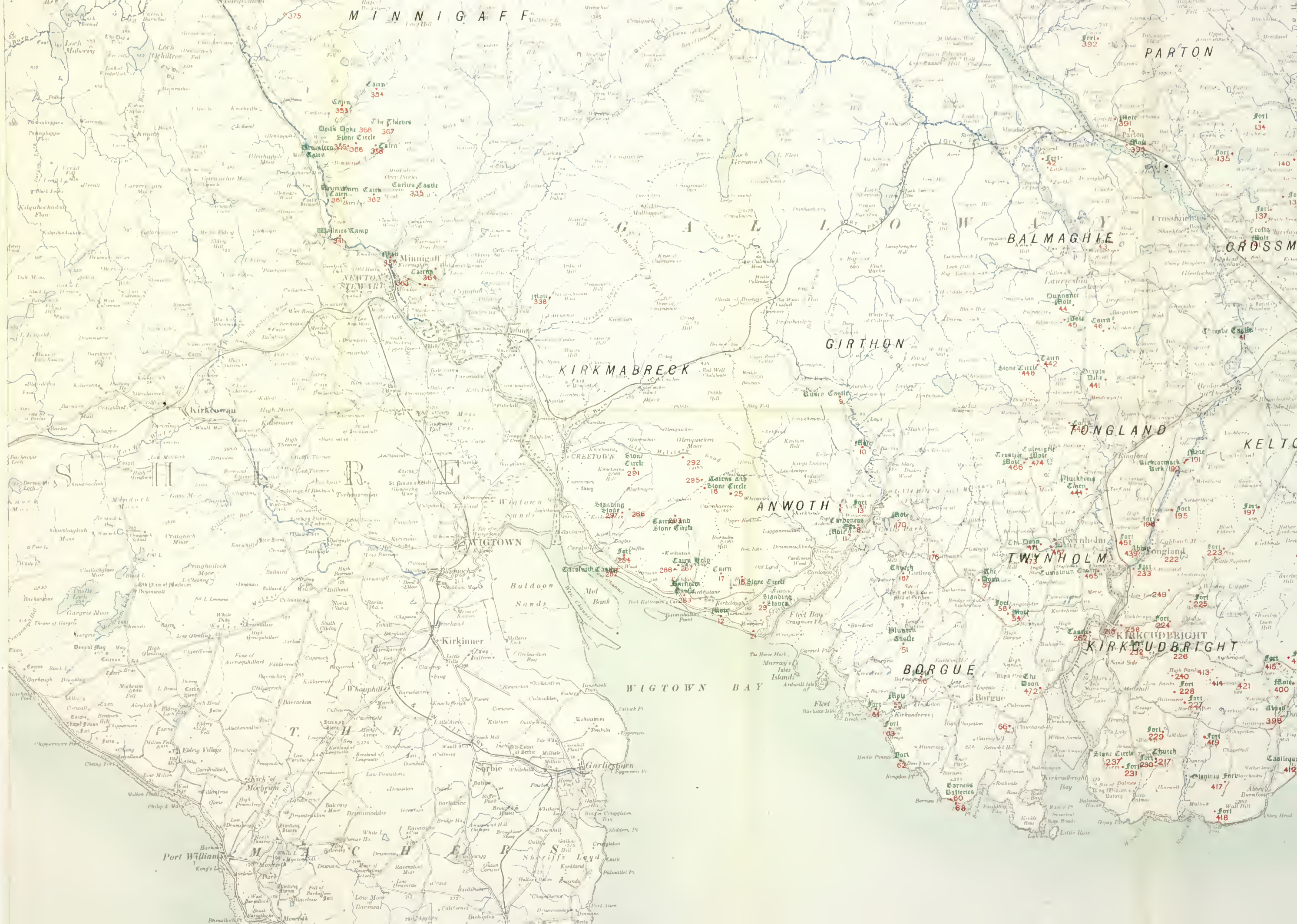
BALMAGHIE

CROSSMICHAE

KIRKGUNZEON

NEW ABBEY

Blackshaw



MINNIGAFF

PARTON

BALMAGHIE

CROSSM

KIRKMABRECK

GIRTHON

ANGLAND

KELTO

S H I R E

CRETOWN

ANWOTH

TWYNHOLM

WIGTOWN

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

BORGUE

WIGTOWN BAY

T H E

Port William

Garlieston

Sheriff's Lodge



ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

(SCOTLAND.)



Scale of Two Miles to One Inch 1872

The Altitudes are given in Feet above the assumed Mean Level of the Sea at Liverpool, which is 0.60 of a Foot below the general Mean Level of the Sea and are indicated by the numbers.



ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.
(SCOTLAND).

M A P
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL
MONUMENTS IN THE STEWARTRY OF
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

NOTE.—The numbers refer to the paragraphs of the Inventory.

Scale of Two Miles to One Inch. 0 1 2 3 Miles
Examined Mean Level of the Sea at Liverpool, which is 0.650 of a Foot below the general Mean Level of the Sea and are indicated thus (1862)

Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton in 1913

